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Part I.—Notifications by Government.

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SUPPLEMENT—

Fundamental rules made by the Secretary of State under section 96-B of the Government of India Act.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, December 1, 1921.

No. 372.—Under articles 232, 240, 301 (*b*) and 316-A of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr P. L. Moore, C.I.E., I.C.S., combined privilege leave and furlough without medical certificate on average salary for six months from date of relief

REPORT OF ARRIVAL.

No. 373.—The undermentioned officer appointed to the Indian Civil Service by nomination in England reported his arrival on the forenoon of the 1st December 1921:—

Mr. A. C. Hoppell.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 374.—Mr. G. F. Paddison, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Commissioner of Labour, Madras.

No. 375.—Mr. T. E. Moir, C.I.E., I.C.S., to be Secretary to Government, Finance Department, vice Mr. P. L. Moore, C.I.E., I.C.S.

No. 376.—Mr. A. R. Cox, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Madras, Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, Protector of Emigrants and Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, *vice* Mr. J. C. Molony, I.C.S.

No. 377.—Mr. F. W. Stewart, I.C.S., on the expiry of his privilege leave, to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Nellore.

(This cancels Public Department Notification No. 328, dated the 25th October 1921, published at page 1122 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 1st November 1921, regarding Mr. Stewart's posting to the Chandragiri division.)

POSTING.

Fort St. George, November 29, 1921.

No. 376.—Mr. R. Graham, I.C.S., on relief as acting District and Sessions Judge, North Arcot, to the Chandragiri division of the Chittoor district.

ERRATUM.

Fort St. George, November 30, 1921.

In Public Department Notification No. 364, dated the 28th November 1921, published at page 1212 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 29th November 1921, regarding privilege leave to Mr. C. G. Mackay, I.C.S., *for* 'from the 3rd December 1921' *substitute* 'from the 2nd December 1921'.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, December 2, 1920.

No. 352.—Under the explanation to section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, the Governor in Council hereby declares that, in addition to the public holidays expressly declared as such in the said explanation, viz., Sundays, New Year's Day (Saturday, the 1st January), Christmas (Sunday, the 25th December, and Monday, the 26th December) and Good Friday (the 25th March), the following days shall be public holidays in the year 1921 :—

Tuesday, the 27th December	Christmas
Wednesday, the 28th December	
Friday, the 30th December	
Saturday, the 31st December	

2. The Governor in Council further notifies that, on the following days, which are not declared to be public holidays under statutory provision, all public offices at the Presidency town and in the mofussil will be closed, with the exception of (1) the Sea Customs office, (2) the Reserve Treasury and Paper Currency office and (3) the General Stamp office (which will be opened from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.):—

Saturday, the 24th December	Christmas.
Thursday, the 29th December	

Fort St. George, December 1, 1921.

No. 379.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 12 of the Indian Press Act, 1910, the Governor in Council hereby declares to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies wherever found of the pamphlet in Urdu entitled "Hedaai Sajaf Ashraf" published at Meerut City and printed at the Hashmi Press of Hafiz Ahmed Sahib, and all other documents containing copies or translations of or extracts from the said pamphlet, inasmuch as the said pamphlet contains matter of the nature described in section 4 (1) (c) of the said Act.

Fort St. George, December 2, 1921.

No. 380.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 23rd November 1921.

No. F. 2-Esta.—In the third paragraph of the notice, dated the 5th November 1921, regarding the competitive examination for the Indian Civil Service to be held in India early in 1922, published with the Home Department notification No. F.2-Esta., dated the 10th November 1921, between the words 'previous' and 'the' in the first line *insert* the words 'and in Burma'.

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, December 3, 1921.

No. 216.—Mr. C. B. N. Pelly, Commissioner of Police, Madras, privilege leave for one month from the 29th September 1921 under article 259 of the Civil Service Regulations.

APPOINTMENT.

No. 217.—Mr. A. J. Happell, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Madras, will be considered to have acted as Commissioner of Police during the absence on leave of Mr. Pelly.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, December 6, 1921.

No. 213.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Police.

Simla, the 19th November 1921.

No. F.-84.—*Corrigendum to Home Department Notification No. F.-84-Police, dated the 6th October* 1921.—In clause (*c*) of sub-rule (2) of rule 29 of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, as amended by the Home Department Notification No. F.-84-Police, dated the 6th October 1921, *for* the words "clause (*b*)" *substitute* the words "clause (*c*)".

Fort St. George, November 28, 1921.

No. 219.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that with effect from 1st January 1922 the villages noted in column (3) of the schedule hereto appended shall cease to be included in the local area of the police station noted in column (2) and shall form part of the local area of the police station specified in column (5).

SCHEDULE.

Circle in which at present included.	Police station to which at present attached.	Names of villages.	Circle in which to be hereafter included.	Police station to which hereafter to be attached.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Mayiladuthurai Circle ..	Thirugali ..	Ramanandram .. .. Lalgudi .. .. Viswanadhapuram ..	Mayiladuthurai Circle ..	Tiruvarur.

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Chief Secretary.

LAW DEPARTMENT.
(General.)

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Fort St. George, November 23, 1921.

No. 458.—Under section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, M.R.Ry. Conjeeveram Rajam Chettiyar Avargal, Subdivisional First-class Magistrate in the district of Trichinopoly, is empowered to hear appeals from the sentences of second and third-class magistrates.

Fort St. George, December 1, 1921.

No. 459.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentleman to be a Special Magistrate for the area noted against his name with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified in Notification No. 737, dated the 19th August 1919, published at pages 1040 and 1041 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 26th idem, as amended by Notification No. 809, dated the 23rd October 1919, published at page 1242 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 28th October 1919 :—

M.R.Ry. Ganapati Mudaliyar Rajaratna Mudaliyar Avargal—for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Madhavaram in the district of Chingleput.

No. 460.—Under section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are authorized to take down the evidence of witnesses with their own hand in the English language :—

Mr. James Carlyle Stodart, I.C.S., District Judge in the district of South Arcot.

Fort St. George, December 2, 1921.

Mr. Hugh Meggison Hood, I.C.S., Subdivisional officer and Joint Magistrate in the district of Vizagapatam.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, November 30, 1921.

No. 461.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Cantonments Act (XV of 1910) and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Governor in Council is pleased to add the following tax to those imposed on vehicles in the Cantonment of Wellington by Notifications Nos. 1464 and 235 published in Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 4th December 1908 and the 3rd February 1914 respectively :—

For every motor bus constructed to carry ten or more persons ..	Half-yearly Rs. 50

and to direct that the new tax shall be leviable from or after the 1st April 1922.

Fort St. George, December 1, 1921.

No. 402.—The following draft of rules to regulate the working of village courts in this Presidency, which the Governor in Council proposes to issue in exercise of the powers conferred on him by sections 78 and 46 of the Madras Village Courts Act, 1888, as amended by Madras Act II of 1920 and in supersession of all previous rules on the subject, is published for public criticism.

Notice is hereby given that any suggestions or representations which any person may desire to make respecting the provisions of these draft rules will be considered if received within one month of the date of publication of this notification.

DRAFT RULES.

In exercise of the powers conferred on him by sections 78 and 46 of the Madras Village Courts Act, 1888, as amended by Madras Act II of 1920 and in supersession of all previous rules on the subject, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules:—

In these rules:—

'Act' means the Madras Village Courts Act, 1888, as amended by Madras Act II of 1920.

'Complaint' means the allegation made orally or in writing to a Court with a view to its taking action under the Act, that some known person has committed an offence but it does not include the report of a Police Officer.

'Court' means a panchayat court constituted under section 9 (1) of the Act.

'President' means the President of a panchayat court and includes a President elected for a particular sitting.

'Revenue Divisional Officer', 'Tahsildar' and 'Deputy Tahsildar' shall mean the 'Revenue Divisional Officer,' Tahsildar and a Deputy Tahsildar within the local limits of whose respective jurisdiction the panchayat court is situated.

I. RULES UNDER SECTION 78 (2) (*a to c*) OF THE ACT.

Appointments of Village Munsifs under section 7.

2. Every Village Munsif shall be appointed by the Revenue Divisional Officer within whose jurisdiction the village is situated.

3. In making the appointment the Revenue Divisional Officer shall observe the following rule:—

When the local jurisdiction of the Court of a Village Munsif is conterminous with the village, the Revenue Divisional Officer shall appoint to be Village Munsif the person discharging the duties of head of the village. The appointment shall be declared to be made for such time only as such person shall be discharging such duties.

When in consequence of the grouping or subdivision of villages under the Act, the local jurisdictions are not conterminous, the Revenue Divisional Officer shall appoint as Village Munsif any person who resides within the jurisdiction of the village court.

Explanation.—In rules 2 and 3 the expression "Village Munsif" does not include President of a panchayat court.

Qualifications of panchayatdars.

4. No person shall be eligible to be a member of a Panchayat court unless—

(i) Such person is a resident of the village for which the court is established,

(ii) He is of the male sex.

(iii) He is 25 years of age.

(iv) He can read and write the vernacular of the village.

(v) (*a*) He is a pattadar paying not less than Rs. 10 as kist to Government; or

(*b*) is a ryot paying not less than Rs. 10 as rent to a landholder as defined in section 3 (5) of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908; or

(*c*) is a lessee of lands under a registered deed paying not less than Rs. 50 as rent; or

(*d*) is a landholder as defined in section 3 (5) of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908; or

(*e*) is a tenant paying not less than Rs. 10 quit-rent or holding inam lands of an extent of not less than 20 acres; or

(*f*) is assessed to income-tax; or

(*g*) pays a house-tax of not less than Rs. 10; or

(*h*) pays a profession tax of not less than Rs. 10.

5. If property is held, payments of taxes are made or, income is earned jointly by the members of a joint family or by joint pattadars, the family or joint holding shall be treated as possessing the qualification and the persons entitled to vote shall be the member authorised by a majority of the family or of the joint holders or in the case of a Hindu joint family either a member so authorised or the manager thereof.

6. Whoever (*a*) is an undischarged bankrupt;

(*b*) has been convicted (the conviction having been confirmed on appeal) of a non-bailable offence or of any other offence which, in the opinion of the Collector of the district, is evidence of a defect of character rendering him unfit to be a member of a court;

(*c*) is of unsound mind;

(*d*) is blind, deaf or dumb;

(*e*) is a salaried officer of Government other than a village officer,

(*f*) is a leper;

shall be ineligible for membership of a court.

Elections—General.

7. Elections of panchayatdars and President of a court shall be held in a place within the jurisdiction of the court.

Election of panchayatdars.

8. The election of the panchayatdars shall be by all the resident adult male villagers.

9. When it has been notified that a panchayat court is to be constituted in any village or when a vacancy has occurred among the panchayatdars, the Revenue Divisional Officer shall direct the

headman of the village in which the court is situate to summon a meeting of the villagers resident within the jurisdiction of the court on a day not less than ten days and not more than three weeks from the date of his order for the purposes of electing the number or members of the court.

10. The village headman, on receipt of the order, shall announce by beat of tom-tom on three consecutive days the date, time and place and purpose of the meeting and shall also publish notice of the meeting in three conspicuous places in the village or villages as the case may be.

11. On the day and at the time and place appointed for the meeting, an officer of not lower rank than that of a Deputy Tahsildar shall preside at the meeting and announce to those assembled the number of panchayatdars to be elected.

12. A candidate for the post of panchayatdar shall be nominated by not less than two resident villagers assembled at the meeting. The nomination may be either in writing or verbal. In the latter case, the officer presiding shall make a note of the nomination.

13. If objection is raised as to the qualification of any elector or to the nomination of a panchayatdar on the ground that he is not qualified or is disqualified, the presiding officer shall decide on the objection. Such decision shall be final unless objection to the election of a panchayatdar on the ground of such disqualification is made under rule 18.

14. If the number of qualified candidates nominated be less than or equal to the number of panchayatdars to be elected, the presiding officer shall declare them duly elected and shall report their names to the Revenue Divisional Officer. Should the number nominated be less than the number to be elected, the presiding officer shall give notice of a fresh election to fill the vacancies remaining.

15. If the number of candidates is greater than the number of panchayatdars to be elected, the election shall then proceed as directed in rules 15-18.

Mode of election.

16. The election shall be by show of hands.

The votes secured by the different candidates shall be separately recorded and the candidates obtaining the largest number of votes declared elected and their names reported to the Revenue Divisional Officer. In the case of an equality of votes between two or more candidates it shall be determined by lot which of them should be declared elected.

17. The Revenue Divisional Officer shall cause the results of the election to be published in the District Gazette, and the term of office of the panchayatdars shall commence from the date of such publication.

18. (a) Objections to the election of any panchayatdar shall be made to the Revenue Divisional Officer within seven days after the election. The Revenue Divisional Officer shall after notice to the parties concerned, inquire into the objections and pass such orders as he deems fit, except that

(i) if objection is taken on the ground that a person is disqualified or not qualified the objection shall not be allowed unless taken at the election, and

(ii) that in a case falling under '(i)' of the list of disqualifications in rule 6, he shall report the matter to the Collector of the district.

(b) The orders of the Revenue Divisional Officer and the Collector of the district, respectively, shall be final and not liable to be contested by suit or otherwise.

Of Presidents of courts.

19. Whenever the office of a President is vacant, the Revenue Divisional Officer shall send notice to all the panchayatdars to convene within a reasonable time a meeting for the purpose of electing the President. Not less than half the number of the panchayatdars shall constitute a quorum of such meeting. At the meeting thus convened, the members shall elect from among themselves a chairman for the office of President.

20. A candidate for the office of President shall be nominated by one member and seconded by another.

Should only one candidate be nominated, he shall be declared elected.

If more than one candidate is nominated the Chairman shall distribute slips of papers to the members and each member shall write on his slip the name of the candidate for whom he votes.

The Chairman shall then collect the slips and count the votes. The candidate securing the largest number of votes shall be declared elected and his name shall be reported to the Revenue Divisional Officer.

In the case of equality of votes between two or more candidates, it shall be determined by lot which of them should be declared elected.

21. Objections to the election of a President shall be made within seven days from the date of the election to the Revenue Divisional Officer. The Revenue Divisional Officer shall inquire into the objections and pass such orders as he deems fit. The orders of the Revenue Divisional Officer shall be final.

Meetings of courts.

22. All meetings of the court shall be convened by the President and a notice of the meeting shall be sent to all the members three clear days before the meeting. The President shall convene the meetings as often as shall be necessary for the prompt despatch of business before the court.

23. No member who is absent when the trial of a case or other proceeding is commenced shall take part in any subsequent stage of the trial of that case or proceeding.

24. If in the course of a trial of a case or proceeding at any time before judgment any member of the court trying the case or proceeding, dies or does not attend from any cause whatsoever, the trial shall proceed with the other members unless their number is less than three when trial shall commence *de novo*.

25. A member who has failed to attend at the meeting of a court for more than five consecutive meetings shall be liable to be removed from membership.

II. Rules under section 76 (2) (*d*), (*e*), (*f*) of the Act.

26. No court may take cognizance of an offence triable by it except (*a*) upon a complaint of facts which constitute such an offence or (*b*) upon a police report of such facts.

The complaint may be made or the report presented to the court if it is sitting and when it is not sitting to the President or in his absence to such other panchayatdar as is appointed by him in this behalf.

27. When the complaint is oral, the court or the President or other panchayatdar authorized to receive the complaint in his absence, shall make or cause to be made a concrete record thereof, read it over to the complainant and get his signature thereto.

28. When a complaint is made to the court, the court sees no sufficient ground for proceeding, it shall dismiss the complaint; if it sees sufficient ground for proceeding, and also in cases taken cognizance of on police reports, it shall fix a day for the hearing of the case and issue summonses for the attendance of the accused and the prosecution witnesses.

29. When the complaint or report is not presented to the court, the President or other panchayatdar, as the case may be, shall ordinarily fix a day not earlier than two days and not later than seven days after the receipt of the complaint for the examination of the complainant by the court and cause a meeting of the court for the day so fixed. On the day appointed the court shall examine on oath the complainant if present. If, after the examination of the complainant, the court sees no sufficient ground for proceeding or if the complainant is not present, it shall dismiss the complaint. If it sees sufficient ground for proceeding, and in cases taken cognizance of on police reports it shall appoint a day for the hearing of the case and issue summonses for the attendance of the accused and the prosecution witnesses.

30. If on the day fixed for the hearing or any other day to which the case may be adjourned the complainant fails to appear, the complaint may be dismissed.

31. If, on the day fixed for hearing, the accused does not appear, and it appears he has not been served, the trial shall be adjourned to another day and fresh summons issued to the accused to attend on that day.

32. If the accused fails to appear after service or when it appears that he evades service, a warrant for his arrest may issue.

33. If, on the day fixed for hearing, the accused is present, the President shall explain to the accused the substance of the complaint or the police report as the case may be and the nature of the offence with which he is charged and ask him if he admits or denies the charge.

34. If the accused pleads guilty to the charge, the court shall convict him and sentence him according to law.

35. If he pleads not guilty or declines to plead, the court shall proceed to examine the complainant, if any, the witnesses for the prosecution and the witnesses of the accused.

36. The court shall, at the request of the prosecution or the accused, issue summonses in the prescribed form to witnesses.

37. The court may also summon and examine persons whose evidence appears to it to be essential to the just decision of the case.

38. If the court upon taking the evidence referred to in rule 35 and such further evidence (if any) as it may of its own motion cause to be produced and if it thinks fit examining the accused, finds the accused not guilty it shall record an order of acquittal. If the court finds the accused guilty it shall pass sentence on him according to law.

39. Nothing in the above rule shall be deemed to prevent the court from acquitting the accused at any previous stage if for reasons to be recorded in writing it is of opinion that no case has been made out.

40. For the purpose of enabling the accused to explain any circumstances appearing in the evidence against him, the court may at any stage of the trial put such questions to him, as the court considers necessary, and shall, for the purpose aforesaid, question him generally on the case after the witnesses for the prosecution have been examined and before he is called on for his defence.

41. The answers given by the accused may be taken into consideration in such trial.

42. The accused shall not render himself liable to punishment by refusing to answer such questions or by giving false answers to them, but the court may draw such inference from such refusal as seems just.

43. No oath shall be administered to the accused.

44. If the court is not unanimous in its opinion judgment shall be according to the opinion of the majority of the members of the court. If the court is equally divided the President shall have a casting vote. It shall be the duty of the President to deliver the judgment of the court.

45. The court shall have power to adjourn a case from time to time for sufficient cause.

46. A complainant shall be at liberty to withdraw his complaint or compound it with the aggrieved person at any stage except in the case of offences specified in section 76 (1) (*b*) and (*d*) of the Act. Withdrawal or composition of an offence shall have the effect of an acquittal of the accused.

47. A complainant or accused may, if the court allows, be represented by a duly authorized agent, provided that no vakil's gumastah or petition writer or a law agent shall be allowed to appear. The prosecution of a case taken cognizance of on a police report may be conducted by a police officer not below the rank of a head constable if he has taken no part in the investigation of the case.

48. Whenever it may be necessary to serve or execute a process upon any person beyond the local jurisdiction of the court, it shall be forwarded to the Stationary Sub-Magistrate or Taluk Magistrate in whose jurisdiction the person resides. Such Magistrate shall cause it to be served or executed as if it had been issued by himself and shall then return it to the court of issue together with a return stating the time when, the manner in which, and the person by whom, the process was served or executed. Such return shall be prima facie evidence of the facts stated therein.

49. It shall be the duty of the head of a village whenever he is requested by the President of the court within the jurisdiction of which his village lies, to take delivery of any property relating to a criminal case under trial, keep it in safe custody, and to cause its production from time to time, whenever required.

50. Women, who according to the customs and manners of the country, ought not to be compelled to appear in public, persons exempted from personal appearance in court and any person who by reason of sickness or bodily infirmity cannot attend without serious inconvenience shall be exempt from personal appearance in court but when the evidence of any such person is necessary, the court shall examine such person at his or her residence.

III. RULE UNDER 78 (3) (A) OF THE ACT.

51. Application for execution of decrees of panchayat courts shall be made to the President or any other member appointed by him in this behalf—

(a) All summonses, notices, and processes in execution issued by a panchayat court shall be signed by the president of the panchayat court or, when he is unable to do it, by any other member appointed by him in this behalf.

(b) It shall be the duty of the village munsif or president of panchayat court as the case may be to execute all orders in execution.

NOTE.—In this rule the term 'village munsif' does not include 'president of a panchayat court'.

IV. RULES UNDER 78 (2) (i) & (j) OF THE ACT.

52. The president of the panchayat court shall have custody of the records of the panchayat court. He shall send records of cases disposed of to the court of the sub-magistrate in criminal cases and to that of the district munsif in civil cases within whose respective jurisdiction the village court is situated by the middle of the quarter succeeding that in which the cases were disposed of. Provided that documents filed by the parties in a case or suit shall be returned to them on their application after the expiry of sixty days after the case or suit has been disposed of or in the case of a revision petition being preferred after the disposal of the revision petition.

53. Application for copies of records of a village court shall be made to the village court except in cases where the records are in the custody of the sub-magistrate or district munsif when application may be made either to the village court or the sub-magistrate or the district munsif as the case may be. When the application is made to the village court, it shall call for the necessary stamps and shall forward the application with the stamps and the records, if in its custody, to the district munsif or sub-magistrate, as the case may be, within whose jurisdiction the village court is situated. The district munsif or sub-magistrate shall have the copies made by their establishments and return the copies with the records, if any received, to the village court and the village court shall deliver the copies to the applicants. Provided that if any applicant so desires in his application that the required copies may be delivered to him in person or sent to him by ordinary or registered post at his cost direct by the district munsif or the sub-magistrate it shall be so delivered or sent.

54. The following shall be the amount of fees leviable for the service of summons under section 27 of the Act upon defendants beyond the local jurisdiction of the village court, viz.,

For each summons—

(a) to a single defendant	3 annas.
(b) to every additional defendant residing in the same village if the process be applied for at the same time	4 annas.

55. The following fees shall be leviable for summons under sections 25 and 40 of the Act which are served otherwise than by a village servant :—

(i) For every witness or defendant resident within the limits of the local jurisdiction of the court	1 anna.
(ii) For every witness resident beyond the limits of the local jurisdiction of the court	2 annas.

NOTE.—In cases where the witness resides outside the jurisdiction of the court issuing the summons or forwarding the interrogatory a fee of two annas will be levied under rule (ii) above. If the village munsif to whom the summons is directed or the interrogatory is forwarded has a special establishment for the service of processes the fee for serving the summons or issuing a summons to the witness to whom the interrogatory is addressed will, under rule (4) be one anna. The court shall pay this anna to the village munsif who issued the summons or forwarded the interrogatory. If the village munsif to whom the summons is directed or interrogatory is forwarded has no special establishment the service of summons will be performed gratuitously by the ordinary village establishment and no fee shall be payable by the court by which the summons was issued or the interrogatory forwarded.

56. In criminal cases no fee shall be levied for service of summons or witnesses or accused where the offence complained of falls under sections 277, 283 and 379 of the Indian Penal Code or under the Madras Towns Nuisances Act or where the witnesses or accused reside within the jurisdiction of the court.

57. In other cases the amount of fees leviable shall be—

(a) For a single accused or witness	4 annas.
(b) For each additional accused or witness residing in the same village if the summons be applied for at the same time	2 annas.

58. The fees for the execution of decrees shall be 8 annas.

59. A fee of one anna shall be levied on each application for copies.

60. All fees must be paid in the shape of court-fee labels.

V. GENERAL.

61. No proceeding of a panchayat court shall be deemed invalid by reason only of any defect in the constitution of the court or that any member of such court was disqualified for such office or by reason of any such proceeding having taken place during any vacancy in the office of president or member of the court.

VI. RULE UNDER SECTION 46 OF THE ACT.

Delivery of copy of the decree under section 46 may be to the party or his agent, if any, if present; and if not present, it shall be sent to him at his cost by post.

VII. FORMS OF REGISTERS, RETURNS AND PROCEDURE UNDER SECTION 78 (2) (*f*) OF THE ACT.

Panchayat courts shall maintain the following registers :—

I.—Register of cases

Serial number of case. (1)	Date of offence. (2)	Date of the report or complaint. (3)	Name, parentage and residence of			
			Complainant. (4)	Accused. (5)	Witnesses	
					P Ws. & (a)	D Ws & (b)

Offence complained of and in cases under 76 (1) (*c*) and (*e*) the value of property stolen or damage caused. (7)	The plea of the accused and his statement if any. (8)	The finding and in case of a conviction a brief statement of the reasons therefor. (9)	Amount of fine imposed. (10)	Date of final order. (11)

II—Register of fines.

Register of fines imposed and levied by the ..... of ..... taluk, ... Panchayat Court district.

Date of imposition of fine. (1)	Number of case. (2)	Name of the accused. (3)	Amount of fine imposed. (4)	Amount of fine collected. (5)	Date of collection. (6)	Date of credit in the treasury (Here enter challan number and name of treasury also.) (7)	Remarks [Here enter steps taken for the realisation of the fine and the date of submission of the record to the Subdivisional Magistrate in default of fine.] (8)
			Rs.	Rs.			

III—Property Register.

Register showing the disposal of property produced in inquiries or trials before the Panchayat Court of ..... taluk, ... district.

Number of case. (1)	Description of property. (2)	Particulars of order for disposal. (3)	If returned to party producing it or his agent, signature and date (4)	If sold by auction, the date of auction and the amount realised. (5)	Remarks [Give date of remittance of sale proceeds to treasury.] (6)
				Rs.	

IV.—Register of Proceedings of the Panchayat Court

Date. (1)	Names of panchayatdars present. (2)	Number of case taken up. (3)	A brief statement of the work done. (4)	Remarks (5)

V.—General Register of all papers received such as complaints, &c., and all papers despatched.

Serial number (1)	Date of receipt (2)	Subject matter (3)	From whom received. (4)	Date of despatch, if any. (5)	Remarks. (6)

Returns

I.—Statement of cases received and disposed of

[*To be submitted to the District Magistrate through the Subdivisional Magistrate on the 15th January of each year and on the 15th of the close of every quarter.*]

Statement showing the number and general result of criminal trials by the Panchayat Court of taluk, district, for the $\frac{\text{year}}{\text{quarter}}$ 19 .

Name of district.	Name of the taluk.	Name of court and villages comprising its jurisdiction.	For disposal.						Disposed of			Pending.		Fines.				Remarks.
			Number of persons.			Number of cases.			Number of persons.									
			Pending from the end of last $\frac{\text{year}}{\text{quarter}}$.	Received during the $\frac{\text{year}}{\text{quarter}}$.	Total.	Pending from the end of last $\frac{\text{year}}{\text{quarter}}$.	Received during the $\frac{\text{year}}{\text{quarter}}$.	Total.	Convicted—Fined.	Discharged.	Total.	Number of cases.	Number of persons.	Imposed during the $\frac{\text{year}}{\text{quarter}}$.	Collected in the course of the $\frac{\text{year}}{\text{quarter}}$.	Credited into the treasury.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	

II.—Fine Statement.

Fine statement for the month of

D. C. B. Amount credited into the Treasury

Arrears.

Current —

Total ..

(President, Panchayat Court.)

Certified that the amount shown as credited into treasury has actually been remitted.

(Treasury Officer.)

Fine return.—This should be in the marginally-noted form and should be submitted monthly to the District Magistrate through the Treasury Officer so as to reach the District Magistrate on the 3rd of the month following that to which the statements relate.

Forms.

I.—Form of Summons for a Witness.

Whereas a complaint of has been made by against (here enter name of accused) and it appears that you are likely to give material evidence.

You are hereby summoned to appear before this court day of at (here enter hour) and not depart thence without leave of the court.

This day of

(Signature of President of Panchayat Court.)

II.—Summons to an Accused Person.

In the Panchayat Court of

Calendar Case No. of 19 .

To

Whereas your attendance is necessary to answer to a charge of you are hereby required to appear in person before the President of Panchayat Court of at at a.m./p.m. on the day of 19 .

Dated this day of 19 .

Seal. (President.)

3

III.—Warrant for the Collection of fine.

To the headman of the village of

Whereas on the day of (name of accused), was convicted of the offence of ; Whereas he was sentenced to pay a fine of ; Whereas he has not paid the same. This is to direct you to demand the said sum and if it is not paid to attach sufficient of the movable property of the said to cover the amount of fine.

IV.—Receipt for Payment of Fine (in duplicate).

Received the amount of Rupees ( ) in words being the whole / part of fine imposed on , son of of village, taluk, district, in C.C. No. of on the file of the Panchayat Court of

(President of Panchayat Court.)

Fort St. George, November 30, 1921.

No. 468.—The following name of an auditor who has been granted a certificate by the Madras Government in accordance with the rules made under section 144 (2) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, is published for general information :—

Name—M. R.By Kopalley Krishna Rau.
Address—Accountant, Messrs. Simson Brothers, Limited, Cocanada.
Restricted or unrestricted—Restricted.
Permanent or temporary—Temporary.
Date of expiry—30th June 1922.
Languages the accounts in which the holder is entitled to audit—English and Telugu.

Fort St. George, October 19, 1921.

No. 484.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 11 of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914 (VIII of 1914), the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules to regulate the use of motor vehicles, let or plied for hire in public places within the municipal limits of the City of Madras and its vicinity.

MADRAS MOTOR-CAB RULES, 1921

1. For the purpose of these rules a 'motor-cab' or 'taxi-cab' shall mean a motor vehicle which is let or plied for hire within the municipal limits of the City of Madras and which has seating accommodation for not more than seven passengers including the driver and which does not exceed two tons in weight when unladen.

2 Such of the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1916, as are not inconsistent with the provisions of these rules shall apply to motor vehicles let or plying for hire

3. No motor vehicle shall be let or plied for hire within the municipal limits of the City of Madras without an owner's permit granted by the Commissioner of Police, Madras.

4. This permit shall be in form Taxi A set forth in the first schedule to these rules. The fee for such permit shall be Rs 5. Subject to rule 6 such permit shall remain in force from the date of issue until the 31st March following. Such permit shall not be transferable except under the sanction of the Commissioner endorsed thereon

This permit shall be in lieu of the permit required by rule 30 of the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1916.

5. The rates for the fare or hire or detention of a motor vehicle let or plied for hire shall be not more than the rates prescribed in the second schedule attached to these rules provided that nothing in these rules shall prevent the owner of a motor-cab from entering into a contract to let his motor-cab for periods of not less than a full day, or for trips of more than ten miles beyond the municipal limits of Madras at charges agreed upon between him and the hirer.

6. Every motor vehicle intended to be used as a motor-cab shall be taken to the office of the Commissioner of Police for inspection and shall be liable to examination at such times as the Commissioner of Police may prescribe and the owner's permit may be suspended or cancelled by him if the vehicle does not comply with the requirements of these rules or of the Madras Motor Vechicle Rules, 1916, or where the owner thereof has committed any breach of these rules

7. A permit to drive a motor-cab, shall be in form Taxi B set forth in Schedule I attached to these rules.

8. No motor-cab shall be driven by any person not holding a permit in the above form granted by the Commissioner of Police, Madras

9 (1) Such permit shall be granted only to a person who holds an ordinary licence to drive, which is for the time being in force.

(2) The fee for such permit shall be Rs. 2 and it shall be in force from the date of issue until the 31st March following, but shall cease to be in force if cancelled or suspended by the Commissioner of Police or if the holder's ordinary licence to drive is suspended or cancelled or expires.

15. An applicant for a taxi driver's permit shall satisfy the Commissioner of Police that he is in all respects a fit person to be the driver of a motor-cab and that he is acquainted with the principal places and streets in Madras and has a thorough knowledge of the prescribed rates for hire. A taxi driver's permit may be cancelled or suspended by the Commissioner of Police for any breach of these rules or of the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1916, or if the holder should be guilty of misconduct of such a nature as to make his retention of such a permit undesirable.

11. (1) Every motor-cab shall be fitted with a taximeter of an approved style to indicate to the hirer the fare chargeable.

(2) Every such taximeter shall be sealed with the seal of the Commissioner of Police or with a mark approved by him.

(3) Any owner, driver, attendant or other person who shall break or tamper in any way with the seal placed on the taximeter or who shall, with intent to deceive, tamper with the taximeter or the driving mechanism thereof shall be deemed to have committed a breach of this rule.

(4) No motor-cab shall ply for hire unless the seals on the taximeter are intact.

12. (1) Every taximeter shall be tested by the Commissioner of Police or by such officer as he may from time to time depute in this behalf.

(2) Before a taximeter is produced for inspection, the holes for wires and the wires for the lead seals shall be provided by the firm fitting the meter so that all that need be done after the test shall be to slip on the lead seal and impress them with the sealing tongs.

(3) Every taximeter shall be subjected to a practical road test of five miles for each of the distance scales and a time test for detention charges for not less than half an hour.

(4) Every taximeter which passes the test shall be sealed in such a manner that it cannot be opened or tampered with without removing the seals.

13. A taximeter shall be fixed to and operated from a non-driving wheel.

14. A fresh road test shall be made by direction of the Commissioner of Police each time the meter or transmission gearing is removed or repaired.

Provided that a taximeter shall at any time be submitted to the Commissioner of Police for the purpose of being tested under his direction.

15. All brake or steering connexions secured with bolts shall have such bolts secured with nuts, the same to be locked or pinned.

16. It shall be the duty of the owner to see that all parts of the mechanism of the cab are periodically inspected and kept in proper working order and a register in a form to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Police shall be kept of such inspections. This register shall be open to inspection at any time by the Commissioner of Police or by any person duly authorized by him. Any failure to maintain this register or produce it when called for by lawful authority shall be deemed to be a breach of this rule.

17. The machinery of every motor-cab shall be so constructed that no undue noise or vibration is caused and shall be maintained in such condition at all times.

18. The carriage fittings shall be maintained in such a condition as not to be loose or cause any undue rattling noise.

19. Every motor-cab shall have a light so fixed as to illuminate the taximeter at night.

20. Every closed motor-cab shall be provided with a means of communication between passenger and driver.

21. Provision shall be made for the conveyance of a reasonable quantity of luggage and for securing it.

22. The cushions of the seats shall be covered and stuffed with suitable material to be approved by the Commissioner of Police or by such officer as shall be empowered by him.

23. The doors, windows, seats, roof, springs, wheels, cushions, lamps, panels, etc., and all furniture and appointments of a motor-cab shall be in proper order and repair, the paint and varnish in good condition and the inside perfectly clean. The floor shall be covered with a mat of rubber, coir or other suitable material.

24. The Commissioner of Police may prohibit the use of a motor-cab which is in his opinion unfit to ply for hire until such time as the defects are remedied to his satisfaction.

25. (1) The carrying capacities of all motor-cabs shall be fixed by the licensing officer.

(2) The number of persons and weight of luggage which a taxi-cab is licensed to carry shall be painted on a conspicuous part of the vehicle.

(3) The registered number of the motor vehicle running as a taxi-cab shall be shown in a prominent position both at the front and the rear of the vehicle in such manner as shall be prescribed by the licensing authority.

26. (1) The driver of a motor-cab shall wear in a conspicuous place on his left breast a numbered badge supplied to him by the Commissioner of Police.

(2) The driver of a motor-cab shall surrender such badge on his permit being suspended or cancelled or becoming time expired.

(3) Any driver who shall lose or fail to return such badge shall be liable to pay a charge to be fixed by the Commissioner of Police.

Badges to replace lost badges shall be issued on payment.

(4) A driver shall not in any circumstances lend or transfer his permit or badge.

27. A driver shall, within one week, report to the Commissioner of Police any change of residence.

28. Every driver or attendant of a motor-cab shall be properly dressed in clean uniform of the description to be approved by the Commissioner of Police.

29. The drivers at motor-cab stands shall observe the following rules:—

(1) The drivers of the first two motor-cabs on the stand must stay beside their cabs and must be ready to be hired at once by any person provided that a hirer wishing to hire any particular cab on the stand may do so.

(2) All motor-cabs on the stand must move up as vacancies occur.

(3) No motor-cab engaged for some future time shall remain on the stand unless the driver is willing to accept any intermediate hiring that may be offered.

(4) No disabled motor-cab shall remain on the stand unless such disablement is strictly temporary, and can be and is remedied at once.

30. (1) Every taximeter shall be fitted with an indicator or handle in the form of a flag on which shall be printed the words 'for hire'. The taximeter shall be so constructed that when the indicator is vertical the taximeter shall be out of action. Such indicator shall be so placed as to be clearly visible to any person outside of and in front of the vehicle and to the hirer when inside.

(2) The vertical position shall indicate that the vehicle is available for hire and no driver shall without reasonable excuse refuse to accept a fare when the indicator is in a vertical position.

31. The driver of every motor-cab shall, as soon as he is hired and no sooner, set the taximeter in motion, and upon the termination of the hiring shall immediately stop the same. If he neglects or fails to do so, he shall be deemed to have committed a breach of this rule. But if a motor-cab is called from a garage or a stand to take up a passenger at any place less than 500 yards from the garage or stand, the taximeter shall not be set in motion until the motor-cab shall arrive at such place and be ready to take up the passenger. Provided that in the event of a motor-cab whilst hired being unable to proceed from any mechanical derangement or tyre failure, either temporarily or otherwise, the driver shall at once stop the mechanism of the taximeter as against the hirer, and shall not re-start the same until such time as the defect is remedied.

32. The driver shall, in the absence of reasonable cause to the contrary, proceed to the destination named by the hirer by the shortest and quickest route.

33. No driver of a motor-cab shall—

(a) be drunk during his employment;

(b) make use of insulting or abusive language or gesture;

(c) stand (elsewhere than at some stand or other place appointed for the purposes) or loiter for the purpose of being hired, in or upon any public street or road, or place;

(d) refuse to give way (when he reasonably and conveniently may do so) to any other vehicle;

(e) wilfully obstruct or hinder the driver of any other motor-cab in taking up or setting down any person into or from such other motor-cab

(f) wrongfully prevent, or intend to prevent, the driver of any other motor-cab from being hired;

(g) demand more than the proper fare to which he is legally entitled;

(h) before he has been discharged by the hirer, desert from the hiring;

(i) ply for hire with any motor-cab which is at the time unfit for public use; or

(j) shout in order to attract the attention of the public or of a possible hirer or, for any other reason act in such a way as to cause inconvenience or annoyance to the public.

34. In the absence of an enforceable contract to the contrary, no hirer shall refuse or omit to pay the legal fare for the hire of a motor-cab, nor shall he refuse to supply his correct name and address to the driver in case of dispute in connexion with the fare.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(1)

Form Taxi A.

No.

Owner's permit for motor vehicles let or plying for hire.

Fee—Five (5) Rupees.

(Under rule 4 of the Madras Motor-cab Rules, 1921.)

Mr.

residing at

is permitted to let or ply for hire the motor vehicle the registered number of which is given below on the conditions set out in the above rules from the date of this permit until 31st March 19 , unless this permit is sooner cancelled or suspended.

Registered number of motor vehicle

This car is licenced to carry passengers in addition to the driver with luggage not exceeding in all lb. In place of each passenger short of the prescribed maximum, goods or luggage to the weight of lb. may be carried

Dated

Commissioner of Police,
Madras.

Renewals.

Date until which renewed.	Signature.	Date.

(2)

Form Taxi E.

(Motor-cab driver's permit.)

Permit and badge No. Fee—two rupees (Rs 2).

Photograph of driver

(Under rule 7 of the Madras Motor-cab Rules, 1921.)

Mr.
residing at
is permitted to drive a motor-cab in the city of Madras and its vicinity subject to the conditions set forth in the above rules from the date of this permit until 31st March 19 , unless this permit is sooner cancelled or suspended.

Dated *Commissioner of Police.*

Renewals.

Date up to which renewed.	Signature.	Date.

(3)

Form Taxi C.

Application for owner's permit for letting or plying a motor-vehicle for hire—

(1) Name
(2) Address
(3) Registered number of motor-vehicle.
(4) Seating capacity of the vehicle.

Date Signature

N B.—The motor-cab must be presented in an efficient condition and fitted and equipped to the full requirement of the rules

(4)

Form Taxi D.

Application for a permit to the driver of a motor-cab—

(1) Name of applicant
(2) Father's name
(3) Address
(4) Number of ordinary driver's licence

Date Signature

N B.—A fee of Re. 1 and two copies of applicant's photograph are required.

Number of permit issued

Date *Motor-cab clerk.*

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

The following rates are fixed for the fare or hire of motor-vehicles :—

1. Within the municipal limits of Madras between the hours of 6 a.m. and 10 p.m., ten annas a mile for the first mile and two annas for every subsequent fifth of a mile shall be charged.

2. Within the municipal limits of Madras between the hours of 10 p.m. and 6 a.m., twelve annas for the first mile, and two annas for every subsequent sixth of a mile shall be charged.

3. The above rates shall apply whether any such motor vehicle is used by four or any less number of persons. Two annas shall be charged for each package weighing over 20 lb. which is carried. In the place of each passenger short of the prescribed maximum goods or luggage to the weight of 100 lb may be carried free.

4. The charge for detention shall be two annas for each four minutes by day or night.

5. The same rates shall apply beyond municipal limits provided that if the cab be discharged outside that limit a charge of eight annas per mile or part of a mile up to the municipal limit shall be charged.

6. When a motor-cab is ordered to come immediately from a stand or garage more than 500 yards distant from the place where required the distance from the stand or garage to the place where required shall be charged for. The detention charge shall not, however, commence until ten minutes after arrival at the place required.

N.B.—This can be effected by putting the meter on the 'break down.'

This rule shall also apply in the case of a motor-cab ordered from a stand or garage for a specified time.

7. No charge shall be made for returning to the stand or garage from any place within municipal limits where the motor-cab is discharged.

8. A minimum fare of rupee one shall be charged.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Fort St. George, November 29, 1921.

Under section 4, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·94 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of the Perachari nattam; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Tanjore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Tanjore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

South Arcot district, Chidambaram taluk, Kilaperumbai village.

	Acre.
Inam, wet, S. No. 81 and R.S. No. 77-5, belonging to Balambal Ammanya Mudaliyar and occupiers Sambuo and Arumugam, bounded on the north by No. 83, east by Nos. 80 and 79, south by No. 87, west by No. 82	0·44
Government, wet, S. No. 82 and R.S. No. 77-6, belonging to M. Balambal Ammanya Mudaliyar, bounded on the north by No. 82-2; east by No. 81, south by No. 87, west by No. 83	0·50
Total ..	0·94

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·45 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of village-site; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Godavari and Amalapuram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Godavari and Amalapuram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Godavari district, Cocanada taluk, Jagannadhagiri village.

	Acre.
Inam, wet, No. 234, belonging to Kurnisubadurum Parisatri, bounded on the north by No. 234 A; east by No. 235; south by No. 233; west by No. 234 A	0·45

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·83 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for Panchama house-site; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Chingleput, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Chingleput, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Chingleput district, Saidapet taluk, Vadagarai village.

	Acre.
Wet, S. No. 6-2, belonging to Chokalinga Mudaliyar, bounded on the north by S. No. 6-1; east by S. No. 6; south by S. No. 7; west by S. No. 5-1	0·83

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below, and measuring 1·35 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of village site; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Godavari district, Amalapur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Godavari district Amalapur and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Godavari district, Amalapur taluk, Perura village.

	Acre.
Inam, dry, No. 378-2, belonging to Dadda Viswanadham, bounded on the north by No. 378-3; east by No. 378; south by No. 380-1; west by No. 377-2	3 24
Village site, No. 379-2, belonging to Dadda Viswanadham, bounded on the north by No. 379; east by No. 379-1; south and east by No. 380	6 99
Total ..	2 35

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·75½ acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for provision of house-sites for Panchamas; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Tanjore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Tanjore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Kumbakonam taluk, No. 182. Tiruppanandal village.

	Acres.
Dry, No. 94-A 6, belonging to 1. Muruganam Pillai, bounded on the north and east by No. 94-A 1; south by No. 94-A; west by No. 91-B	0·07
Dry, No. 91-B, belonging to 6. Kasivasi Chokalinga Tambiran, bounded on the north and east by No. 91-A 2, south and west by No. 94 A	0·09
Nattam, No. 94-A 2, belonging to 2 Pichain Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 93; east by No. 94-A 1; south and west by No. 93	0·05½
Nattam No. 93-B 6, belonging to 1. Muruganam Pillai, occupiers Seeran Mammaddin Ammabalam Veolthen and Perumal, bounded on the north by No. 94-A 1; east by No. 91, south and west by No 94 A 1.	0·07
Nattam, No. 94-A 4, belonging to 2, Kasivasi Chokalinga Tambiran, occupiers Reogan and Kuppan, bounded on the north, east, south and west by No. 94-A 3	0·07½
Nattam, No. 94-A 5, belonging to 6. Kasivasi Chokalinga Tambiran, occupiers Valsa and Uthandi, bounded on the north, east, south and west by 94-A 4	0·07½
Nattam, No. 103-A 2, belonging to 1 Muruganam Pillai, occupiers Poosa, Kallan Nagamuthu, Pakkiri, Ayyan, bounded on the north and east by No. 103-A 1; south by Nos. 103-A 1 and 104-B 1; west by No. 103-A 1	0·31
Dry, No. 103-B 1, belonging to 1 Muruganam Pillai, bounded on the north, east, south and west by No. 103-A 2	0·01
Total ..	0·75½

Fort St. George, December 2, 1921.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 43 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for provision of house-sites to caste labourers; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Tanjore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Tanjore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Kumbakonam taluk, No. 217. Sathanur (Mallapathi) village.

	Cents.
Nattam, No. 3 B-3, belonging to P. S. Krishna Chettiyar, and Pandian alias Kothandapani Chettiyar, bounded on the north, east, south and west by No. 3-B	9
Nattam, No. 3-B-2, belonging to M. Sanmukha Ayyar, Sathapa Ayyar, Nagalakshmi Ammal and Rangaswami Padayachi, bounded on the north east, south and west by No. 3-B	5
Nattam, No. 5 B 3, belonging to P. S. Krishna Chettiyar, Narayana Padayachi, Vythilinga Padayachi, Tiruvengada Padayachi, Kamalinga Padayachi and Chidambara Padayachi, bounded on the north, east, south and west by No. 5-E	27
Dry, No. 5-B, belonging to P. S. Krishna Chettiyar, bounded on the north by No. 5-A; east by No. 6; south and west by No. 5-A	4
Total ..	45

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 1·31 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of village site; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Godavari district, Amalapur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Godavari district, Amalapur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Godavari district, Amalapur taluk, Allavaram village.

	Acs.
Government, dry, S. No 462-2, belonging to Vadlapalli Ramachandrarāju, bounded on the north by S. No. 478; east by S. No 462-6 and 9; south by S. No 462-3; west by S. No. 431 1	0·14
Government, dry, S. No 462-6 to 13 belonging to Bokka Narasaiah, Bokka Pedasangamma, Bokka Anjanayasāmi, Bokka Venkatratnam, Bokka Subbamayudu, Bokka China Nagayya, Appari Sundra Kuha Patnaik, and Durmati Venkamma, bounded on the north by S. No. 193; east by S. No. 507; south by S. Nos. 462-14 and 18; west by S. No. 462-5, 8, 5 and 14	1·17
Total ..	1·31

Fort St. George, November 29, 1921.

Under section 4, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 3·00 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the provision of house sites for Panchamas and other caste labourers; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Tanjore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Tanjore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Mayavaram taluk, *No.* 142 Thattangudi village.

	Acs.
Dry, No. 141-1 E, belonging to E. K. V. Srinivasa Ayyar, bounded on the north and east by No. 143-1 A; south and west by No 142	0·08
Wet, No 141-4 B, belonging to 1. Minor Natarajan and Subrahmanyan, guardian mother Muthurathnammal, bounded on the north by No. 141-4 A; east by No. 141-5 B 3, south by No. 142, west by No. 141-3	0·02
Dry, No. 141-5, belonging to 76 Village Samudiyam S. Subrahmanya Ayyar vagayam, bounded on the north by No 141-4; east by No. 141-31 south by No. 142; west by No. 141-4 D	0·02
Dry, No. 141-11, belonging to 1, K. V. Srinivasa Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 141-6, east by No, 141-12; south by No. 142; west by No. 141-8	0·01
Wet, No. 141-15 B, belonging to 2, K. V. Srinivasa Ayyar, bounded on the north and east by No. 143-7B A; south by No. 142; west by No. 141 14	0·02
Nattam, No. 142-4 A, belonging to 2. K. V. Srinivasa Ayyar, occupier S Gurusa Padiyachi, bounded on the north by No. 142-1; east by No. 142-4 south by No 142 4 B; west by No. 143-9	0·04
Nattam, No. 142-4 C, belonging to 1. Minor Natarajan and Subrahmanyan, guardian mother Muthurathnammal, 18 minor Rajagopalan, guardian mother Muthusethammal, 31. K. Sundaram Sastri, occupiers S. Muthusami Padiyachi and E. Pannu Padiyachi, bounded on the north by No. 142-2 E 7; east, south and west by No. 142-4 B	0·15
Nattam, No. 142-4 D, belonging to 1, K. V. Srinivasa Ayyar, occupiers M. Chokkalinga Padiyachi and S. Nain Padiyachi, bounded on the north by No. 141-1 B; east by No. 141-1 A, south and west by No. 143-1 B	0·00
Nattam, No. 142-4 E, belonging to 1. Minors Nallarajan and Subrahmanyan, guardian mother Muthurathnammal, 24. Village Samudiyam S Suryanarayana Ayyar and vagayam, 3 K V. Srinivasa Ayyar, occupiers K. Subarnya Padiyachi, V Kandu Padiyachi and C Pakkiri Padiyachi, bounded on the north by No. 141-6 E 8 & 11; east, south and west by No. 142-4 B	0·06
Nattam, poramboke, No 142-4 F, belonging to 2 K. V. Srinivasa Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 144-1A B; east, south and west by No 142-4 B	0 02
Nattam poramboke, No. 142-4 G belonging to 14. R. Sundarappayyan, minors Nalarajan and Subrahmanyan, guardian mother Muthurathnammal, occupiers N. Govinda Padiyachi and B. Vythilinga Padiyachi, bounded on the north and east by No. 142 4 B; south by No. 143 13 A 3 to A, west by No. 142 4 E	0 06
Nattam poramboke, No 142-4 H, belonging to 24. Village Samudaram S Suryanarayana Ayyar and vagayam, occupier B Vythilinga Padiyachi, bounded on the north and east by No. 142-4 B; south by No. 143-28 A, west by No 142-4 D	0-04
Nattam poramboke, No 142-4 I, belonging to 2. Minors Nalarajan and Subrahmanyan, guardian mother Muthurathnammal, occupier K. Velayutha Padiyachi, bounded on the north and east by No. 142-4 B; south by No 143-20; west by No 142 4 B	0 02
Nattam, poramboke, No. 142-4 J, belonging to 1. Minors Natarajan and Subrahmanyan, guardian mother Muthurathnammal, occupier V. Pichaikaran Padiyachi, bounded on the north and east by No. 142-4 B; south by No. 143-31 A; west by No. 142-4 B	0·07
Dry, No. 143 9 E, belonging to minors Nalarajan and Subrahmanyan, guardian mother Muthurathnammal, occupier K. Lakshmana Padiyachi, bounded on the south by No. 114; east by No 142-4 A; south by No 143-9 A, west by No. 143-9 B	0·01
Dry, No. 143-15 A, belonging to A Sundarappayyar, bounded on the north by No. 142-4 G; east by No. 142-44 A; south by No 143 13 B, west by No. 143 11 & 12	0·02
Dry, No 143-14 A, belonging to minors Natarajan and Subrahmanyan guardian, Muthurathnammal, bounded on the north by No 142 4 G; east by No. 143-15; south by No 143-16 B; west by No. 143-13 A & K	0·03
Dry, No 143-28 A, belonging to 24, Village Samudiyam S Suryanarayana Ayyar and vagayam, bounded on the north by No 142-4 H; east and south by No 143 28 B, west by No. 143-27	0 04
Dry, No. 143-30, belonging to minors Natarajan and Subramanian guardian Muthurathnammal, bounded on the north by No. 142-4 I; east by No. 143-30; south by c. 127; west by No. 143-28 B	0·03
Dry, No 143-31 A, belonging to minors Natarajan and Subramanyan, guardian Muthurathnammal, bounded on The north by No 142-4 G, east, south and west by No. 142-31 E	0·01
Dry, No. 151-2 A, belonging to 60. Duraisamma Ayyyar, bounded on the north by No. 150; east by No. 151 2 B, south by No. 153, west by No. 147	0 10
Dry, No. 151-2 C, belonging to 60, Duraiswami Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 150; east by No. 151 3; south by No 152; west by No 151-2 E	0·19
Dry, No 173-1 D, belonging to 2. K. V. Srinivasa Ayyar, 31 S. Suryanarayana Ayyar, 1 minors Natarajan Subrahmanyan, guardian mother Muthurathnammal and 14. Sundarappayyar, bounded on the north by No. 173-2 H east and south by No 173-2 D; west by No. 173-1 A	0·12
Nattam, No. 173-1 A, belonging to C. Srinivasa Ayyar and C. Natesan, occupiers N. N. Ariyaputhuran and K. Pethan, bounded on the north, east and south by No. 173 2 B, west by No. 172	0·03
Nattam, No. 173-2 C, belonging to 1. minors Natarajan and Subrahmanyan, guardian mother Muthurathnammal, occupiers Kanthan, V. Kannaya and V. Kuppayyan, bounded on the north, east, south and west by No. 173-2 E	0 07
Nattam, No. 173-2 D, belonging to 2. K. V. Srinivasa Ayyar, 11. R. Sundarappayyar, minors Natarajan and Subrahmanyan, guardian mother Muthurathnammal, 12. S. Suryanarayana Ayyar, 61. Natesa Padmachi, occupiers S. Somasundaram, P. Seenan, A. Nagappan, A. Ayyakannu, W. Gervasian, A. Arulnam, P. Ayyakannu, K. Nagappan, B Vanbidhalaian, A. Gollamoneyan, K. Kuppan and K. Kanan, Mangalam, and U. Seppayan, bounded on the north by Nos. 173-2 B and 173-1 D, east south and west by No 173-2 E.	0·78
Nattam, No. 173-2 E, belonging to 2. K. V Srinivasa Ayyar, 3. Ramalinga Padiyachi, 14 R. Sundarappayyar, 84 K. Brahmani Ammal, occupiers Govindan, R Kuttusami & K. Periyathambi bounded on the north and east by No. 173-2 E; south by No 172, west by No. 173-2 B	0·14
Nattam, No 173 2 F, belonging to 1. minors Natarajan and Subrahmanyan, guardian mother Muthurathnammal, 31. Suryanarayana Ayyar, 2. K V Srinivasa Ayyar, 3. Ramaswami Ayyar, occupiers Muthuvan, K. Pannuvan, N. Marathan, A. Balasundram, A Parapuvanan, P. Kanakan, S. Seppan and S Kulandai, bounded on the north and east by No. 173-3 B, south by No 173, west by No. 173-1 B	0·31
Nattam, No. 173-3 B, belonging to 2, K. V. Srinivasan Ayyar, bounded on the north, east, south and west by No 173-2 a.	0·28
Wet, No 173-3 A, belonging to 1 minors Natarajan and Subrahmanyan, guardian mother, Muthurathnammal, and occupier A. Ammaal, bounded on the north by No. 173-3 E; east by No 173-2 D; south by No. 173-3 C; west by No 173 3 E	0·04
Wet, No. 175-1 A, belonging to 31. S. Suryanarayana Ayyar, bounded on the north, east and south by No. 176-1 B; west by No. 173-3 E	0·42
Total	3·09

Fort St. George, December 2, 1921.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 3 18 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for extension of village-site and for grant of house-sites to Panchamas; and under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Godavari district,

Amalapuram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Godavari district, Amalapuram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Godavari district, Amalapuram taluk, Pallamkurru village.

	ACS.
Inam, wet, No. 440, belonging to Yellapragada Venkatanadham having died, his adopted son and enjoyer Yellapragada Srirammachandra Venkata Narayana, bounded on the north by No. 433, east by No. 526; south by Nos. 438 and 526; west by No. 439	1-15

P. C. DUTT,
Acting Secretary to Government.

(Registration.)

MARRIAGE LICENCES.

Fort St. George, November 28, 1921.

No. 144.—Under section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the Government sanction the issue of licences to the undermentioned gentlemen to grant certificates of marriage between Indian Christians in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras:—

M.R.Ry. Kalmadeory Bhoshanam Garu of the American Baptist Telugu Mission, residing at Nemmurupad in the taluk of Kandukur in the district of Nellore.

Fort St. George, December 2, 1921.

M.R.Ry. Vellala Gabriel of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel Mission, residing at Giddalore in the taluk of Cumbum in the district of Kurnool.

MARRIAGE REGISTRAR.

Fort St. George, December 2, 1921

No. 145.—Mr. John Michael Hooper, is appointed to be a Marriage Registrar, under the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, and a Registrar of Marriages under the Special Marriage Act, 1872, for the town of Madras, with effect from the 3rd December 1921.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, December 2, 1921.

No. 142.—It is hereby notified that M.R.Ry. Y. Innayya Reddi, late Sub-Registrar, Palakolla, Kistna district, has been dismissed from the service.

P. C. DUTT,
Acting Secretary to Government.

(Legislative.)

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, November 29, 1921.

No. 29.—Whereas a vacancy has occurred among the elected members of the Madras Legislative Council by reason of the death of M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddiyar Garu, a member elected to the said Council by the South Arcot Non-Muhammadan rural constituency:

Now therefore in pursuance of the provisions of sub-rule (1) of rule 24 of the Madras Electoral Rules, His Excellency the Governor calls upon the South Arcot Non-Muhammadan rural constituency of the Madras Legislative Council to elect, in accordance with the said rules, a duly qualified person for the purpose of filling the said vacancy before the 1st February 1922.

P. C. DUTT,
Acting Secretary to Government.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, November 29, 1921.

No. 151.—In the Schedule under Finance Department Notification No. 82, dated the 7th August 1921, published on page 821 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 9th August 1921, the item "Polghat taluk, Pallavur desam, Siva temple" will be deleted

Fort St. George, December 6, 1921.

No. 182.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished :—

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE—PAPER CURRENCY.

Delhi, the 24th November 1921.

No. 3201-F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 20 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910 (II of 1910), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules prescribing the circumstances, conditions and limitations under which the value of lost, mutilated, or imperfect currency notes may be refunded :—

Short title. Definitions.

1. These rules may be called "the Currency Notes (Refund) Rules, 1921".

2. In these rules unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context :—

(*a*) "Altered note" means a note in which an alteration has been made in the number, date, signature or value, or in any other respect.

(*b*) "Controller" means Controller of the Currency.

(*c*) "Currency Officer" means the officer in immediate charge of an office of issue.

(*d*) "Deputy Controller" means a Deputy Controller of the Currency.

(*e*) "Half note" means a half of a note which has been divided vertically through or near the centre.

(*f*) "Mismatched note" means an imperfect note formed by the joining of half of one note to half of another note.

(*g*) "Mutilated note" means a note, of which a portion is missing but does not include a half note.

(*h*) "Note" means a currency note.

(*i*) "Number" includes the number and letters of the series to which the note belongs.

(*j*) "Obliterated note" means a note, not being a mutilated or altered note, of which a portion has become or has been rendered indecipherable.

Presentation of claims. General provisions.

3. (1) Claims in respect of notes, of which the denomination does not exceed ten rupees, shall be presented to the currency officer in charge of the Calcutta office of issue :

provided that—

(i) claims in respect of mutilated notes of the denominations of one rupee and two and a half rupees may be presented at any office of issue and shall be dealt with at the office of issue at which they are presented ;

(ii) claims in respect of notes of the denominations of five and ten rupees issued prior to July 1917 shall be presented and dealt with at the office from which the notes were originally issued.

(2) Claims in respect of notes, of which the denomination exceeds ten rupees, shall be presented to the currency officer in charge of the office of issue, to which such note appears to belong.

(3) When a claim has been presented to a currency officer, who is not authorised to entertain it under these rules, such officer shall return the note to the presenter and refer him to the officer to whom it should be presented under these rules.

Limitation in respect of time.

4. If it appears to the currency officer, to whom a claim is presented under these rules, that such claim was not made by the claimant within twelve months of the time when it might first have been made by him, he shall not entertain such claim unless authorised to do so by the Deputy Controller.

Limitation in respect of value.

5. (1) No claim in respect of a note alleged to have been lost or wholly destroyed shall be entertained unless the denomination of such note exceeded ten rupees.

(2) No claim in respect of a half or mismatched note shall be entertained unless such half note, or one of the half notes comprising the mismatched note, is part of a note of which the denomination exceeded two and a half rupees.

Power to dispose of claims.

6. All claims under these rules shall be dealt within the following manner, namely :—

(*a*) An enquiry shall be held by the currency officer to whom the claim was presented and such officer shall submit the results of his enquiry to the Deputy Controller, to whom he is subordinate, and such Deputy Controller shall thereupon pass orders in accordance with these rules disposing of the claim :

provided that, with the previous consent of the Controller, the Deputy Controller may delegate to any currency officer subordinate to him the power to pass orders disposing of claims or classes of claims arising otherwise than in respect of lost or wholly destroyed notes.

(*b*) If in the course of an enquiry the enquiring officer requires the claimant to furnish him with any information relating to the claim and the claimant fails, without reasonable cause in the opinion of such officer, to comply with such requisition within three months, such officer may reject the claim.

Claims to the value of mutilated notes of a denomination not exceeding ten rupees.

7. Claims to the value of a mutilated note of a denomination not exceeding ten rupees shall be rejected, unless the portion presented is in the opinion of the enquiring officer slightly more than half of the note, and unless the number of the note is identified on it by the enquiring officer :

provided that, if the note has been joined, the claim shall be rejected, unless the enquiring officer is satisfied that each portion is part of the same note.

Claims in respect of mutilated notes of a denomination exceeding ten rupees.

8. Claims to the value of a mutilated note of a denomination exceeding ten rupees shall be rejected and the note shall be stamped with the prescribed stamp and returned to the claimant, excepting when the number of the note on examination is identified with certainty by the enquiring officer as one of not more than six numbers :

provided that, if such number, though not capable of such identification, is declared by

the claimant, the claim shall be dealt with under rules 13 and 15 as a claim to the value of a wholly destroyed note:

provided further that, if, in any case where the claimant is unable to declare the number, the enquiring officer is of opinion that the number may be identified within a reasonable period, he may permit the claimant to leave the note in deposit with a view to future identification.

9. If a mutilated note has been identified with certainty by the enquiring officer as one of not more than six numbers, he may pass order—

(a) ordering the claim to be paid at once, or

(b) ordering the claim to be treated as one on a half note.

Proceedings in respect of mutilated notes placed in deposit.

10. (1) The enquiring officer shall enter the particulars of any mutilated note placed in deposit under rule 8 in a register to be maintained in this behalf, and shall give a receipt to the claimant in respect of such note.

(2) Where the number of a note so placed in deposit is not identified within a period of three years to the extent specified in rule 9, the claim shall be rejected and the note shall be stamped and returned to the claimant, or, if the claimant cannot be found, shall be destroyed.

Claims in respect of mismatched notes.

11. (1) Claims in respect of a mismatched note shall be deemed to be separate claims in respect of each half thereof, and shall be dealt with as provided in this rule.

(2) If, when the claim is made, the counterpart has not been presented, the half note shall be placed in deposit, and, if within a period of one year from the presentation of the claim—

(a) the counterpart is presented and no claim for the full value is made in respect thereof, or

(b) the counterpart is not presented,

half the value of the note may be paid to the claimant on the presentation of the counterpart or on the expiration of the period of one year, as the case may be.

(3) If, when the claim is made, the counterpart of the half note has already been presented and no claim to the full value of the note has been made in respect of such counterpart under rule 12, or if such claim has been presented and rejected, half the value of the note may be paid to the claimant forthwith.

(4) If, when the claim is made, the counterpart has already been presented and the full value of the note has been paid thereon under the provisions hereinafter contained, the claim shall be rejected.

(5) If, when the claim is made, the counterpart has already been presented and a claim to full value in respect thereof is under enquiry under rule 13 or rule 14 or, if such claim is made on presentation of the counterpart, while the half note is in deposit under sub-rule (2), the claims shall be considered together.

(6) Notwithstanding anything contained in this rule no payment shall be made in respect of a half of a mismatched note which is not of a higher denomination than two and a half rupees in respect of which a claim made under rule 8 or 12 is liable to be rejected.

Claims in respect of obliterated or altered notes or half notes.

12. Claims in respect of an obliterated or altered note or half note shall be rejected unless the enquiring officer is satisfied as to the identity of such note or half note and that the note or half note has not been fraudulently altered so as to appear to be of a higher denomination.

Enquiry into claims in respect of half notes or notes lost or wholly destroyed for full value of the note.

13. (1) Claims to the full value—

(a) of a note of which half only is presented by the claimant, or

(b) of a note which is alleged to have been lost or wholly destroyed,

shall be accompanied by a signed statement, or, if the enquiring officer so directs, by an affidavit, made by the claimant to the effect that he was the last lawful holder of the entire note and containing a full description of the circumstances attending the loss or destruction of the missing half or of the note, as the case may be, and by a statement obtained from the police or postal authorities of the result of the enquiry, if any, held by them.

(2) On receipt of such claim, the enquiring officer, after considering the statements furnished and affidavit, if any, and after making such further enquiry, if any, as he may consider necessary, shall, unless he is empowered under the proviso to rule 6 (a) to dispose of the case, submit the record to the Deputy Controller for orders, together with his opinion as to the results of the enquiry.

Orders on claims to full value, based on half notes.

14. If the enquiry has been made in respect of a claim under rule 13 (1) (a) the Deputy Controller on receipt of the record from the enquiring officer, or the enquiring officer, if empowered under the proviso to rule 6 (a), may pass orders—

(a) rejecting the claim, or

(b) ordering the claim to be paid at once, or

(c) ordering that, unless a subsequent claim in respect of the same note is successful in the meantime, the claim be paid on expiration of a period, which shall ordinarily be not less than six months from the date of the order:

provided that, if the claim is made by any person other than a Government servant acting in his official capacity, no order shall be passed for immediate payment of the claim unless the officer empowered to pass such order considers that the facts relating to the claim are not in doubt.

provided further that the Deputy Controller or enquiring officer, as the case may be, when making an order for payment either at once or at the expiration of the period specified in the order under clause (c), shall require as a condition of payment that the claimant, if other than a Government servant acting in his official capacity, shall, before payment is made, execute a bond with or without sureties in the form set out in Schedule I or II, as the case may be.

Orders on claims in respect of notes lost or wholly destroyed.

15. (1) If the enquiry has been made in respect of a claim under rule 13 (1) (3) and the Deputy Controller on receipt of the record is not satisfied that the note has been wholly destroyed or lost in such circumstances that there is no probability of its being presented at some future date for payment, he shall reject the claim.

(2) If after considering the record of such enquiry he is so satisfied, and is further satisfied that the claimant was the last lawful holder of the note, he shall cause to be published in the *Gazette of India* and in three successive issues of the local official Gazette, a notification stating the particulars of the note alleged to have been lost or destroyed, and the name of the claimant, and calling upon any person having a claim in respect of such note to submit the same forthwith.

(3) If on the expiration of two years from the date of the first publication under sub-rule (2) the note has not been presented, the Deputy Controller may order an amount equivalent to the value of the note to be invested in Government securities, or to be deposited in the Post Office Savings Bank.

(4) If on the expiration of a period, which shall be determined by the Deputy Controller, but which, unless the Governor General in Council otherwise directs, shall be not less than five years from such first publication, the note has not been presented and no subsequent claim in respect of the same has been substantiated, the Deputy Controller shall order the securities referred to in sub-rule (3), or the deposit in the Post Office Savings Bank, as the case may be, with the interest which has in the meantime accumulated thereon, to be delivered to the claimant, or, if the claimant is dead, to his legal representative, on a bond, with or without sureties, executed in the form set out in Schedule III or IV, as the case may be.

(5) If, prior to the expiration of such period, a subsequent claim in respect of the note is substantiated, the delivery specified in sub-rule (4) shall be made, on the condition therein specified, to the person making such subsequent claim, or, if such person is dead, to his legal representative:

Provided that, if the note, said to have been lost or destroyed, is produced before the expiration of such period either by the claimant or by any other person, the proceedings under these rules in respect of such note shall be cancelled.

Surety bonds to be executed on printed forms supplied by the Currency Department.

16. The bonds referred to in the second proviso to rule 14 and in sub-rule (4) of rule 15 shall be executed on printed forms to be supplied by the Currency Department in this behalf and containing the particulars set out in Schedules I, II, III or IV, as the case may be, and the value of the stamp on any such bond shall be recovered from the person executing the same.

Retention of notes presented in prosecution of a claim.

17. Save as otherwise provided in rules 8 and 10, notes presented in prosecution of a claim will be retained by Government, whatever be the decision on the claim.

Value of notes to be credited to Government in certain cases.

18. Where, as the result of a decision on a claim under these rules, the value or part of the value of any note is payable to the claimant, and such claimant, or, if such claimant is dead, his legal representative, cannot be found, or where within a period of three months from the communication to him of the decision the claimant, or, if such claimant is dead, his legal representative, takes no steps to receive payment, the amount payable to him shall be credited to Government.

SCHEDULE I.—Form of bond with sureties to be executed under the proviso to rule 14 (c).

SCHEDULE II.—Form of bond without sureties to be executed under the proviso to rule 14 (c).

SCHEDULE III.—Form of bond with sureties to be executed under rule 15 (4).

SCHEDULE IV.—Form of bond without sureties to be executed under rule 15 (4).

SCHEDULE I.

HALF NOTE BOND WITH SURETIES.

KNOW ALL MEN by these Presents that we_____

* Principal's name in full and address and occupation.

*_____

†_____

† First Surety names in full and address and occupation.

_____

and ‡_____

‡ Second Surety's name in full and address and occupation.

_____ are jointly and severally held and firmly bound unto the Secretary of State for India in Council (hereinafter called the Secretary of State) in the sum of Rs._____ to be paid to the Secretary of State his certain attorney successors or assigns for which payment well and truly to be made we hereby bind ourselves our heirs executors administrators and representatives jointly and every two of us bind ourselves our heirs executors administrators and representatives jointly and each of us binds himself his heirs executors administrators and representatives severally firmly by these presents sealed with our seals this_____ day of_____ in the Christian year one thousand nine hundred and

§ Principal's name.

WHEREAS the above bounden §_____ claims that he is the lawful holder of the half / halves of the following Currency Note / Notes.

‖ Value and number of Note (s).

‖_____

and that the other half belongs / halves belong to him but that the same lost;

And whereas the said _____ Principal's name.
has applied to the _____ Currency Officer for the Circle at _____ for payment of the amount of the said Note / Notes;

And whereas the said Currency Officer for and on behalf of the Governor General of India in Council acting in the premises for and on behalf of the Secretary of State has acceded to the said application on condition of the said _____ and two sufficient sureties executing such Bond as above-written and the said _____ and _____ have accordingly as such sureties agreed to execute such Bond with such condition as hereunder is written. Now the condition of the above-written bond is such that if the above bounden _____ and _____ and their heirs executors administrators or representatives shall repay to the Secretary of State the above-mentioned sum of Rs. _____ on demand in the event of the Deputy Controller of the Currency for the time being at _____ being at any time hereafter satisfied that the said _____ was not entitled to receive the above-mentioned sum then the above-written bond shall be void and of no effect otherwise the same shall remain in full force and virtue.

First Surety's name. Second Surety's name. Names of Principal and Sureties. Principal's name.

Signed sealed and delivered by the above-named _____ Principal's name.
in the presence of _____

Principal's witnesses.
Signature of first witness _____ Signature of Principal _____
Occupation and address of witness _____
Signature of second witness _____
Occupation and address of witness _____

Seal.

Signed sealed and delivered by the above-named _____ Name of 1st Surety.
in the presence of _____

1st Surety's witnesses.
Signature of first witness _____ 1st Surety's signature _____
Occupation and address of witness _____
Signature of second witness _____
Occupation and address of witness _____

Seal.

Signed sealed and delivered by the above-named _____ Name of 2nd Surety.
in the presence of _____

2nd Surety's witnesses.
Signature of first witness _____ 2nd Surety's signature
Occupation and address of witness _____
Signature of second witness _____
Occupation and address of witness _____

Seal.

Endorsement.

Order No _____ dated the _____
Pay to _____
Signature of Principal _____
Executed in my presence this _____ day of _____ 19 .

Certified that the sureties are in my opinion fit persons to be accepted as such and that they are aware of the terms of the Bond.

Dated _____ 19 . Collector.

Received from the Officer-in-charge, Paper Currency _____ the sum of rupees _____ only being the full value of the Notes mentioned in the Bond.

Signature of Principal _____

SCHEDULE II.

Half Note Bond without sureties.

Know all men by these Presents that I _____ Claimant's name in full and address and occupation.
_____
am held and firmly bound unto the Secretary of State for India in Council (hereinafter called the Secretary of State) in the sum of Rs. _____ to be paid to the Secretary of State his certain attorney successors or assigns for which payment well and truly to be made I hereby bind myself my heirs executors administrators and representatives and every one of them firmly by these presents sealed with my seal this _____ day of _____ in the Christian year One thousand nine hundred and _____

Whereas the above bounden _____ Claimant's name.
_____

claims that he is the lawful holder of the half/halves of the following Currency Note/Notes

Value and number of Note(s).

and that the other half belongs/halves belong to him but that the same has/have been lost;

Principal's name.

AND WHEREAS the said _____ has applied to the _____ Currency Officer for the Circle at _____ for payment of the amount of the said Note/Notes;

AND WHEREAS the said Currency Officer for and on behalf of the Governor General of India in Council acting in the premises for and on behalf of the Secretary of State has acceded to the said application on condition of the said _____ executing such bond as above-written with such condition as hereunder is written. NOW THE CONDITION of the above-written bond is such that if the above bounden _____ Claimant's name. his heirs executors administrators or representatives shall repay to the Secretary of State the above-mentioned sum of Rs. _____ on demand in the event of the Deputy Controller of the Currency for the time being at _____ being at any time hereafter satisfied that the said _____ Claimant's name. was not entitled to receive the above-mentioned sum then the above-written bond shall be void and of no effect otherwise the same shall remain in full force and virtue

Claimant's name. Signed sealed and delivered by the above named _____ in the presence of _____

Claimant's witnesses.

Signature of first witness _____

Occupation and address of witness _____

Signature of second witness _____

Occupation and address of witness _____

Signature of Claimant _____

Seal.

ENDORSEMENT.

Order No. , dated the

Pay to _____

Signature of Claimant _____

Executed in my presence this day of 19 .

Dated _____ 19 Collector.

Received from the Officer-in charge, Paper Currency, _____ the sum of rupees _____ only being the full value of the notes mentioned in the Bond.

Signature of Claimant.

SCHEDULE III

WHOLLY DESTROYED OR LOST NOTE BOND WITH SURETIES.

KNOW ALL MEN by these Presents that we

Principal's name in full and address and occupation. _____

First Surety's name in full and address and occupation. and _____

Second Surety's name in full and address and occupation. _____ are jointly and severally held and firmly bound unto the Secretary of State for India in Council (hereinafter called the Secretary of State) in the sum of Rs. _____ to be paid to the Secretary of State his certain attorney successors or assigns for which payment well and truly to be made we hereby bind ourselves our heirs executors administrators and representatives jointly and every two of us bind ourselves our heirs and executors administrators and representatives jointly and each of us binds himself his heirs executors administrators and representatives severally firmly by these presents sealed with our seals this day In the Christian year One thousand nine hundred and

Principal's name. Value and number of Note(s).

WHEREAS the above-bounden _____ alleges that the following Currency Note/Notes

_____ has/have been wholly destroyed/lost and that at the date of the destruction/loss of the said Note/Notes he was the lawful holder of the said Note/Notes;

Principal's name.

AND WHEREAS the said _____ has applied to the _____ Currency Officer for the Circle at _____ for payment of the amount of the said Note/Notes;

AND WHEREAS the said Currency Officer for and on behalf of the Governor General of India in Council acting in the premises for and on behalf of the Secretary of State has acceded to the

said application on the condition of the said _____ Principal's name.
and two sufficient sureties executing such Bond as above-written and the said _____ First Surety's name.
and _____ Second Surety's name.
have accordingly as such sureties agreed to execute such bond with such condition as hereunder is written. Now the condition of the above-written bond is such that if the above bounden _____ Names of Principal and Sureties.
and _____
and their heirs executors administrators or representatives shall repay to the Secretary of State the abovementioned sum of Rs. _____ on demand in the event of the Deputy Controller of the Currency for the time being at _____ being at any time hereafter satisfied that the said _____ Principal's name.
was not entitled to receive the above-mentioned sum then the above-written bond shall be void and of no effect otherwise the same shall remain in full force and virtue.

Signed sealed and delivered by the above-named _____ Principal's name.
in the presence of _____

Signature of first witness _____ Signature of Principal _____ Principal's witnesses.
Occupation and address of witness _____
Signature of second witness _____
Occupation and address of witness _____

Seal.

Signed sealed and delivered by the above-named _____ First Surety's name.
in the presence of _____

Signature of witness _____ 1st Surety's signature _____ First Surety's witnesses.
Occupation and address of witness _____
Signature of witness _____
Occupation and address of witness _____

Seal.

Signed sealed and delivered by the above-named _____ Second Surety's name.
in the presence of _____

Signature of witness _____ 2nd Surety's signature. Second Surety's witnesses.
Occupation and address of witness _____
Signature of witness _____
Occupation and address of witness _____

Seal.

ENDORSEMENT.

Order No. , dated the

Pay to _____
Signature of Principal _____
Executed in my presence this day of 19

Certified that the sureties are in my opinion fit persons to be accepted as such and that they are aware of the terms of the Bond.

Dated _____ 19 . Collector.

Received from the Officer-in-Charge, Paper Currency, _____
the sum of rupees _____
only being the full value of the notes mentioned in the Bond.

Signature of Principal.

SCHEDULE IV.

WHOLLY DESTROYED OR LOST NOTE BOND WITHOUT SURETIES.

KNOW ALL MEN by these Presents that I _____
_____ Claimant's name in full and address and occupation.
am held and firmly bound unto the Secretary of State for India in Council (hereinafter called the Secretary of State) in the sum of Rs. _____ to be paid to the Secretary of State his certain attorney successors or assigns for which payment well and truly to be made I hereby bind myself my heirs executors administrators and representatives and every one of them firmly by these presents sealed with my seal this day of in the Christian year One thousand nine hundred and .

WHEREAS the above bounden _____ Claimant's name
_____
alleges that the following Currency Note/Notes
_____
has/have been wholly destroyed/lost and that at the date of the destruction/loss of the said Note/Notes he was the lawful holder of the said Note/Notes; Value and number of Note(s).

Claimant's name.

AND WHEREAS the said ____ has applied to the ____ Currency Officer for the Circle ____ for payment of the amount of the said Note/Notes;

AND WHEREAS the said Currency Officer for and on behalf of the Governor General of India in Council acting in the premises for and on behalf of the Secretary of State has acceded to the said application on the conditions of the said ____

Claimants' names.

executing such Bond as above-written with such condition as hereunder is written. Now THE CONDITION of the above-written bond is such that if the above bounden ____ and his heirs executors administrators or representatives shall repay

Claimant's name.

to the Secretary of State the above-mentioned sum of Rs. ____ on demand in the event of the Deputy Controller of the Currency for the time being at ____

Claimant's name.

being at any time hereafter satisfied that the said ____ was not entitled to receive the above-mentioned sum then the above written bond shall be void and of no effect otherwise the same shall remain in full force and virtue.

Claimant's name.

Signed sealed and delivered by the above-named ____

Signature of claimant ____

in the presence of ____

Claimant's witnesses.

Signature of first witness ____

Occupation and address of witness ____

Signature of second witness ____

Occupation and address of witness ____

Seal.

ENDORSEMENT.

Order No dated the

Pay to ____

Signature of Claimant ____

Executed in my presence this day of 19

Dated ____ 19 Collector.

Received from the Officer-in-Charge, Paper Currency, ____ the sum of rupees ____ only being the full value of the notes mentioned in the Bond.

Signature of Claimant.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE—PUBLIC DEBT.

The 24th November 1921.

No 3206-F.—With reference to the Notification on the Finance Department No. 2785-F, dated the 30th September 1921, it is notified for public information that on and after Friday, the 25th November 1921, and until further notice Treasury Bills will be issued for a term of three months at Rs. 98 annas 8 per cent in addition to Treasury Bills for six, nine and twelve months and subject to the conditions at present applicable to the latter.

Fort St. George, November 29, 1921.

No 153.—In the schedule under Home (Education) Department notification No. 35, dated 17th January 1921, published on pages 33 and 34 of Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 26th January 1921, the items 4 and 5, viz., "two Jain temples Sasthiswar and Chandranatha with a little mandapa over a stamba at Guruvenkatu" and "the Great Chandranath temple at Mudabidri" will be deleted.

P. L. MOORE,
Acting Secretary to Government.

(Marine.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, December 2, 1921.

No. 72.—Under section 18 of the Madras Port Trust Act, 1905, the Governor in Council appoints Lieut.-Col. C. L. Magnus, C.M.G., C.B.E., R.E., to be a Trustee of the Port of Madras, *vice* Mr. A. A. Bigge, M.I.C.E., resigned.

Fort St. George, November 29, 1921.

No. 72.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 5 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908), as amended by the Indian Ports (Amendment) Act, 1918 (VI of 1918), the Governor in Council is pleased, in supersession of all previous notifications on the subject, to alter the limits of the port of Coondapoor in the South Kanara district and to declare that the limits shall in future be as follows:—

To the north.—A line drawn from a mosque on the backwater called the 'Darga Buchapeer' to 200 yards to the east into the backwater; also from the north boundary pillar to

be placed on the sea coast east of the rock called 'Maatha kadap' due west to a point at nine fathoms, and a line connecting the mosque and the pillar and running along the shore at a distance of 50 yards of highwater mark spring tides, excluding all patta lands and other private sites

To the east.—A line drawn from a point in the backwater 200 yards to the east of the Darga to the southern boundary pillar near the lighthouse and the seashore on the sand spit west of this line, excluding all patta lands and other private sites.

To the south.—A line drawn from the south boundary pillar westwards into the sea to nine fathoms of water—the seashore between the mouth and the southern boundary pillar.

To the west.—A line joining the two nine-fathom points in the sea.

P. L. MOORE,
Acting Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, December 2, 1921.

No. 340.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib T. V. Gopala Rao Naidu Garu, Deputy Collector and Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Godavari, privilege leave for two months with effect from the date of relief.

No. 341.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations and G.O. No. 177, Financial, dated 7th March 1919, M.R.Ry. T. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal, acting Deputy Collector, Salem, privilege leave for four months with effect from the date of relief.

No. 342.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations and G.O. No. 177, Financial, dated 7th March 1919, Mr. M. S. Pais, Deputy Collector, Salem district, privilege leave for two and a half months from the date of relief.

Fort St. George, December 5, 1921.

No. 343.—Under articles 260, 232 and 901 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations M.R.Ry. C. K. Sambasiva Ayyar Avargal, Special Assistant Settlement Officer in charge of No. V Party, Vizagapatam, combined privilege leave and furlough on half average salary for six months with effect from the date of relief.

APPOINTMENT.

Fort St. George, November 30, 1921.

No. 344.—Under section 12 (2) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, as applied to the Agency district, the Local Government are pleased to appoint the Assistant Commissioner of the Rampa Agency to be the President, Rampa Taluk Board.

APPOINTMENTS AND POSTING.

Fort St. George, December 1, 1921.

No. 345.—The following appointments and posting of deputy collectors are ordered :—

M.R.Ry. N. Sambasiva Sastri Avargal, Tahsildar, Kistna, to act as deputy collector, Kistna.

Fort St. George, December 3, 1921.

M.R.Ry. Sarangu Bhimasenkara Rao Narasimha Rao Garu, Tahsildar, Tinnevelly, to act as Deputy Collector.

M.R.Ry. Sarangu Bhimasenkara Rao Narasimha Rao Garu, to the Ganjam treasury.

POSTINGS.

No. 346.—The following postings of deputy collectors are ordered :—

M.R.Ry. P. V. G. Panchyan Avargal, from special duty, Salem, to general duty, Salem.

M.R.Ry. Kavathur Duraiswami Mudaliyar Avargal, on return from leave, to general duty, Nellore.

M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib V. Ramanathum Pantulu Garu, on relief from general duty, Nellore, to special duty, Godavari, for employment as Assistant Commissioner of Labour.

DISMISSAL.

Fort St. George, December 1, 1921.

No. 347.—It is hereby notified that S. K. Alavi, Revenue Inspector, Kondotti, Malabar district, has been dismissed from Government service with effect from 29th September 1921 and is debarred from re-employment anywhere in public service.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Fort St. George, November 30, 1931.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 26·52 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for Locomotive workshop scheme, etc.; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Trichinopoly, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Trichinopoly, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Trichinopoly district, Trichinopoly taluk, No. 32. Pirathiyar village.

	Acs.
Government, dry, No. 200-5, belonging to Rayanna Servai, Ponnusami Servai, Duraisami Servai, Perumal Servai, Venkatachalam Servai and Alagia Manavalan Nambi, bounded on the north by No. 200-2 and 4; east by No. 200-7, south by No. 200-2 to 12; west by No. 195	0·30
Government, dry, No. 200-6, belonging to R. Ganapathia Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 200-5; west by No. 200-9; south by No. 201; west by No. 195	0·44
Government, dry, No. 200-8, belonging to A. Vythi Kavundan, bounded on the north by No. 200-2; east by No. 200-10; south by No. 201; west by No. 200-6	0·40
Government, dry, No. 200-10, belonging to Chidambara Kavundan, bounded on the north by No. 200-5; east by No. 200-11; south by No. 201; west by No. 201-2	0·31
Government, dry, No. 200-11, belonging to Adaikaya, bounded on the north by No. 200-5; east by No. 200-12; south by No. 201; west by S. No. 200-10	0·31
Government, dry, No. 200-12, belonging to Arumuga Kavundan, bounded on the north by No. 200-5; east by No. 200-13, south by No. 201; west by No. 200-11	0·35
Government, dry, No. 201-2 belonging to Alagan, bounded on the north by No. 200; east by No. 201-3 and 5; south by No. 201-7, west by No. 195	0·10
Government, dry, No. 201-3, belonging to Chinnayya Nayudu, bounded on the north by No. 200; east by No. 201-4; south by No. 201-5, west by No. 201-2 and 7	0·17
Government, dry, No. 201-4, belonging to Otiki, bounded on the north by No. 200; east by No. 201-5; south by No. 201 11, west by No. 201-3 and 5	0·31
Government, dry, No. 201-5, belonging to Perumal Nayudu, bounded on the north and east by No. 201-3; south by No. 201-6; west by No. 200	0·16
Government, dry, No. 201-6, belonging to Zahubai Ammal and Jamalammal, bounded on the north by No. 200; east by No. 201-1; south by No. 201-12; west by No. 201-5	0·06
Government, dry, No. 201-7, belonging to Karuppanna Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 201-2; east by No. 201-3; south by No. 201-8 and 10; west by No. 195	0·28
Government, dry, No. 201-8 belonging to Venkatasawmi Nayudu, bounded on the north by No. 201-3; east by No. 201-9; south by No. 201-10; west by No. 201-7 and 7	0·19
Government, dry, No. 201-10, belonging to Perumal Nayudu, bounded on the north by No. 201-9 and 12; east by No. 201-10; south by No. 202; west by No. 201-14	0·14
Government, dry, No. 201-9, belonging to Chinnayya Nayudu, bounded on the north by No. 201-7; east by No. 201-10, south by No. 201-14 to 12, west by No. 195	0·18
Government, dry, No. 201-10, belonging to Duraisami Nayudu, bounded on the north by No. 201-7 and 8; east by No. 201-11; south by No. 201-15; west by No. 201-8	0·20
Government, dry, No. 201-11, belonging to Chinnayya Nayudu, bounded on the north by No. 201-11 east by No. 201-12, south by No. 202; west by No. 201 10 and 12	0·31
Government, dry, No. 201-12, belonging to Lakshmayya Ammal and Saroja Ammal, bounded on the north by No. 201-8; east by No. 201-13; south by No. 202; west by No. 195	0·53
Government, dry, No. 201-13, belonging to Venkatasawmi Nayudu, bounded on the north by No. 201-9 and 10; east by No. 201-14; south by No. 202; west by No. 201-15	0·28
Government, dry, No. 201-14, belonging to Angamma, bounded on the north by No. 201-8 and 9; east by No. 201-15; south by No. 202; west by No. 201-1	0·08
Government, dry, No. 202-1, belonging to Vyapuri Kavundan, bounded on the north by No. 201; east by No. 202-2 and 3; south by No. 202-4, west by No. 195	2·56
Government, dry, No. 202-2, belonging to Muthia Kavundan, bounded on the north by No. 201; east by No. 202-4; south by No. 202-3, west by No. 202-1	0·33
Government, dry, No. 202-3, belonging to Vinayaka Kavundan, bounded on the north by No. 202-2; east by No. 202-4; south by No. 202-6 and 9; west by No. 202-1	0·31
Government, dry, No. 202-4, belonging to Shanmuga Kavundan, bounded on the north by No. 201; east by No. 202-5; south by No. 202-10, west by No. 202-2 and 3	0·32
Government, dry, No. 202-5, belonging to Vyapuri Kavundan, bounded on the north by No. 201; east by No. 202-6; south by No. 202-11 and 11; west by No. 202-4	0·31
Government, dry, No. 202-6, belonging to Arumuga Kavundan, bounded on the north by No. 201; east by No. 202-7; south by No. 202-12; west by No. 202-5	0·19
Government, dry, No. 202-8, belonging to Anda Kavundan, bounded on the north by No. 202-1 and 3; east by No. 201-9; south by No. 202-13; west by No. 195	2·49
Government, dry, No. 202-9, belonging to Muthuya Kavundan, bounded on the north by No. 202-3; east by No. 202-10, south by No. 202-14 and 15; west by No. 202-8	0·23
Government, dry, No. 202-10, belonging to Vinayaka Kavundan, bounded on the north by No. 202-4 and 5; east by No. 202-11; south by No. 202-15 and 16; west by No. 202-9	0·21
Government, dry, No. 202-11, belonging to Vyapuri Kavundan, bounded on the north by No. 202-5 and 6; east by No. 202-12, south by No. 202; west by No. 195	0·61
Government, dry, No. 202-13, belonging to Muruga Kavundan, bounded on the north by No. 202-8 and 14; east by No. 202-14, south by No. 203 and 204; west by No. 202-12	0·52
Government, dry, No. 202-14, belonging to Anda Kavundan, bounded on the north by No. 202-10 and 12; east by No. 202-13; south by No. 217 and 218, west by No. 202-13	0·94
Government, dry, No. 131-1, belonging to Sappani Servai alias Ramaswami Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 132-4, east by No. 131-2, south by No. 130; west by Nos. 130 and 131	0 18
Government, dry, No. 132-1, belonging to Kumaraswami Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 133; east by No. 134-2; south by No. 130; west by No. 149	0 17
Government, dry, No. 134-3, belonging to Kuttiswami Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 135; east by No. 134-4, south by Nos. 1-0 and 131; west by No. 132-2	2·40
Government dry, No. 130-1, belonging to Kumaraswami Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 132, east by Nos. 130-2 and 132; south by No. 130-5, 7 and 8, west by No. 138	1·66
Government, dry, No. 130-2, belonging to Ramaswami Nayudu and Pethuswami Nayudu, bounded on the north by No. 130-2; east by No. 136, south and west by No. 130-1	0·57
Government, dry, No. 130-1, belonging to Karuppanna Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 130-1; east by No. 130-1, 7, south by No. 130-6, west by No. 139	4 78

Trichinopoly district, Trichinopoly taluk, No. 32 Pirattiyur village—*cont.*

	ACS.
Government, dry, No. 124-7, belonging to Rangasami Nayako, bounded on the north by No. 120-3 ; east and south by No. 130-8 , west by No. 126-1, 6 .. .. ..

APPOINTMENT.

Fort St. George, December 8, 1921.

No. 304.—Mr. C. J. Paul, temporary Deputy Collector on special duty in the Development Department, is appointed Assistant Secretary to Government, Development Department, with effect from 1st July 1921.

POSTING.

Fort St. George, December 6, 1921.

No. 305.—Miss Amelia Stonecomb Chasing Pearce, to be Manageress, Government Industrial Institute, Coonoor, with effect from the 12th September 1921.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, December 2, 1921

No. 306.—The Governor in Council hereby notifies, under the provisions of section 24 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, that the area specified below which was declared to be reserved forest under section 16 of the Act in notification No. 883, dated 2nd November 1886, published on page 697 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 3rd November 1886, shall cease to be reserved forest with effect from 15th January 1922:—

Name of reserve disforested.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Area.	Boundaries.
Portion of Sathiavedu reserved forest.	Chingleput	Pulicat	Kothamarikuppam and Sathiavedu.	Rm. 180·00	North.—Starting from the south-west corner of survey No. 283 of Kothamarikuppam village, the line runs along the south side of survey No. 282, thence along the west and south sides of survey No. 241, south side of survey No. 276 to the south-west corner of survey No. 276.

East.—Thence the line runs along the west sides of survey Nos. 266 of Kothamarikuppam village and 402 of Sathiavedu village, the north sides of survey Nos. 28, 29 and 10, the west sides of survey Nos. 10 and 12, the north, west and south sides of survey No. 43, the west sides of survey Nos. 44 and 46 to the north-east corner of survey No. 47; thence along the north and the west sides of survey Nos. 47 and the west side of 48 to the north-west corner of survey No. 341.

South.—Thence the line runs along the north sides of survey Nos. 336 and 335 to the north-west corner of the latter (the survey Nos. appertain to Sathiavedu village).

West.—Thence the line runs straight north-east to the starting point.

Brief description.—The area contains stunted growth of Manageries and other species.

Reasons for disforestation.—The area was set apart as a conservancy block for the use of Sathiavedu and Kothamarikuppam villagers.

Fort St. George, December 3, 1921.

No. 307.—Under the provisions of section 1 of the Madras Cattle Diseases Act, 1866, the Government, Ministry of Development, direct that the provisions of the aforesaid Act shall be put in force in the Peddapuram taluk and Pithapur and Tuni divisions of the Godavari district from the date of notification for a period of three months.

R. G. STOKES,
Acting Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(General.)

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, November 28, 1921.

In continuation of the leave sanctioned to him in the notification published in Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 19th April 1921, M.R.Ry. Uddi Venkata Rao Avargal is granted under articles 232 and 301, Civil Service Regulations, furlough on average salary for four months and furlough on half average salary in continuation thereof up to the 25th July 1922 inclusive.

POSTING.

Mr. Arthur William Robert, Assoc.M.Inst. C.E., Executive Engineer, is, on return from leave, posted to the charge of the Hydro-Electric Power Project division.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, December 6, 1921.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 (3) of the Indian Electricity Act 1910, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the grant of the license printed below under the aforesaid Act, to the Municipality of Ootacamund for the supply of electrical energy to the town of Ootacamund.

2. The license will be notified in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Madras.

THE OOTACAMUND MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC LICENSE, 1921.

License for the supply of electrical energy granted by the Government of Madras under the Indian Electricity Act, 1910.

License is hereby granted to the Municipality of Ootacamund (constituted under the provisions of the Madras District Municipalities Act V of 1920) to supply electrical energy within the area and with the powers and upon the terms and conditions specified below :—

1. *Short title.*—The license may be cited as "The Ootacamund Municipal Electric License, 1921."

2. *Interpretation.*—This license is to be read and construed as subject in all respects to the provisions of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, and to the rules thereunder, and the several words, terms and expressions to which meanings are assigned by that Act and the rules thereunder or by the General Clauses Act, 1897, shall have in this license the same respective meanings; provided that in this license :—

(*a*) The expression "The Act" shall mean the Indian Electricity Act, 1910;

(*b*) The expression "the licensee" shall mean and include the Municipality of Ootacamund, and their permitted assigns;

(*c*) The expressions "first annexure," "second annexure," and "third annexure" shall mean the first, second and third annexures to this license respectively; and

(*d*) The expression "deposited map" shall mean the plan of the area of supply hereinafter specified which has been deposited with the Government of Madras in pursuance of the rules under the Act, which plan is signed for the purpose of identification by the Secretary to the Government of Madras in the Public Works Department and by the Chairman of the Municipality of Ootacamund.

3. *Commencement of license.*—The date of the notification by the Government of Madras in the "*Fort St. George Gazette*," that this license has been granted is the date of the commencement of this license.

4. *Area of supply.*—The area above referred to within which the supply of energy is authorised by this license is the whole of the area described in the first annexure, the limits of which are more particularly delineated in the deposited map by a red line.

5. *Purpose of supply.*—Subject to the provisions of this license and the Act and to the rules thereunder the licensee shall be entitled during the continuance of this license to supply energy for all purposes except in bulk within the area of supply.

6. *System of supply.*—The system of supply which may be adopted for the supply of electrical energy under this license shall be a medium pressure alternating current three phase four wire supply at a pressure not exceeding 400 volts between phases and 230 volts between phase and neutral at a frequency of fifty complete periods per second.

7. *Compulsory supply.*—In pursuance of section 3, sub-section (2), clause (*f*) of the Act it is hereby expressly declared that clause IV of the schedule to the Act shall for the purpose of interpretation in this license be added to and varied by the substitution of the following clause, namely :—

The licensee shall within a period of three years after the commencement of this license lay down suitable and sufficient electric supply lines and distributing mains and execute works to the satisfaction of the Government of Madras for the purpose of supply of electrical energy throughout such area and such streets or parts of streets as are mentioned in the second annexure and as indicated in green on the deposited map. In case of difference between the description in the second annexure and as indicated on the deposited map the latter shall prevail.

8. *Limits of price to be charged in respect of the supply of energy.*—The prices to be charged by the licensee for energy supplied by them shall not exceed those stated in that behalf in the third annexure or in the case of a method of charge approved by the Government of Madras in accordance with Clause X of the Schedule to the Act such maxima as the Government of Madras shall fix on approving the method.

9. *General powers.*—The licensee shall have power, with the previous approval in writing of the Government of Madras, to issue and enforce such conditions of supply as may be necessary from time to time for the due fulfilment of the terms and conditions of the license and the Act and the rules thereunder.

10. If the licensee fail to comply with the provisions of any of the clauses hereof the license may be revoked.

FIRST ANNEXURE.

Description of the area of supply.

The area contained within the limits of the Municipality of Ootacamund and Lawrence Asylum as constituted at the commencement of this licence and which is delineated in the deposited map and thereon bordered red.

SECOND ANNEXURE.

Compulsory works.

List of streets or parts of streets in which the licensee is to lay down suitable and sufficient distributing mains for the purpose of supply of electrical energy.

Lower Bazaar Road.	Sylk's Road.	Government Garden Road.	Etiennes' Road.
Main Bazaar Road.	Westbury Road.	Church Hill Road.	Walsham Road.
Peyton's Hill Road.	Club Road.	Commissioner's Road.	Kandal Mund Bridle Path.
St. Bartholomew's Road.	Woodcock Road.	Snowdon Road.	
	Commercial Road.		

THIRD ANNEXURE.

Maxima charges.

(Clause I.)

The term "unit" as used in this connexion shall be deemed to mean the energy contained in a current of one thousand amperes flowing under an electric motive force of one volt an hour.

(Clause II.)

When the actual quantity of energy used is measured by a meter the licensee shall be entitled to charge any consumer at the following rates :—

Annas eight per unit for lighting, annas six for heating and annas four for power ; also a rate per measem of rupees two and annas eight per lamp for small consumers whose total connected load does not exceed three thirty watt lamps, provided the energy is supplied from 6 p.m. till midnight.

Dated this 6th day of December one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one.

Signed by Order of His Excellency the Honourable The Governor of Madras in Council.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Fort St. George, November 29, 1921.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·52 acre,be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for construction of Government Girls' school ; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chidambaram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chidambaram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

South Arcot District, Chidambaram taluk, Chidambaram village.

	ACRE.
Village-site, dry, S. No. 123-A 2, belonging to Abdul Karim Sahib, bounded on the north by door No. 13, east by cattle-pound ; south by Lal Khan street, west by Vilangiamman Kovil street ..	0·05
Village-site, dry, S. No. 123-A 3, belonging to Mir Hamid Sahib, bounded on the north by door No. 4 ; east by yard of Karuppan Mudali, south by door Nos. 1 and 3 and cattle-pound ; west by Vilangiamman Kovil street	0·03
Village-site, dry, S. No. 123 A-3, belonging to Manikkam Pillai, bounded on the north by door No. 3 ; east by garden at Karuppan Mudali, south by door No 2 ; west by Vilangiamman Kovil street ..	0·04
Village-site, dry, S. No. 123 A-3, belonging to Mada Khan Sahib Jaleb Bibi Ammal, guardian and mother of the minor sons and daughters of the deceased Lal Khan Sahib, Ghulam Muhammad Shahadin Sahib, son of the deceased Hayath Bi Ammal bounded on the north by garden at Rathna Bibi and Thayara Madam ; east by door No 60, Chinna Kadai street, south by door No. 4, Vilangiamman Kovil street ; west by door Nos. 6 and 7, Vilangiamman Kovil street	0·07
Village-site, dry, S, No. 123 A 2, belonging to Ramaswami Pillai, bounded on the north by door No 7 ; east by door No. 5, south by door No 9 and lane, west by Vilangiamman Kovil street	0 03
Village-site, dry, S. No. 123 A-3, belonging to Duraiswami Pillai, bounded on the north by Kannara Madam, east by site of Mada Khan and others ; south by door No. 8 ; west by Vilangiamman Kovil street	0 02
Village-site, dry, S. No. 123 A-3, belonging to Artizan community represented by Chidambara Asari, Singaravelu Asari, Vaithilinga Pathan, Devadoi Pathan Ponnuswami Pathan and others, bounded on the north by door No. 11 ; east by vacant site of Mada Khan and others and garden of Pathma Bibi ; south by door No. 7 and vacant site of Mada Khan and others ; west by Vilangiamman Kovil street ..	0·02
Village-site, dry, S No. 123 A-3, belonging to Pakkiam Ammal, guardian and mother of the minor sons Ramalingam Pillai and Nattarayanadesam Pillai of Sakkaraya Pillai, bounded on the north by door No. 12 ; east by guardian of P. Sitabai Ayyar ; south by Kannara Madam ; west by Vilangiamman Kovil street.	0·01
Village-site, dry, S. No 123 A-3, belonging to P. Krishna Ayyar, bounded on the north by garden of door No. 35, China Kadai street ; east by door Nos. 33 and 34, China Kadai street ; south by garden of door No. 37, China Kadai street ; west by door No. 11, Kannara Madam and Vilangiamman Kovil street ..	0·04
Village-site, dry, S No 123 A-3, belonging to Pathum Bibi Ammal, Muhammad Ismail and Hanifa Bibi, bounded on the north by Krishna Ayyar seats ; east by door No. 37, China Kadai street ; south by vacant site of Mada Khan and others ; west by Kannara Madam ..	0·02
Total ..	0·03

Fort St. George, December 2, 1921.

Under section 5, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 1·81 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for construction of Veterinary Hospital; and, under sections 6 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional Officer, Nandyal, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act, and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Nandyal, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Kurnool district, Nandyal taluk, Nandyal village.

	Acs.
Ryotwari, wet, No. 888-V-26/B 1, belonging to M.E Ry. Alavakunda Ramasubbayya, plaster, bounded on the north by No. 888-V-31-D/2-C, east by No. 888-V 26/B 2; south by No. 888-V-26/A; west by No. 888 V 31-D/2-C	0·09
Ryotwari, wet, No. 888-N-26/B-1, belonging to Annuala Subbramayya, Ernagunla Venkobharalu, Lingala Boyyarapa Papanna and Chepati Chinnayya, bounded on the north by No. 888-V-31-D/2-C, east and south No. 888 V/26-A; west by No. 888-V-26-B 1	0·13
Ryotwari, wet, No. 888-V-26-A part, belonging to Yerraguntla Venkobharalu, Lingala Boyyarapa Papayya, Chapali Chinnayya, D-poli Rangappa, Sola Obanhanna, Peer Sahib, Thanala Ramayya and Sanyasi Veeranna and his brother Nandappa, bounded on the north by No. 888-V-26-B/1-2, east by No. 888-V-26-A and 888-V-31-D/2-C; south by No. 888-J 6; west by No. 888-V-31-D, 2 K and 888-J 5 ..	0·50
Ryotwari, wet, No. 883-J 1, belonging to Mistri Malavanji, Nankanna and Alavakonda Ramasubbayya, bounded on the north by No. 883-J/6-A, east by No. 883-J, south by No. 883-J 8, west by No. 883-J 2 ..	0 02
Ryotwari, wet, No. 883-J 3, belonging to M.E.Ry. Alavakonda Rama subbayya, Gudipati Narayana, bounded on the north by No. 883-J 8, east by No. 883 J 4; south by No. 883-J 1, west by No. 883-J 2	0·10
Ryotwari, wet, No. 883-J 4, belonging to Peddu Lakshanna and Chinna Lakshanna, bounded on the north by No. 883-J 3; east by No. 883-J, south by No. 883-J 1; west by No. 883-J 3	0 02
Ryotwari, No. 883-J 8, belonging to Chikka Sangapa, Khayapa Ramayya, Ghulam Sahib, Khasim Naik, Khadir Naik, Rajak Naik, Kadder Naik and Kola Sadhu Bayyanna, bounded on the north by Nos. 883-J 6 and 888-V-3-D/2-E; east by No. 883-J, south by No 883-J 24 west by Nos. 895, 883-J	0 54
Ryotwari, No. 883-J 6/part, belonging to Khaji Khaja Mahamad Ghouse Sahib, bounded on the north by No. 883 J 8; east by Nos. 888-V-31/2-E; south by No 883-J 9; west by Nos. 883-J 7 and 883 ..	0·14
Total ..	1·81

W. HUTTON,
Secy. to Govt., P.W.D. (General, Buildings, and Roads).

(Irrigation.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, December 3, 1921.

Under section 6 of the Canals and Public Ferries Act of 1890, the Government in the Ministry of Public Works declare the undermentioned ferry in the Udipi taluk of the South Kanara district, to be subject to the provisions of that Act with effect from 1st April 1922 :—

Taluk	Village.	Name of the ferry.	Limits of the ferry.
Udipi	Id. Kachor	Sarabidi ..	*Northern bank*.—From the survey stone at the junction of the south-eastern boundary lines measuring 363 and 674 links of S. No. 62 of Pandeshwar village to the survey stone at the junction of the southern boundary lines measuring 734 and 342 links of S. No 97 of Madhabdu village. The shortest distance between the extreme limits on this side of the ferry is 1,000 yards.

Eastern bank.—From the survey stone at the junction of the western boundary lines measuring 555 and 288 links of S. No. 54 of Hunal village to the survey stone at the junction of lines measuring 474 and 389 links on the north-western boundary of S No 33 of Kachor village. The shortest distance between the extreme limits on this side of the ferry is 1,000 yards.

Under section 10 of the Act the Government in the Ministry of Public Works hereby declare that the following scale of tolls shall be leviable from passengers, animals, vehicles and goods conveyed across this ferry :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. For a man, woman or child over six years	0	0	3
2. For a sheep, goat or pig	0	0	3
3. For an unladen buffalo, bullock, bull, cow or calf	0	0	6
4. For a laden buffalo, bullock, bull or cow	0	1	0
5. For a horse, pony, mule or donkey	0	0	6
6. For a palanquin, manchill, dholly or toojon including the bearers and passengers when their number is less than eight	0	4	0
7. For a palanquin, manchill, dholly or toojon including the bearers and passengers when their number is eight or more	0	8	0
8. For a bicycle or tricycle including the rider	0	0	6
9. For a motor cycle including the rider	0	1	6
10. For a motor cycle with side car including the rider and passenger ..	0	2	3
11. For an unladen conveyance without springs including the men or animals drawing it and the driver	0	1	6
12. For a laden conveyance without springs including the men or animals drawing it and the driver	0	3	0
13. For an unladen conveyance on springs, including the men or animals drawing it and the driver	0	3	0
14. For a laden conveyance on springs including the men or animals drawing it and the driver	0	4	0
15. For every 28 lb. or luggage of goods in excess or one maund (82 ⅔ lb.) allowed free with every passenger	0	0	3

Explanation.—1. A conveyance containing one or more passengers or a conveyance containing luggage or goods exceeding one cwt. will be considered to be laden.

2. In the case of items 2, 3, 4 and 5 any attendant or rider will pay in accordance with item 1.

Under section 3 of the Canals and Public Ferries Act, 1890, the Government in the Ministry of Public Works declare the undermentioned ferry in the Uppinangadi taluk of the South Kanara district to be subject to the provisions of that Act with effect from 1st April 1922.—

Taluk.	Village.	Name of the ferry.	Limits of the ferry.
Uppinangadi	Ajjavar	Kanthamangala	*Western bank*.—From the survey stone of the junction of lines measuring 434 and 411 links on the southern boundary of S. No. 28 of Ajjavar village to the survey stone at the southern extremity of S. No. 14 of the same village. The shortest distance between the extreme limits on this side of the ferry is 1,000 yards. *Eastern bank*.—From the survey stone at the junction of lines measuring 330 and 750 links on the north western boundary of survey No. 293 of Subba Kadba village to the survey stone where lines measuring 497 and 327 links of S. No. 187 of the same village meet. The shortest distance between the extreme limits on this side of the ferry is 1,000 yards.

Under section 10 of the Act, the Government in the Ministry of Public Works hereby declare that the following scale of tolls shall be leviable from passengers, animals, vehicles and goods conveyed across this ferry:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. For a man, woman or child over six years	0	0	3
2. For a sheep, goat or pig	0	0	3
3. For an unladen buffalo, bullock, bull, cow or calf	0	0	6
4. For a laden buffalo, bullock, bull or cow	0	1	0
5. For a horse, pony, mule or donkey	0	0	6
6. For a palanquin, manchil, dholly or toojan including the bearers and passengers when their number is less than eight	0	4	0
7. For a palanquin, manchil, dholly or toojan including the bearers and passengers when their number is eight or more	0	6	0
8. For a bicycle or tricycle including the rider	0	0	3
9. For a motor cycle including the rider	0	1	6
10. For a motor cycle with side car including the rider and passenger	0	2	6
11. For an unladen conveyance without springs, including the men or animals drawing it and the driver	0	1	6
12. For a laden conveyance without springs, including the men or animals drawing it and the driver	0	3	0
13. For an unladen conveyance on springs, including the men or animals drawing it and the driver	0	3	0
14. For a laden conveyance on springs including the men or animals drawing it and the driver	0	4	0
15. For every 28 lb. of luggage or goods in excess of one maund (82 2/7 lb.) allowed free with every passenger	0	0	3

Explanation.—1. A conveyance containing one or more passengers or a conveyance containing luggage or goods exceeding 1 (one) cwt. will be considered to be laden.

2. In the case of items 3, 4 and 5 any attendant or rider will pay in accordance with item 1.

A. H. MORIN, Col.,
Joint Secretary to Govt., P. W.D. (Irrigation).

ERRATUM.

Fort St. George, December 1, 1921.

Erratum to the erratum published at page 1134 of *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part I, dated 1st November 1921:—

Against item 44—*for* "412 J Part" *read* "472 J Part".

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Fort St. George, November 30, 1921.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·30 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the improvement of surplus channel, Nagi Reddi Venkatakrishnaiar tank, Muthuganapalli; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional officer, Hosur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional officer, Hosur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Salem district, Hosur taluk, Muthuganapalli village.

	Acres.
Dry, S. No. 514-2, belonging to Ramiah, Thirumbarandar Mugalur tarf, bounded on the north by No. 516; east by No. 454 of Panchakshipuram; south by No. 517; west by No. 520	0·30

Fort St. George, December 6, 1921.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 3·53 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for excavating Lovidi Lakshmipuram field distributary; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Vizianagram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Vizianagram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Vizagapatam district, Palakonda taluk, Lovidi Lakshmipuram village.

	Acs.
Inam, wet, S. No. 36-4, belonging to barber service Inam, bounded on the north by S. No. 36-3; east by S. No. 37, south by S. No. 36 d; west by S. No. 77	0·11
Jirayati, wet, S. No. 77-3, belonging to Muddada Bangari Gadu, Mandapaka Narasimmulu, Allu Suramma being minor guardian Bocha Satyanarana, bounded on the north by S. No. 77-2; east by S. No. 36, south by S. No. 77-4; west by S. No. 76	0·22
Jirayati, wet, S. No. 78-6, belonging to Bocha Krishnam Nayudu, Bocha Pedu Appalanna, Bocha Narasayya, Bocha Satyya and Bachumuthi Suramma, bounded on the north by S. No. 78-1; east by S. No. 78-2; south by S. No. 78-8; west by S. No. 76	0·19
Jirayati, wet, S. No. 78-7, belonging to Bocha Krishnam Nayudu, Bocha Pedu Appalanna, Bocha Narasayya, Bocha Satyya and Bachumuthi Suramma, bounded on the north by S. No. 36, east by S. No. 78-6, south by S. No. 87; west by S. No. 78-8	0·01
Jirayati, wet, S. No. 78-5, belonging to Nanalapeti Hari Krishna, bounded on the north by S. No. 78-2; east by S. No. 77, south by S. No. 78-4; west by S. No. 78-6	0·22
Jirayati, wet, S. No. 79-2, belonging to Allu Venkata Nayudu, Allu Rama Nayudu, Chinna Appala Nayudu, Chinna Adi Nayudu and Chinna Ramu Nayudu, bounded on the north by S. No. 79-1; east by S. No. 76; south by S. No. 79-3; west by S. No. 78	0·06
Jirayati, wet, S. No 84-3, belonging to Allu Suramma being minor guardian Bocha Pedu Satyanarana and Bocha Appalaswami, bounded on the north by S. Nos. 83-4 and 77; east by S. Nos. 78 and 84-4; south and west by S. No. 84-1	0·03
Jirayati, S No. 87-3, belonging to Bocha Pedu Appanna, bounded on the north by S No. 78; east by S. No. 87-2; south by S. Nos 87 and 76; west by S. No. 87-4	0·07
Inam, wet, S. No. 88-2, belonging to barber service Inam, bounded on the north and west by S. No. 89-1, south by S No. 88; west by S. No. 87	0·01
Jirayati wet S. No 61-2, belonging to Varada Dalayya, Pentayya and Sanyasi being minor mother and guardian Sayamma, bounded on the north by S. No 61-1; east by S Nos. 62 and 61-1, south by S. No. 62; west by S. No. 60	0·11
Jirayati, wet S. No. 62-2, belonging to Varada Dalayya, Pentayya and Sanyasi being minor, mother and guardian Sayamma, bounded on the north by S. No. 62-1; east by S. No. 64; south by S. No. 62-3; west by S. No. 61	0·04
Inam, dry, S No 64-3, belonging to Yelin Mahanti Gangayyanna Kesavanarayana Patrudu being minor mother Chitti Anamji (alias) Reddayyamma, Uhanru Lakshminarayyamma, wife of Appala Narasimhulu, and Uhanru Lakshmi Narasayyamma, wife of Sitaramayya, bounded on the north by S. No. 64-4; east by S No. 62, west by S. No. 64-1	0·30
Jirayati, wet, S. No. 152-1, belonging to Nadimetti Appudu (alias) Appanna and Varada Appanna, bounded on the north by S No 54, east by No. 152d; south by S. No. 47; west by No. 62-3	0·14
Inam, wet, S. No 176-2 belonging to Allu Appala Narasimma, Pakki Radhakrishnamma, Allu Venkata Nayudu, Allu Rami Nayudu and Yellamahanti Kesavanarayana Patro minor, by guardian Chitti Anamji alias Radhayyamma, bounded on the north by S. Nos. 47 and 176-3, east by S. No. 176-3, Bhasuru fields, south and west by S. No. 176-1	0·43

Bhasuru village.

Jirayati, wet, S. No. 113-3, belonging to Kandula Kuberudu, Kandula Satyanarayana and Kandula Chinna Appanna, bounded on the north by S No. 113-2, east by S. Nos 113-1 and 118; south by S. No. 113-3; west by Lovidi Lakshmipuram fields	0 16
Jirayati, dry, S. No. 114-3, belonging to Kandula Kuberudu, Kandula Satyanarayana and Kandula Chinna Appanna, bounded on the north by S. Nos. 136-1 and 113; east by S. No. 114-1, south by S. No. 112; west by S. No. 114-4	0·13
Inam, dry, S. No 110, belonging to Varada Appanna, bounded on the north and east by S. No. 114-1; south by S. No. 113-3; west by S. No. 112	0·10
Inam, dry, S. No. 119-2, belonging to Allu Venkata Nayudu and Allu Rami Nayudu, bounded on the north by S No. 118; east by S. No. 113-3; south by S. No. 120; west by S No. 118-1	0 03
Jirayati, dry, S No. 120-3, belonging to Gavarapu Ramamma being minor, guardian Pattavardhanam Satyanarayana, bounded on the north by S. No. 119; east by S. No. 120-4; south by S. No. 122; west by S No 120-1	0·14
Inam, dry, S No. 123-2, belonging to Yendluru Lakshmi Nayudu and Guru Nayudu, bounded on the north by S. No. 123; east by S. No. 122-3; south by S. No. 124; west by S. No. 123-1	0 04
Jirayati, dry, S. No. 124-11, belonging to Gorain Lakshmi Nayudu, bounded on the north by S. No. 124-9; east by S. No. 124-12, south by S. No. 127; west by S. No. 124 2	0·11
Jirayati, dry, S. No. 124-9, belonging to Varada Rayakamma, bounded on the north by S. No. 123; east by S No. 124-10; south by S No. 124-11, west by S. No. 124-1	0.04
Jirayati, dry, S. No 127-2, belonging to Palamettu Satyanarayana and Suryanarayana being minor, and guardian Suramma alias Ammayamma, bounded on the north by S. No. 124; east by S Nos. 127d and 126; south by S No 126; west by S No 127-1	0·03
Inam, dry, S. No. 125-2, belonging to Bhavana Bhadrayya Pulvadu alias Venkatarakam, bounded on the north by S. No. 127, east by S. No. 126-3, south by S. No. 130; west by S. No. 126-1	0·14
Jirayati, wet, S. No. 136-2, belonging to Jami Parigadu being minor mother and guardian Kitti, bounded on the north by S No. 136; east by S No. 130-3, south by S. No. 134; west by S. No. 130-1	0·16
Jirayati, wet, S No 134-2, belonging to Jami Parigadu being minor mother and guardian Kitti, bounded on the north by S. No. 130; east by S. No. 134-3, south by S. No. 147; west by S. No. 134-1	0·14
Total ..	3 53

Fort St. George, December 2, 1921.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 18½ cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for repairs to Bezu tank of Belleddupalem village; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar, Rajahmundry, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Rajahmundry, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Godavari district, Rajahmundry taluk, Belladdupalem village.

	Acres.
Government, wet, S. No 191-B, belonging to Puri Reddi Chinnayya of Vangalapudi having died, his sons (1) Krishnamurti and (2) Paydanna having died, his son Paydi Reddi, being minor, guardian No (1) Krishnamurti, bounded on the north by S. No 191-C; east by S. No. 193; south by S. No. 191-A; west by S. No. 223 of Nathamyalli a	18½

Fort St. George, November 28, 1921.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·22 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for excavating field bothies to Repalle tank supply channel; and, under sections 8 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tenali, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tenali, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Guntur district, Repalle taluk, Nutapudi village.

	Acres.
Sari, wet, S. No 838-4 A, belonging to Kudipudi Ramayya, bounded on the north by No. 838-3; east by No. 91 .. south by No. 838-4 B; west by No. 836-3 A	0·03
Sari, wet, No 835-2 A, belonging to Kudipudi Ramayya, bounded on the north by No 836-2, east by No 8-4 A; south by No 838-3 B; west by No 831-3 A	0·03
Sari, wet, No. 838-3 A belonging to Paruchuri Punnayya and Venkatanarayya, being minors mother and guardian Vydehamma, bounded on the north by No 834-4; east by No 831-3 A; south by No 838-3 B; west by No. 834 2 A	0·01
Sari, wet, No. 831-2 A, belonging to Paruchuri Punnayya and Venkatanarayya, being minors mother and guardian Vydehamma, bounded on the north by No. 831-1; east by No. 831-3 A; south by No. 831 2 B; west by No. 831-1	0·01
Sari, wet, No 831-5 A, belonging to Paruchuri Venkataratnam, bounded on the north by No. 831 1; east by No. 833-2, south by No 831-5 B, west by No. 831-4 A	0·01
Sari, wet, No. 831-4 A, belonging to Chunduyalla Narasimhum, bounded on the north by No. 831-3; east by No 831-5 A; south by No 831-4 B, west by No. 838-4 A	0·01
Sari, wet, No. 838-4 A, belonging to Mellepalli Ramayya, bounded on the north by No. 836-3; east by No. 831-4 A; south by No. 838-4 B; west by No. 838-3 A	0·03
Gen, wet, 870-1 A (Devadayam inami, dry in part E register, belonging to Sree Chenna Malli warraswami Varu (Arhaka Mandali) Sanghali) bounded on the north by No. 870-2; east by No. 865-4 A; south, west by No 872 1 B	0·02
Sari, wet, No. 874 2 A, belonging to Vemulapalli Subbarayya, bounded on the north by No. 874-2; east by No. 875-1; south by No 874 2 B; west by No. 874-1 A	0·01
Sari, wet, No. 873-1, belonging to Vemulapalli Seeramulu, bounded on the north by No. 872-2; east by No. 872-1; south by No. 873-2, west by No. 874-3 A	0·01
Sari, wet, No. 881-1 A, belonging to Vemulapalli Lakshmayya Talukayala Gunji, bounded on the north by No. 881-2, east by No. 874-3 A; south by No 884-1 B, west by No. 896-2 A	0·01
Sari, wet, No. 884 3 A, belonging to Paruchuri Narayya Paruchuri Subbayya, Paruchuri Venkataratnayya Venkata Subbayya, being minors guardian Paruchuri Kotayya, Paruchuri Venkataratnamma being minor, guardian mother Raja Rathamma, Paruchuri Venkataratnayya and Paruchuri Mahalakshmamma, bounded on the north by Nos. 895-2 and 884-2; east by No. 881-1 A; south by No. 895-3 B; west by No. 882-2 A	0 06
Sari, wet, No. 882-3 A, belonging to Paruchuri Kotayya, bounded on the north by No. 882-2; east by No. 884-3 A; south by No. 882-3 B; west by No. 881-3	0·01
Total ..	0·22

R. NARASIMHA AYYANGAR,
Under Secy to Govt., P. W.D., (Irrigation).

PAPER PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS

BETWEEN 29TH NOVEMBER AND 6TH DECEMBER 1921.

MAHAMAKHAM FESTIVAL.—Depot—Kumbakonam—Recorded with remarks.
G.O. No. 1263, P.H., dated 5th October 1921. [5 m.]

[*N.B.—Copies of any of the foregoing papers can be obtained on payment of the price noted in brackets on application to the Superintendent, Government Branch Press, Mount Road, Madras.*]

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Chief Secretary.

LATE NOTIFICATION.

LAW DEPARTMENT.
(General.)

NOTIFICATION

Fort St. George, November 1, 1921.

No 465.—Under the provisions of section 13 of the Malgeni Rent Enhancement Act (Madras Act XIII of 1926) the Governor in Council proposes to make the following rules for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the said Act.

2. Notice is hereby given that the draft rules will be taken into consideration on or after the 1st January 1922.

3. Any objections or suggestions which may be received from any person with respect to the draft rules before the aforesaid date will receive due consideration.

Draft Rules.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Madras Act XIII of 1920 (The Malgeni Rent Enhancement Act, 1920), His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules under the said Act.

1. The provisions of the Act shall apply to Malgeni tenures which were created or acquired in the taluks or other areas mentioned below prior to the dates noted against them :—

(1) The whole of the present Mangalore taluk and the villages mentioned in Schedule A which belonged to the old Mangalore taluk and which were transferred to the new Karkal taluk in 1912 .. .. 1st November 1903.

(2) The whole of the present Udipi taluk and the villages mentioned in Schedule B which belonged to the old Udipi taluk and which were transferred to the new Karkal taluk in 1912 ... 1st June 1904.

(3) Kundapur taluk ... ... 1st May 1904.

(4) Kasaragode taluk .. .. 1st June 1904.

(5) Uppinagadi taluk ... ... 1st June 1905.

2. Applications under section 5 of the Act shall be made to the officer or person empowered under section 4 of the Act, or if there be no such officer or person, to the Revenue Divisional officer of the area in which the malgeni holding concerned is situate.

3. Applications under section 5 of the Act shall be made, as nearly as may be, in the form printed as Appendix I to these rules and shall be signed by the applicant and verified in accordance with the provisions relating to verification of plaints and statements as provided in the Civil Procedure Code. As many copies of the application as there are counter-petitioners shall be filed with the application for service on counter-petitioners.

4. Separate applications shall be made in respect of each holding, and every application shall be accompanied by a fee of Rs. 2 and also process fees in court-fee stamps for issue of notice to parties or summonses to witnesses at the rates mentioned below :—

For each notice to a party or summons to a witness—

	Rs.	A.	P.
(a) to a single person	0	8	0
(b) to every additional person, if applied for at the same time and if residing in the same village	0	4	0

For notices and summonses applied for and ordered to be served as emergent, the fee shall be the ordinary fee and half as much again.

An application not complying with the provisions of this rule shall be returned for amendment or rejected.

5. A register of applications filed under section 5 of the Act shall be maintained in the form printed as Appendix II to these rules.

6. Should any of the parties desire summons to be issued for the appearance of any witness or production of any document, process-fees in court-fee stamps at the rates mentioned in rule 4 supra, and travelling allowance and batta in cash at the rates mentioned below shall be produced to enable service to be made sufficiently early to enable such witnesses to appear or such documents to be produced at the time and place specified in the summonses.

Scale of allowance to ordinary witnesses.

Class of witnesses.	Travelling allowance.			Allowance for subsistence and other expenses per diem not exceeding.
	By rail.	By road.	By sea or canal.	
				Rs. A. P.
First class ..	First-class fare ..	Eight annas per mile ..	Actual expense of passage.	4 8 0
Second class ..	Second-class fare ..	Four annas per mile ..	Do.	2 0 0
Third class ..	Intermediate or if there be no intermediate third-class fare.	Two annas per mile ..	Do.	1 0 0
Fourth class ..	Third-class fare ..	Two annas per every 10 miles or if witness is unable to walk, one anna per mile.	Do.	0 12 0

7. Notices to parties and summonses to witnesses shall be served by delivering a copy to the person addressed or, in his absence, to an adult male member of his family residing in his house or, in the absence of both, by affixing a copy to the residence of the addressee in the presence of the Potail or some other respectable ryot of the village.

8. On the date of hearing or other date to which the case may be adjourned, the parties may adduce all the evidence they wish to produce in support of their respective contentions.

9. Enquiry under section 6 of the Act shall be made as nearly as possible as in the trial of suits under the Civil Procedure Code after giving notice to the parties in sufficient time to enable them to be present either in person or through recognized agent or pleaders at the time and place fixed for the enquiry and to take out processes if so desired for the attendance of their witnesses or production of documents, provided that notices to parties shall be served at least ten days prior to the date fixed for hearing.

10. The Collector or other officer or person holding the enquiry shall then give his decision. He may pass such orders as to costs including pleader's fee as he deems fit. The pleader's fee shall be payable in accordance with the scale fixed in the Civil Rules of Practice.

11. The decision passed in the case shall be communicated to the parties as soon as it is passed and the date of such communication shall be noted in the order and signed by the officer passing the order. The decision in appeal, if any, against any order shall similarly be communicated to the parties.

12. If in any case local enquiry is necessary, the Collector or other officer or person empowered under section 4 may refer the matter to any officer not lower in rank than a revenue inspector whose report shall form part of the record.

13. If an application under section 5 of the Act is made to the Collector of the district, he may transfer it for disposal to the Revenue Divisional Officer or other officer or person, if any, empowered to act under section 4 of the Act.

14. To ascertain the money value of rent in kind, 14 seers of rice or 27 seers of paddy per rupee and 1,000 cocoanuts for Rs. 22 shall be taken as the commutation rates. For other produce such as arecanuts, straw, etc., the Revenue Divisional Officer or officer or person, if any, empowered under section 4 of the Act shall ascertain for each village or group of similarly situated villages their average value for the ten years prior to the year laid down in rule 1 and shall adopt it in calculating the money value of the rents in cases appertaining to those villages.

15. Any appeal to the District Court under section 11 of the Act shall be presented within thirty days from the date of the communication of the order passed under section 6 of the Act exclusive of the time taken for obtaining copy of the order.

Schedule A.

Number of the village.	Name of the village.	Number of the village.	Name of the village.	Number of the village.	Name of the village.
200	Andinje.	203	Narsivatte.	197	Kadimanel.
216	Kadagi Sarandur.	194	Padmanvad.	38	Kadinje.
196	Kakkodi.	193	Pangalla.	207	Kokradi.
218	Kalanje.	209	Pilliya.	205	Kukkada.
67	Kola.	177	Pudhinagar.	163	Mankradi.
172	Gundamal	40	ganur	206	Marpadi
195	Hosangadi.	194	Sarthadi.	198	Mudukodi.
47	Iruval.	211	Sulkeri.	197	Mudukonaje.
179	Kallabetta.	219	Tenkakarandur.	208	Naravi.
39	Kankanara.	182	Todur.	201	Nellidar.
180	Karanje.	171	Venur.	170	Puttada.
201	Kaipunia.	175	Arambodi.	186	Padukonaje.
188	Kolla Puttige.	45	Badagannjar.	43	Paladka.
210	Kudyadi.	188	Bajra.	200	Pandi.
208	Kudlur.	42	Belavai.	182	Pranlya.
41	Marpadi.	189	Daregudde.	84	Puttige.
178	Mudur.	181	Hosabettu.	189	Savya.
180	Madumaraad.	204	Idu.	214	Shirlalu.
217	Naldur.	38	Kadandale.	210	Sulkerimogar.
218	Navara.	10	Kallamadkar.	60	Tantramjar.
18	Nidodi.	216	Karamkar.	192	Valpadi.

Schedule B.

102	Addur.	81	Kakkunje.	92	Nadupalu.
78	Badur.	116	Kalya.	108	Naliuru
90	Bolanje.	76	Kanajaru.	102	Nandalike.
188	Bolmaadu.	113	Kavala.	117	Nanjar.
89	Chara.	77	Kavalkara.	78	Nare.
111	Durga.	104	Kervashe	116	Natte.
84	Ellaru	87	Kerekeltu.	88	Padukudige.
83	Hebri.	61	Kuchuru.	130	Palli.
121	Hiremadde.	114	Kukkundur.	107	Rampala.
130	Hirgana.	100	Mala.	105	Sarlalu
120	Iruthur.	98	Manve (Ajekar).	88	Shivapura.
110	Jarbala.	109	Mijar.	125	Soda.
94	Kathanaje.	110	Mudur.	97	Varanje (Shivapura).
80	Kodatalu.	96	Madrada.	80	Yerlapadi.

APPENDIX I.

Form of application.

1. Name, description and residence of the applicant.
2. Name, description and residence of the counter-petitioner.
3. Taluk and village where the mulgeni land is situated.
4. Particulars of the claim—
   (*a*) Date of the tenure.
   (*b*) Name of the parties.
   (*c*) Extent and old assessment of the mulgeni land.
   (*d*) Rent payable.
   (*e*) Number of the mulgeni patta if one has been issued at settlement.
5. If the mulgeni land has been sub-let on mulgeni, the particulars of the sub-mulgeni—
   (*a*) Date.
   (*b*) Name of the parties.
   (*c*) Extent and old assessment of the land sub-leased.
   (*d*) Rent payable under the sub-lease
6. Relief claimed.
7. Particulars of documents produced.
8. Remarks.

NOTE.—All documents in support of the claim should be produced with the application or their absence explained in the remarks column.

APPENDIX II.

Form of Register.

1. Serial number.
2. Date of filing of application.
3. Name, etc., of the petitioner.
4. Name, etc., of the counter-petitioner.
5. Name of the taluk and village where the mulgeni land is situated.
6. Particulars of the claim.
7. Date fixed for hearing.
8. Date of the issue of notice to parties.
9. Decision with date.
10. Date of communication of the decision to the parties.
11. Whether there was an appeal and if so, with what result. Date of appellate order.
12. Date of communication of the appellate order to the parties.
13. Remarks.—(Here dates of adjournments and other particulars, if any, should be noted).

Notice to petitioner.

From

The Revenue Divisional Officer.

To

(Name, description and place of residence.)

Take notice that the petition No. filed by you on under section 5 of the Mulgeni Rent Enhancement Act (XIII of 1920) has been fixed for hearing on 19 and you are hereby required to appear in this office at in person or by pleader on the above said date at o'clock. You must be prepared to produce on that date all the witnesses upon whose evidence and any documents not produced along with your application upon which you intend to rely in support of your claim. In case you wish any of your witnesses should be summoned, you should apply sufficiently early for their being summoned to appear on the date above mentioned. Take notice that in default of your appearance on the aforesaid date, the petition will be heard and disposed of in your absence

Given under my hand and the seal of my office, this day of

(By order)

Head clerk.

Notice to counter-petitioner.

From

The Revenue Divisional Officer.

To

(Name, description and place of residence.)

Whereas has filed a petition under section 5 of the Mulgeni Rent Enhancement Act (XIII of 1920) in respect of (here describe the land) and you are hereby required to appear in this office at in person or by pleader on the day of 19 at o'clock to answer the petition; and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the petition you must be prepared to produce on that day all the witnesses upon whose evidence and the documents upon which you intend to rely in support of your defence. In case you wish any of your witnesses should be summoned, you should apply sufficiently early for their being summoned to appear on the date above mentioned.

Take notice that in default of your appearance on the aforesaid date, the petition will be heard and disposed of in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the office this day of 19 .

(By order)

Head clerk.

THE MULGENI RENT ENHANCEMENT ACT.

Summons to witnesses.

From

The Revenue Divisional Officer.

To

(Name, description and place of residence.)

Whereas your attendance is required to give evidence on behalf of in connexion with the petition filed by for enhancement of Mulgeni rent, you are hereby required to appear personally before this office at on at o'clock and to bring with you the following documents.

Given under my hand and the seal of my office this day of 19 .

(By order)

Head clerk

P. O. DUTT,
Acting Secretary to Government.

MADRAS : PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 49.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 6, 1921. [Price, 5 as. 6 p.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, December 6, 1921.

No. 150.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, FINANCE DEPARTMENT

The following papers are published for general information :—

No. 1071-C.S.R., Simla, the 26th October 1921.

[SUBJECT :—*Fundamental rules made by the Secretary of State under section 96-B of the Government of India Act.*]

From—J. E. O. JUKES, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., *Joint Secretary to the Government of India.*

To—The CHIEF SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT of MADRAS, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

SIR,—I am directed to forward, for the information and guidance of the local Government, a copy of the fundamental rules which have been made by the Secretary of State in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by section 96-B of the Government of India Act, to regulate the conditions of service of the civil services in India. Enclosed with the rules are two memoranda, explanatory respectively of each rule in the fundamental rules and of the treatment accorded in those rules to each article of the Civil Service Regulations. The usual number of spare copies accompanies.

2. It will be seen that the rules will come into force with effect from the 1st January 1922, and that they will, as from that date, replace the substantive rules in the Civil Service Regulations, except in respect of pensions only. Rules framed under the fundamental rules will replace most of the adjective rules relating to leave contained in the Civil Service Regulations. The adjective rules relating to pensions in that volume will continue in force for the time being.

3. It will further be seen that it will be necessary, before the rules come into force, that the local Government should supplement the main rules by a number of subsidiary rules regulating matters in which the rules concede rule making powers to local Governments. Such rules will be applicable to Government servants under the local Government's administrative control and it should be noted that this term includes services controlled by the Governor in Council as the agent of the Governor General in Council. The Government of Madras have already been addressed demi-officially regarding such rules and have been supplied with a number of sets of supplementary rules which the Government of India propose to issue for Government servants employed under their own

administrative control and under minor local Governments. The local Government may find these rules of some assistance when they take in hand the task of drafting their own rules. It is requested that copies of all supplementary rules which may be drafted may be forwarded at once to the High Commissioner for India.

In connexion with this task, I am to convey to the local Government two injunctions which the Secretary of State desires the Government of India to impress upon them. It will be noticed that fundamental rule 3 provides that the duty of making rules and general orders will devolve upon that side of the local Government which administers the department to which the service affected by the rules or orders is attached. In paragraph 3 (1) of his Financial despatch No. 19, dated the 17th February 1921, the Secretary of State expressed the desire that His Excellency the Governor shall, at his discretion, take such steps as may be necessary to secure uniformity of provisions in rules so made for different services in cases where, in his opinion, although such uniformity is necessary, the decisions of the Executive Council and the Ministers would produce divergent conditions. In paragraph 5h of the same despatch, the Secretary of State desired that it should be suggested to local Governments that they should refrain as far as possible from adding to their codes of subsidiary rules special provisions suggested by individual hard cases.

4. Fundamental rule 55 permits any Government servant to exercise the option of remaining under the leave rules to which he has hitherto been subject, provided that this option is exercised within six months from the 1st January next or, if the Government servant is on leave on that date, within six months from his return from leave. As an inducement to Government servants to accept the new rules, the Government of India have obtained the consent of the Secretary of State to the grant of the following concession. On the first occasion hereafter on which any Government servant who accepts the new rules takes leave, he will be permitted, at his option, to draw, during that portion of his leave which corresponds to privilege leave, the pay of the post on which he holds a lien, instead of his average pay without limit.

5. Any Government servant who is on leave on the 1st January next may, if he does not desire to exercise the option of remaining under the old leave rules, cancel the unexpired portion of his leave and substitute for it any period of leave to which he will be entitled under the new rules. This concession will be subject to the condition that it should not operate to secure to the Government servant concerned a larger total period of leave on average pay or its equivalent than he would have been able to enjoy had he been subject to the fundamental rules from the commencement of his leave.

FUNDAMENTAL RULES.

(Made by the Secretary of State in Council under section 96-B of the Government of India Act.)

PART I.

Chapter I.—Extent of Application.

1. These rules may be called the fundamental rules. They shall come into force with effect from the 1st January 1922.

2. The fundamental rules apply, subject to the provisions of rule 3, to all Government servants whose pay is debitable to civil estimates in India, and to any other class of Government servants in India to which the Secretary of State in Council may by general or special order declare them to be applicable. In relation to services under its administrative control, other than all India services, a local Government may make rules modifying or replacing any of the fundamental rules; provided that—

(a) No such rule shall adversely affect any person who is in Government service at the time when the fundamental rules come into force, and

(b) any such rule which grants any privilege or concession not admissible under the terms of the fundamental rules, or of the Civil Service Regulations as they stand at the time when the fundamental rules are introduced, shall require the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council.

3. Unless in any case it be otherwise distinctly provided by or under these rules, these rules do not apply to Government servants whose conditions of service are governed by Army or Marine Regulations.

4. The powers specifically granted by these rules to local Governments may be exercised by them in relation to those Government servants only who are under their administrative control. These powers may be exercised by the Governor-General in Council in respect of all other Government servants, and may be delegated by him, without regard to the limitations of rule 9 and subject to any conditions which he may think fit to impose to a Chief Commissioner.

5. The power to make rules or general orders conferred upon local Governments by any of these rules shall be exercised after consideration by the Governor with his executive council and ministers sitting together, but the rules and orders so made shall be made by the Governor in Council or by the Governor and Ministers, according as the service affected is attached to a department dealing with reserved or a department dealing with transferred subjects. In the case of services performing duties both in a department dealing with reserved and in a department dealing with transferred subjects, the Governor shall decide by which authority the rules shall be made.

6. A local Government may delegate to any of its officers, subject to any conditions which it may think fit to impose, any power conferred upon it by these rules with the following exceptions:—

(a) All powers to make rules;

(b) the other powers conferred by rules 6, 9 (6) (b), 44, 45, 83, 119, 121 and 127 (c), and by the exception under rule 30.

7. No power may be exercised or delegated under these rules except after consultation with the Finance Department. It shall be open to the Department to prescribe, by general or special order, cases in which its consent may be presumed to have been given, and to require that its opinion on any matter on which it has been consulted shall be submitted to the Governor by the consulting department.

8. The power of interpreting these rules is reserved to the Governor-General in Council.

Chapter II.—Definitions.

9. Unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context, the terms defined in this chapter are used in the rules in the sense here explained:—

(1) The *Act* means the Government of India Act.

(2) *Average pay* means the average monthly pay earned during the 12 complete months immediately preceding the month in which the event occurs which necessitates the calculation of average pay:

Provided that—

(a) in the case of a Government servant deputed out of India who draws pay as laid down in rule 81 (a), his average pay shall be assumed to be the full pay which he would have drawn if on duty in India, and

(b) in the case of an officer of the Royal Engineers in civil employ who, during any part of the preceding 12 months, has been undergoing military training, his pay for the months spent in such training shall be assumed to be the pay which he drew in the corresponding number of months immediately preceding the training.

NOTE.—The average pay of a member of the Bengal Covenanted Pilot Service shall be calculated at such rates as the Secretary of State in Council may by order prescribe.

(3) *Barrister* means a practising barrister of England or Ireland, and a practising member of the Faculty of Advocates of the Court of Sessions of Scotland. It does not include a person who, though called to the Bar, has never practised the profession of barrister.

(4) *Cadre* means the sanctioned strength of a service or of an establishment.

(5) *Compensatory allowance* means an allowance granted to meet personal expenditure necessitated by the special circumstances in which duty is performed. It includes a travelling allowance.

(6) *Duty*.—(a) Duty includes—

(i) Service as a probationer or apprentice, provided that such service is followed by confirmation.

(ii) Joining time.

(b) A local Government may issue orders declaring that, in circumstances similar to those mentioned below, a Government servant may be treated as on duty:—

(i) During a course of instruction or training.

(ii) In the case of a student, stipendiary or otherwise, who is entitled to be appointed to the service of Government on passing through a course of training at a university, college or school, during the interval between the satisfactory completion of the course and his assumption of duties.

(iii) During preparation for an examination in any oriental language.

(iv) On the first arrival in India of Government servants appointed in England who do not, before they report themselves at the seat of the local Government concerned, receive orders to take charge of a specified post, during the interval between the date of such report and the date on which they take charge of their duties.

(7) *Foreign Service* means service in which a Government servant receives his substantive pay with the sanction of Government from any source other than the general revenues of India or from a company working a state railway.

(8) *General revenues of India* include the resources allocated to local Governments and exclude the revenues of local funds.

(9) *Honorarium* means a non-recurring payment made to a Government servant in return for specified services rendered.

(10) *Joining time* means the time allowed to a Government servant in which to join a new post or to travel to or from a station to which he is posted.

(11) *Leave on average (or half or quarter average) pay* means leave on leave salary equal to average (or half or quarter average) pay, as regulated by rules 89 and 90.

(12) *Leave-salary* means the monthly amount paid by Government to a Government servant on leave.

(13) *Lien* means the title of a Government servant to return to a substantive capacity to a permanent post to which he has been appointed substantively.

(14) *Local fund* means—

(a) revenues administered by bodies which by law or rule having the force of law come under the control of Government, whether in regard to proceedings generally or to specific matters, such as the sanctioning of their budgets, sanction to the creation of filling up of particular posts, or the enactment of leave, pension or similar rules; and

(b) the revenues of any body which may be specially notified by the Governor-General in Council as such.

(15) *Local Government*, for the purposes of these rules, does not include a Chief Commissioner.

(16) (a) *Military commissioned officer* means a commissioned officer other than—

(i) a departmental commissioned officer;

(ii) a commissioned officer of the Indian Medical Department

It does not include a warrant officer.

(b) *Military officer* means any officer falling within the definition of military commissioned officer, or included in sub-clause (i) or (ii) of clause (a) above, or any warrant officer.

(17) *Ministerial servant* means a Government servant of a subordinate service whose duties are entirely clerical, and any other class of servant specially defined as such by general or special order of a local Government.

(18) *Month* means a calendar month. In calculating a period expressed in terms of months and days, complete calendar months, irrespective of the number of days in each, should first be calculated and the odd number of days calculated subsequently.

(19) *Officiate*.—A Government servant officiates in a post when he performs the duties of a post on which another person holds a lien. A local Government may, if it thinks fit, appoint a Government servant to officiate in a vacant post on which no other Government servant holds a lien.

(20) *Overseas pay* means pay granted to a Government servant in consideration of the fact that he is serving in a country other than the country of his domicile.

(21) (a) *Pay* means the amount drawn monthly by a Government servant as—

(i) the pay, other than special pay or pay granted in view of his personal qualifications, which has been sanctioned for a post held by him substantively or in an officiating capacity, or to which he is entitled by reason of his position in a cadre, and

(ii) overseas pay, technical pay, special pay and personal pay, and

(iii) any other emoluments which may be specially classed as pay by the Governor-General in Council.

(b) In the case of a military officer, pay includes the amount which he receives monthly under the following designations:—

(i) Military pay and allowances and staff salary;

(ii) Indian Army pay and staff salary, and

(iii) consolidated pay.

(22) *Permanent post* means a post carrying a definite rate of pay sanctioned without limit of time.

(23) *Personal pay* means additional pay granted to a Government servant—

(a) to save him from a loss of substantive pay due to a revision of pay or to any reduction of his substantive pay otherwise than as a disciplinary measure; or

(b) in exceptional circumstances, on other personal considerations.

(24) *Presumptive pay of a post*, when used with reference to any particular Government servant, means the pay to which he would be entitled if he held the post substantively and were performing its duties; but it does not include special pay unless the Government servant performs or discharges the work of responsibility, or is exposed to the unhealthy conditions, in consideration of which the special pay was sanctioned.

(25) *Special pay* means an addition, of the nature of pay, to the emoluments of a post or of a Government servant, granted in consideration of—

(a) the specially arduous nature of the duties; or

(b) a specific addition to the work or responsibility; or

(c) the unhealthiness of the locality in which the work is performed.

(26) *Statutory Civil Servant* means a native of India who was appointed, under notification of the Government of India in the Home Department No 1131, dated the 22nd August 1879, to an office, place or employment mentioned in section 6 of Statute 33 Vict., chapter 3.

(27) *Subsistence grant* means a monthly grant made to a Government servant who is not in receipt of pay or leave salary.

(28) *Subsistence pay* means the pay, other than special pay or pay granted in view of personal qualifications, which a Government servant draws on account of a post which he holds substantively or by reason of his substantive position in a cadre.

(29) *Technical pay* means pay granted to a Government servant in consideration of the fact that he has received technical training in Europe.

(30) *Temporary post* means a post carrying a definite rate of pay sanctioned for a limited time.

(31) *Time-scale pay* means pay which, subject to any conditions prescribed in these rules, rises by periodical increments from a minimum to a maximum. It includes the class of pay hitherto known as progressive.

(32) *Travelling allowance* means an allowance granted to a Government servant to cover the expenses which he incurs in travelling in the interests of the public service. It includes allowances granted for the maintenance of conveyances, horses and tents.

PART II.

Chapter III.—General Conditions of Service.

10. Except as provided by this rule, no person may be substantively appointed in India to a permanent post in Government service without a medical certificate of health, which must be affixed to his first pay bill. A local Government may make rules prescribing the form in which medical

(a) if he is honourably acquitted, the full pay to which he would have been entitled if he had not been dismissed or suspended and, by an order to be separately recorded, any allowance of which he was in receipt prior to his dismissal or suspension ; or

(b) if otherwise, such proportion of such pay and allowances as the revising or appellate authority may prescribe.

In a case falling under clause (a), the period of suspension or dismissal will be treated as a period spent on duty. In a case falling under clause (b), it will not be treated as a period spent on duty unless the revising or appellate authority so direct.

55. Leave may not be granted to a Government servant under suspension.

Chapter IX.—Compulsory Retirement and Resignation of Office.

56. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this rule, a Government servant, other than a ministerial servant, is required to retire on attaining the age of 55 years. He may be retained in service after that age with the sanction of the local Government on public grounds, which must be recorded in writing ; but he must not be retained after the age of 60 years except in very special circumstances.

(b) A ministerial servant may be required to retire at the age of 55 years, but should ordinarily be retained in service, if he continues efficient, up to the age of 60 years. He must not be retained after that age except in very special circumstances, which must be recorded in writing, and with the sanction of the local Government.

(c) The following are special rules applicable to particular services :—

(i) A member of the Indian Civil Service, who is not a judge of a Chief Court, must retire after 35 years' service counted from the date of his arrival in India ; provided that, if he has held his post for less than five years, he may, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, be permitted to retain it until he has held it for that period.

(ii) A member of the Indian Civil Service, who is a judge of a Chief Court, must retire on attaining the age of 60 years.

(iii) In the case of the officers specified in Rule 98 below, and of the Legal Remembrancer and Secretary to the Legislative Council of the Punjab if he fulfils the conditions prescribed in that rule, the age limit is 60 years.

(iv) A civil engineer in the Public Works or Railway Department must retire on reaching the age of 55 years, and may be required by the Governor-General in Council to retire on reaching the age of 50 years if he has not attained to the rank of Superintending Engineer ; provided that, in the case of Chief Engineers, the local Government may in special circumstances, which should be recorded in writing, grant an extension of service not exceeding three months.

(v) A civilian in the Superior Railway Revenue Establishment or the Superior Establishment of the Telegraph Department must retire on reaching the age of 55 years.

NOTE.—This sub-clause does not apply to members of the first and second divisions of the Superior Telegraph Traffic Branch (other than officers of the old Superior Telegraph Establishment), nor to those of the second division of the Superior Telegraph Engineering and Technical Branches, whose retirement is governed by clause (a) of this rule.

(vi) The following provisions are applicable to military officers in civil employ :—

(1) Officers of the Indian Medical Service must retire from civil employ at the age of 55 years, provided that—

1. A Director General of the Indian Medical Service may remain in service up to the age of 60 years.
2. Surgeon-General and Inspectors-General of Civil Hospitals may remain in civil employ up to the age of 57 years ; and
3. Lieutenant-Colonels, specially selected for increased pay, who entered the service before the 1st April 1911, may remain in civil employ until they complete 30 years' service.

(2) Military officers in the Survey of India Department cease to be in civil employ on reaching the age of 55 years unless granted an extension by the Secretary of State in Council.

(3) Military commissioned officers serving in the Public Works or Railway Department cease to be in civil employ under the same conditions as govern the retirement of civil engineers of those departments. In addition, an Officer of the Royal Engineers must retire on attaining the rank of General Officer ; provided that, if he is holding a post of Chief Engineer, he may, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, be permitted to complete a five years' tenure of the post, unless in the meantime he is required to vacate office under some other regulation.

(4) Military officers serving in any department, other than those mentioned in (1) to (3) of this sub-clause, cease to be in civil employ on reaching the age of 55 years ; but any such officer, being a military commissioned officer and having held his post for less than five years, may for special reasons, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, be permitted to retain it until he has held it for that period.

NOTE 1.—This rule does not apply to a Government servant who is appointed to any post by His Majesty the King-Emperor of India, or by the Governor-General in Council with his Majesty's approval.

NOTE 2.—For the purpose of sub-clauses (i), (ii) (3) and (vi) (4) of clause (c) of this rule officiating tenure of a post shall be included in calculating the period of five years.

57. The resignation of his office by a member of the executive council of the Governor-General, of a Governor or a Lieutenant-Governor shall take effect from the date following that of his embarkation at any port in India other than Aden, or from the date of expiry of five years' tenure of office, or from the date of his successor's entry upon office, whichever of these dates be earliest. His five years' tenure shall begin from the date on which he first entered upon office, whether as a temporary member appointed in India or after the issue of His Majesty's warrant of appointment, but shall not include any period, other than a period spent on leave, during which he drew less than full pay.

Part IV

Chapter X.—Leave.

(Section I.—Extent of Application.)

58. Unless in any case it be otherwise distinctly provided in section VI of this chapter, the rules in sections I to V of this chapter apply to all Government servants to whom the fundamental rules as a whole apply; provided that it shall be open to any person who is in Government service at the time when the fundamental rules come into force to exercise the option of remaining under the leave rules to which he has hitherto been subject. The intention of exercising this option must be specifically declared to the local Government or the Governor-General in Council as the case may be, within six months of the date on which the fundamental rules come into force or, if the Government servant be on leave on that date, within six months of his return from leave. Every Government servant who does not make such a declaration will become subject to the rules in sections I to V of this chapter. The option once exercised is final.

Note.—A similar option may be exercised by the Government servants mentioned in rules 99 and 109.

59. Leave is earned under sections I to V of this chapter by a Government servant holding substantively a permanent post in civil employ, or holding a lien on such a post.

60. Leave is earned by duty only. For the purpose of this rule a period spent in foreign service counts as duty if contribution towards leave-salary is paid on account of such period.

61. A military commissioned officer appointed to a post in civil employ becomes subject to these rules under the following conditions:—

(a) (i) An officer subject, before such appointment, to the Indian Army Leave Rules, becomes subject to these rules from the date of first substantive appointment to a post in civil employ or from the date of completion of three years' continuous officiating duty in such service, whichever is earlier. In reckoning continuous duty—

(1) any period of foreign service, to which transfer was made direct from a civil post, may be included, and

(2) leave does not operate to break continuity unless the officer has to revert to military employ in order to obtain such leave.

Note.—This rule also applies to commissioned officers transferred from the Army Veterinary Department to the Civil Veterinary Department.

(ii) A continuous service officer of the Royal Engineers becomes subject to these rules from the date of his entry into permanent civil employ or from the date of his election for continuous Indian service, whichever is later.

(iii) A non-continuous service officer of the Royal Engineers if he elects for these rules, becomes subject to them from the date of his entry into permanent civil employ or from the date of completion of five years' Indian service whichever is later;

(b) Transfer from military service to a post in civil employ, the tenure of which is limited to a definite period, does not entitle an officer to leave under these rules.

62. Except as provided in rule 61, a military officer in civil employ remains subject to military leave rules.

63. When a military commissioned officer subject to these rules is temporarily transferred to military duty, but retains a lien on his post in civil employ, the period of his absence counts as duty for leave under these rules.

64. Unless in any case it be otherwise expressly provided by or under these rules, a Government servant transferred to a service or post to which these rules apply from a service or post to which they do not apply is not ordinarily entitled to leave under these rules in respect of duty performed before such transfer; but a Government servant reverting from duty as Judge of a High Court, or as one of the officers specified in rule 98 below, may count such duty for leave as though it were duty performed in a vacation department; all leave taken during the service concerned being treated as taken under these rules.

65 (a) A Government servant who resigns the public service or is discharged from it on reduction of establishment cannot, if re-employed after an interval, count his former service towards leave without the permission of the authority sanctioning the re-employment.

(b) A Government servant who is dismissed or removed from the public service, but is reinstated on appeal or revision, is entitled to count his former service for leave, unless the appellate or reviewing authority declares that he shall not so count it in whole or in part.

(Section II.—General Conditions.)

66. A local Government may make rules specifying the authorities by whom leave, other than special disability leave under rule 85, may be granted.

67. Leave cannot be claimed as of right. When the exigencies of the public service so require, discretion to refuse or revoke leave of any description is reserved to the authority empowered to grant it.

68. Leave ordinarily begins on the day on which transfer of charge is effected and ends on the day preceding that on which charge is resumed. When joining time is allowed to a Government servant returning from leave out of India, the last day of his leave is the day before the arrival of the vessel in which he returns at her moorings or anchorage in the port of disembarkation. A local Government may, however, make rules defining the circumstances in, and the conditions on, which Sundays or other recognized holidays may be prefixed to leave or affixed to leave or joining time.

69. A Government servant on leave may not take any service or accept any employment without obtaining the previous sanction of—

(a) the Secretary of State, if the Government servant is residing in Europe, North Africa, America or the West Indies; and

(b) the Governor-General in Council, or any lower authority empowered to appoint him, if he is residing elsewhere.

NOTE.—This rule does not apply to casual literary work, or to service as an examiner or similar employment; nor does it apply to acceptance of foreign service, which is governed by rule 31B.

70. All orders recalling a Government servant to duty before the expiry of his leave should state whether the return to duty is optional or compulsory. If the return is optional, the Government servant is entitled to no concession. If it is compulsory, he is entitled:—

(a) If the leave from which he is recalled is out of India,—

(i) to receive a free passage to India;

(ii) to count the time spent on the voyage to India as duty for purposes of calculating leave; and

(iii) to receive leave-salary during the voyage to India, and for the period from the date of landing in India to the date of joining his post to be paid leave-salary at the same rate at which he would have drawn it had he not been recalled but returned on the ordinary course on the termination of his leave.

(b) If the leave from which he is recalled is in India, to be treated as on duty from the date on which he starts for the station to which he is ordered, and to draw travelling allowance for the journey, but to draw until he joins his post leave-salary only.

71. No Government servant who has been granted leave on medical certificate may return to duty without first producing a medical certificate of fitness in such form as the Governor-General in Council, in the case of a Government servant on leave in Asia, or the Secretary of State in Council, in the case of a Government servant on leave elsewhere, may by order prescribe. A local Government may require a similar certificate in the case of any Government servant who has been granted leave for reasons of health, even though such leave was not actually granted on a medical certificate.

72. Unless he is permitted to do so by the authority which granted his leave, a Government servant on leave may not return to duty more than fourteen days before the expiry of the period of leave granted to him.

73. A Government servant who remains absent after the end of his leave is entitled to no leave-salary for the period of such absence, and that period will be debited against his leave account as though it were leave on half average pay, unless his leave is extended by the local Government. Wilful absence from duty after the expiry of leave may be treated as misbehaviour for the purpose of rule 16.

74. (a) Subject to any instructions which may be given by the Governor-General in Council in connexion with the control of the issue of money from treasuries or by the Auditor General in India in order to secure efficiency and uniformity of audit, a local Government may make rules prescribing the procedure to be followed in India—

(i) in making application for leave and for permission to return from leave,

(ii) in granting leave,

(iii) in the payment of leave-salary, and

(iv) in the maintenance of records of service.

(b) The procedure to be followed elsewhere than in India will be prescribed by the Governor-General in Council.

(Section III.—Special and Ordinary Leave Rules.)

75. The conditions governing admission to the benefits of the special leave rules shall be such as the Secretary of State in Council may by general order prescribe. All Government servants not so admitted shall be subject to the ordinary leave rules.

(Section IV.—Grant of Leave.)

76. A leave account shall be maintained for each Government servant in terms of leave on average pay.

77. (a) In the leave account of a Government servant, who on his entry into Government service becomes subject to these rules, shall be credited—

(i) if he be under the special leave rules, five-twenty-seconds of the period spent on duty; and

(ii) if he be under the ordinary leave rules, two-elevenths of the period spent on duty.

(b) In the leave account of a Government servant who is already in Government service when he becomes subject to these rules shall be credited—

(i) If he be under the special leave rules—

(1) the privilege leave which it would, on the date on which he becomes subject to these rules, be permissible to grant to him under the rules in force prior to that date: *plus*

(2) one-eighth of the period spent on duty or privilege leave prior to that date: *plus*.

(3) five-twenty-seconds of the period spent on duty subsequent to that date.

(ii) If he be under the ordinary leave rules—

(1) the privilege leave which it would, on the date on which he becomes subject to these rules, be permissible to grant to him under the rules in force prior to that: *plus*.

(2) one-twelfth of the period spent on duty or on privilege leave prior to that date: *plus*.

(3) two-elevenths of the period spent on duty subsequent to that date.

(c) In the case of a military commissioned officer who becomes subject to these rules, the credit under (b) (i) (2) above shall be in respect of the period of his service in India.

NOTE.—A commissioned officer transferred from the Army Veterinary Department to the Civil Veterinary Department shall be considered, for the purposes of this rule, to have been subject to the Indian Army Leave Rules from the date of his arrival in India on his last tour of service.

(*f*) Any other Government servant transferred permanently from military to civil employ is entitled to a credit to his leave account based on such portion of his military duty as, under the rules for the time being in force, is permitted to count for pension.

(*g*) A statutory civil servant or a Government servant who is subject, at the time when these rules come into force, to the Indian Service Leave Rules which were in force in January 1923, is entitled to credit to his leave account, in addition to the periods admissible under clause (*b*) above, one-third of any period of leave on medical certificate taken under the former rules.

78. The amount of leave debited against a Government servant's leave account is—

(*a*) the actual period of leave on average pay, and

(*b*) half the period of leave on half or quarter average pay or on leave-salary equal to subsistence grant under the note to rule 83,

Note (1).—No privilege leave taken under the former Civil Leave Rules, or by a military officer under the British or Indian Army Leave Rules before coming under civil rules, is to be debited under (*a*) above.

Note (2) (i).—Under (*b*) above are to be debited—

(*a*) Furlough, leave on medical certificate and special leave with allowances taken under either the European Service Leave Rules or the Indian Service Leave Rules as they stood before these rules came into force.

(*b*) In the case of a military officer, leave in and out of India on less than full pay earned by service in India under the British or Indian Army Leave Rules, but the debit shall not exceed the credit given under rule 77 (*c*) above.

(ii) In the case of a member of the Indian Civil Service or a military commissioned officer subject to these rules, special leave with allowances taken under rules previously in force, and leave not due taken under these rules, up to a combined maximum of three months reckoned in terms of leave on average pay, shall not be so debited.

Note (3).—In cases covered by rule 77 (*d*), the leave taken during the period of duty on which the credit to the leave account is based is to be debited as prescribed in notes (1) and (2) above.

79. When a Government servant, who has previously been subject to the ordinary leave rules, is admitted to the benefits of the special leave rules, no change shall be made as to the amount of leave previously credited and debited to his account, but he shall be entitled to the maximum amount of leave prescribed in rule 81 (*a*) (i).

80. The amount of leave due to a Government servant is the balance of leave at his credit in the leave account.

81. Leave may be granted to a Government servant at the discretion of the authority entitled to grant the leave, subject to the following restrictions :—

(*a*) The maximum amount of leave which may be granted, expressed in terms of leave on average pay, is the privilege leave which it would be permissible to grant to the Government servant in question, on the date on which he becomes subject to these rules, under the rules applicable to him prior to that date : *plus*

one-eleventh of the period spent on duty subsequent to that date : *plus*—

(i) in the case of Government servants under the special leave rules, three years ; or

(ii) in the case of Government servants under the ordinary leave rules, two and a half years.

(*b*) The maximum amount of leave on average pay which may be granted is—

(i) To a Government servant under the special leave rules, eight months at any one time, and, in all,—

the privilege leave which it would, on the date on which he comes under these rules, be permissible to grant to him under the rules applicable to him prior to that date : *plus*

one-eleventh of the period spent on duty subsequent to that date : *plus* one year.

(ii) To a Government servant under the ordinary leave rules, four months at any one time, and, in all,—

the privilege leave which it would, on the date on which he comes under these rules be permissible to grant to him under the rules in force prior to that date : *plus*

one-eleventh of the period spent on duty subsequent to that date : *plus* one year ;

provided that, in the case of a Government servant subject to the ordinary leave rules, who either takes leave on medical certificate or spends his leave elsewhere than in India or Ceylon, the maxima prescribed in sub-clause (i) of the clause shall apply.

Note.—In the case of a Government servant who is entitled, under orders previously in force, to privilege leave for more than two months, the number of months to be taken at one time as prescribed in sub-clause (i) and (ii) above may be increased, on the first occasion when leave is taken under these rules, by the number of months by which the amount of privilege leave due exceeds four months.

(*c*) Leave not due may be granted subject to the following conditions :—

(i) on medical certificate, without limit of amount ; and

(ii) otherwise than on medical certificate, for not more than three months at any one time and six months in all, reckoned in terms of leave on average pay.

(*d*) The maximum period of continuous absence from duty on leave granted otherwise than on medical certificate is twenty-eight months.

(*e*) When a Government servant returns from leave which was not due and which was debited against his leave account, no leave will become due to him until the expiration of a fresh period spent on duty sufficient to earn a credit of leave equal to the period of leave which he took before it was due.

82. The following provisions apply to vacation departments only :—

(*a*) A local Government may make rules specifying the departments or parts of departments which should be treated as vacation departments, and the conditions in which a Government servant should be considered to have availed himself of a vacation.

(*b*) Vacation counts as duty, but the periods of total leave in rules 77, 81 (*a*) and 81 (*b*) should ordinarily be reduced by one month for each year of duty in which the Government servant has availed himself of the vacation. If a part only of the vacation has been taken in any year, the period to be deducted will be a fraction of a month equal to the proportion which the part of the vacation taken bears to the full period of the vacation.

(c) In cases of urgent necessity, when a Government servant requires leave and no leave is due to him, the periods in rules 77 and 81 (a), as reduced by clause (b) of this rule, may be increased by one month for every two years of duty in a cessation department.

(d) When a Government servant combines vacation with leave, the period of vacation shall be reckoned as leave in calculating the maximum amount of leave on average pay which may be included in the particular period of leave.

83. (a) On the conditions specified in clauses (b), (c) and (d) of this rule, a Local Government may grant special disability leave to a Government servant who is disabled by injury or illness—

(i) in the performance of any particular duty which has the effect of increasing his liability to injury or illness beyond the ordinary risk attaching to the civil post which he holds; or

(ii) in, or in consequence of, the due performance of his official duties or in consequence of his official position.

(b) The grant of special disability leave is subject to the following conditions:—

(i) The disability must be certified by a medical board to be directly due to the performance of the particular duties or to the holding of an official position.

(ii) The disability must ordinarily have manifested itself within three months of the performance of the duties or of the occurrence to which it is attributed, and the person disabled must have acted with due promptitude in bringing it to notice. The period of three months may be extended by the Governor-General in Council if he is completely satisfied as to the cause of the disability.

(iii) The period of leave granted shall be such as is certified by a medical board to be necessary and shall in no case exceed two years. If leave for less than two years is granted in the first instance, it shall not be extended except on the certificate of a medical board.

(iv) Special disability leave may be combined with leave on average pay, if due, up to a maximum of four months of such leave, and with leave on half average pay if due and certified by a medical board to be necessary.

(c) If a Government servant has contracted such disability while serving with a military force, he shall, in the event of his discharge as unfit for further military service, be eligible for special disability leave on the conditions specified in clause (b) of this rule; provided that—

(i) he is not reported to be completely and permanently incapacitated for further civil service, and

(ii) any period of leave on medical certificate granted to him under military rules on account of the disability is reckoned as part of the period of two years up to which special disability leave may be granted.

(d) If a Government servant has contracted such disability during service otherwise than with a military force, special disability leave may not be given unless the injury or illness is, in the opinion of the local Government, so exceptional in character or in the circumstances of its occurrence as to justify such unusual treatment as the grant of this form of leave.

(e) Special disability leave may be granted if a disability contracted as in clause (c) of this rule is aggravated or reproduced in similar circumstances at a later date, but not more than two years of such leave shall be granted in consequence of any one disability.

(f) The period of leave will not be debited against the leave account and will count as duty in calculating service for pension.

(g) Leave salary on such leave will be equal to half average pay, subject to the maxima and minima prescribed in rules 84 and 86.

84. Leave may be granted to Government servants, on such terms as the Secretary of State in Council may by general order prescribe, to enable them to study scientific, technical or similar problems or to undergo special courses of instruction. Such leave is not debited against the leave account.

85. (a) In special circumstances and when no other leave is by rule admissible, extraordinary leave may be granted. Such leave is not debited against the leave account. No leave salary is admissible during such leave.

(b) The authority which has the power to sanction leave may grant extraordinary leave as in clause (a) in combination with, or in continuation of, any leave that is admissible, and may commute retrospectively periods of absence without leave into extraordinary leave.

(c) When extraordinary leave is granted to a military officer subject to these rules, he will continue to be treated as in civil employ for all purposes until he is placed on military temporary non-effective pay by the order of a medical board. If, after being placed on military temporary non-effective pay, he returns to duty in India, he will have no claim to reinstatement in civil employ.

86. Leave granted to a Government servant should in no case extend more than six months beyond the date on which the Government servant must compulsorily retire, or, if a Government servant is retained in service after that date, more than six months beyond the date on which he ceases to discharge his duties.

(Section V.—Leave-salary.)

87. Subject to the conditions in rules 81, 85, 89 and 90, a Government servant on leave shall, during leave, draw leave salary as follows:—

(a) if the leave is due, leave-salary equal to average pay, or to half average pay, or to average pay during a portion of the leave and half average pay during the remainder, as he may elect; and

(b) if the leave is not due, leave-salary equal to half average pay.

Note.—When a non-gazetted Government servant takes leave, his pay at the time of taking leave may be treated as his average pay for the purpose of this rule, if—

(i) his pay is less than Rs. 300, or

(ii) the leave taken does not exceed one month.

88. After continuous absence from duty on leave for a period of twenty-eight months, a Government servant will draw leave salary equal to quarter average pay, subject to the maxima and minima prescribed in rules 89 and 90.

NOTE.—A member of the Indian Civil Service or a military commissioned officer subject to these rules is entitled to leave-salary equal to subsistence grant after this period.

89. Except during the first four months of any period of leave on average pay, leave-salary is subject to the monthly maxima shown in the following table :—

	Average.		Half average.		Quarter average.	
	Outside Asia.	In Asia.	Outside Asia.	In Asia.	Outside Asia.	In Asia.
	£	Rs.	£	Rs.	£	Rs.
Indian Civil Service and military commissioned officers subject to the special leave rules.	322	3,333	111	1,111	55	555
Other Government servants subject to the special leave rules.	200	2,000	100	1,000	50	500
Government servants subject to the ordinary leave rules.	150	1,500	75	750	50	500

NOTE 1.—The maximum of average pay does not apply in the case of a Government servant who is entitled, under orders previously in force, to privilege leave for more than four months, during a period equal to that for which he is entitled to privilege.

NOTE 2.—The maximum of average pay does not apply to a Government servant serving in a vacation department during a period of leave on average pay equivalent to one month for each year since his last leave during which he has not availed himself of the vacation, and to a proportionate fraction of a month during which he has taken a portion of the vacation ; provided that, in the case of a Government servant who is transferred with leave to his credit from a non-vacation to a vacation department, the local Government shall decide, on the first occasion on which he takes leave after such transfer, the period not exceeding four months for which the maximum limit of leave-salary shall not be applied to him.

90. Subject to the condition that the leave-salary of a Government servant shall in no case exceed his average pay, leave-salary is subject to the monthly minima shown in the following table :—

	Half average.		Quarter average.	
	Outside Asia.	In Asia.	Outside Asia.	In Asia.
	£	Rs.	£	Rs.
Indian Civil Service and military commissioned officers subject to the special leave rules.	55½	550	..	..
Other Government servants subject to the special leave rules	33	333	16½	166
Government servants subject to the ordinary leave rules	25	250	12½	125

NOTE 1.—The maxima specified above for Government servants other than members of the Indian Civil Service and military commissioned officers apply only when leave is taken on extended out of India.

NOTE 2.—In the case of a military commissioned officer, the minimum leave-salary during such leave as may be added under rule 77 (1) to the leave earned by duty on further rules shall be that prescribed by the military rules to which the officer was subject immediately before he came under these rules, and for an officer of the Royal Engineers who was serving under the Indian Army Leave Rules immediately before he became subject to these rules, the minimum shall be the rate prescribed by the leave rules for the Indian Army according to the length of his service for Indian pension. In the case, however, of an officer of the Royal Engineers, who was serving under British Army Leave Rules immediately before he became subject to these rules, the minimum for so much of the leave credited as has been earned by service in civil employment shall be at the rate of—

(1) £55½ out of Asia and £55 rupees in Asia if he elected for continuous service in India before the 1st February 1898 ; or

(2) the amount shown in sub-clause (1) as the pay last drawn by him on duty, whichever is less, if he elects to come under civil leave rules after completing five years.

NOTE 3.—A military commissioned officer subject to these rules, who is granted leave on medical certificate in excess of the amount earned by him under both civil and military rules, may be allowed the civil minimum rate of leave-salary for the period of leave taken in excess of the amount so earned.

91. A Government servant will ordinarily draw leave-salary in rupees if residing in Asia and in sterling if residing out of Asia. Leave-salary drawn in rupees must be drawn in India or, by a Government servant residing in Ceylon, in Ceylon. Leave-salary drawn in sterling must be drawn in London or, at the Government servant's option, in any British Dominion or Colony which the Secretary of State in Council may by order prescribe ; provided that, during the first part of any period of leave on average pay, up to a maximum of four months, a Government servant may, at his option, draw leave salary in rupees in India, even if he be residing out of India. Leave salary will be converted into sterling at such rate of exchange as the Secretary of State in Council may by order prescribe.

92. The rupee maxima and minima detailed in rules 89 and 90 are applicable to those Government servants only who reside in Asia during their leave, and the sterling maxima and minima to those who reside elsewhere.

93. A compensatory allowance should ordinarily be drawn only by a Government servant actually on duty, but a local Government may make rules specifying the conditions under which a Government servant on leave on average pay may continue to draw a compensatory allowance, or a portion thereof, in addition to leave-salary during the first four months of his leave. One of these conditions should be that the whole or a considerable part of the expense to meet which the allowance was given continues during leave.

(Section VI.—Exceptions and Special Concessions.)

94. The rules in sections I to V are not applicable to the following Government servants whose leave is governed by the Act or by rules made under other sections of the Act :—

(a) Members of the executive council of the Governor-General or of a Governor or Lieutenant-Governor.

(b) The Chief Justices and other Judges of the several High Courts.

(c) The Bishops of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

(d) The Auditor-General in India.

95. Chaplains, including the Bishops of Lahore, Rangoon, Lucknow and Nagpur, are not subject to the rules in sections I to V of this chapter. Leave is granted to them under such rules as may be made in this behalf by the Secretary of State in Council.

96. The only form of leave which may be granted to a Lieutenant-Governor, whether substantive or officiating, is leave on medical certificate for not more than six months. On resuming his duties after such leave, he may receive leave-salary equal to half his pay for the period of absence. If he does not resume his duties, he may draw the leave-salary to which he would have been entitled under rule 97 had he vacated his post before taking leave.

97. When a member of the Indian Civil Service takes leave on vacating the post of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor or Chief Commissioner or of Member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General or of a Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, his average pay shall be held to be subject to a maximum of 4,000 rupees. Such an officer will not retain, while on leave, a lien on the post which he has vacated.

98. The following provisions apply to pleader judges of the Chief Court of Lower Burma, and to barristers holding the posts enumerated below ; provided that, in the case of barristers, they were, on first admission to Government service, appointed to some post in which the local Government has declared it to be necessary on public grounds to employ a barrister :—

(1) Judges of the Chief Court of Lower Burma.

(2) First Judges of Small Cause Courts of Presidency towns.

(3) The Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department.

(4) A Judicial Commissioner or Additional Judicial Commissioner of Oudh or of the Central Provinces.

(5) The Administrator-General and Official Trustee in Bengal, Madras or Bombay.

(6) The Administrator-General, Official Trustee, Official Assignee and Official Receiver in Burma.

(7) A Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes in Rangoon.

(8) An Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind.

Such Government servants are entitled to leave on terms similar to those applied to Judges of High Courts by rules made under section 104 of the Act; provided that—

(a) their leave salary, while on furlough or on subsidiary leave, shall not exceed one-half of the pay which they drew at the time of taking leave ; and

(b) if holding one of the posts specified in items (3) to (7) above, they are entitled to leave on average pay, in lieu of the privilege leave admissible under the rules made under section 101, up to one-eleventh of the period of duty performed, on the same conditions as a Government servant serving in a vacation department.

99. The following law officers are entitled to leave under the rules applicable to members of the Indian Civil Service, provided that their pay as Government servants is fixed at a definite rate and that their whole time is retained for the service of Government :—

An Advocate-General.
A Standing Counsel.
An Official Trustee or Assignee.
A Receiver of a High Court.
An officer of a High Court holding a post which by law can be held by a barrister only.
A Secretary or Assistant Secretary to the Legislative Department of a local Government.
A Remembrancer, Deputy Remembrancer or Assistant Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.
A Government Advocate or Assistant Government Advocate.
A Clerk of the Crown.
A Government Solicitor.

100. The following provisions apply to military officers in civil employ who remain subject to military leave rules :—

(a) Provided that it is proposed to re-employ him immediately upon the termination of the leave, a local Government may grant to such an officer leave of the following kinds :—

(i) leave on average pay, for four months at a time, up to one-eleventh of the period of duty performed, including uninterrupted duty in military service; provided that, if privilege leave under military rules has been taken in any calendar year, duty counting for leave on average pay will not commence until the beginning of the following year or from the expiry of six months after the completion of such leave, whichever is earlier; and

(ii) any leave, other than privilege leave, admissible under military rules either alone or in combination with leave on average pay.

(b) The total period of leave should be regulated by the limits in force under the military rules to which the officer is subject.

(c) Leave may be retrospectively commuted by the authority which granted it into any other kind of leave which was admissible to the officer concerned at the time when it was granted.

101. A local Government may make rules regulating the grant to Government servants under its control of—

(a) maternity leave to female Government servants ; and

(b) leave on account of ill health to members of subordinate services specified in such rules whose duties expose them to special risk of accident or illness.

Such leave is not debited against the leave account.

102. A local Government may make rules regulating the grant of leave on account of ill-health to officers and seamen of Government vessels. Such leave is not debited against the leave account.

103. A local Government may make rules regulating the leave which may be earned by—

(a) temporary and officiating service;

(b) service which is not continuous; and

(c) part-time service, or service which is remunerated wholly or partially by the payment of fees or daily wages;

provided that such rules shall not grant more favourable terms than would be admissible if the service were substantive, permanent and continuous.

104. During their period of probation or apprenticeship, probationers and apprentices are entitled to leave on follows:—

(a) If appointed under contract in the United Kingdom with a view to permanent service in India, or if appointed in the United Kingdom to posts created temporarily with the prospect, more or less definite, of becoming permanent;—

(i) to such leave as is prescribed in their contracts, or, when no such prescription is made,

(ii) (1) when the period of probation is not less than three years, to the same leave which would be admissible if they held permanent posts; or

(2) when the period of probation is less than three years, to leave on average pay up to one-eleventh of the period spent on duty, to which may be added, on medical certificate, leave on half average pay; provided that the total leave granted under this clause shall not exceed three months reckoned in terms of leave on average pay; and

(b) if appointed otherwise, to such leave as is admissible under rules framed on this behalf by the local Government, subject to the proviso to rule 103.

Chapter XI—Joining time

105. Joining time may be granted to a Government servant to enable him—

(a) to join a new post to which he is appointed while on duty in his old post; or

(b) to join a new post,—

(i) on return from leave of less than four months' duration, or

(ii) when he has not had sufficient notice of his appointment to the new post, on return from leave other than that specified in sub-clause (i); or

(c) to travel from the port of disembarkation and organise his domestic establishment when he returns from leave out of India of more than four months' duration; or

(d) on departure on or return from leave, to proceed from or to the place at which he is posted to or from specified stations, when the place concerned is in a remote locality which is not easy of access.

106. A local Government may make rules regulating the joining time admissible in such of the cases mentioned in rule 105 and specifying the places and stations to which clause (d) of that rule shall apply. Such rules should be framed with due regard to the time required for actual transit and for the organisation of domestic establishment.

107. A Government servant on joining time shall be regarded as on duty and shall be entitled to be paid as follows:—

(a) If on joining time under clause (a) of rule 105, he is entitled to the pay which he drew prior to relinquishing charge of his old post, or the pay which he will draw on taking charge of his new post, whichever is less.

(b) If on joining time under clause (b) or (c) of rule 105 he is entitled—

(i) when returning from extraordinary leave, other than extraordinary leave not exceeding fourteen days granted in continuation of other leave; if a member of the Indian Civil Service or a military commissioned officer subject to the civil leave rules, to subsistence grant; otherwise, to no payments at all;

(ii) when returning from leave of any other kind; to the leave-salary which he last drew on leave at the rate prescribed for the payment of leave-salary in India:

Provided that the amount of half average pay to be drawn during joining time by a member of the Indian Civil Service or a military commissioned officer subject to the civil leave rules returning from leave on half average pay shall be calculated without regard to the limits prescribed in rule 89.

Note 1.—A military officer subject to the military leave rules who retains a lien on his civil post is entitled, on joining time under sub-clause (ii) above, to draw the same amount of leave-salary which he would have drawn had he taken leave under civil leave rules; provided that such leave salary shall not be less than that which he actually drew during the last portion of his leave.

(c) If on joining time under clause (d) of rule 105, he is entitled to pay as though he were on duty in his post.

Note 2.—A ministerial servant on transfer is not entitled to be paid while on joining time unless his transfer is made in the public interests. A transfer made in consequence of his own misbehaviour does not fulfil this condition.

108. A Government servant who does not join his post within his joining time is entitled to no pay or leave-salary after the end of the joining time. Wilful absence from duty after the expiry of joining time may be treated as misbehaviour for the purpose of rule 15.

PART VII.

Chapter XII.—Foreign Service.

109. The rules in this chapter apply to those Government servants only who are transferred to foreign service after these rules come into force. Government servants transferred previously will remain subject to the rules in force at the time of transfer.

110. (a) No Government servant may be transferred to foreign service against his will.

(b) A transfer to foreign service outside India may be sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council.

Note.—The Government of Madras is authorised to transfer to service in Ceylon any Government servant other than a member of an all-India service.

(c) Subject to any restrictions which the Governor-General in Council may by general order impose in the case of transfer to the service of an Indian State, a transfer to foreign service in India may be sanctioned by the local Government under which the Government servant transferred is serving.

111. A transfer to foreign service is not admissible unless—

(a) the duties to be performed after the transfer are such as should, for public reasons, be rendered by a Government servant, and

(b) the Government servant transferred holds, at the time of transfer, a post paid from general revenues or holds a lien on such a post.

112. If a Government servant is transferred to foreign service while on leave, he ceases, from the date of such transfer, to be on leave and to draw leave-salary.

113. A Government servant transferred to foreign service will remain in the cadre in which he held a post prior to his transfer, and may be given such substantive or officiating promotion in that cadre as the authority competent to order promotion may decide. In giving promotion, such authority will take into account—

(a) the nature of the work performed in foreign service, and

(b) the promotion given to juniors in the cadre.

114. A Government servant in foreign service will draw pay from the foreign employer from the date on which he relinquishes charge of his post in Government service. Subject to any restrictions which the Governor General in Council may by general order impose, the amount of his pay, the amount of joining time admissible to him and his pay during such joining time will be fixed by the authority sanctioning the transfer in consultation with the foreign employer.

115. While a Government servant is in foreign service, contributions towards the cost of his pension must be paid to general revenues on his behalf. If the foreign service is in India, contribution must be paid on account of the cost of leave salary also. Such contributions shall be paid by the Government servant himself, unless the foreign employer consents to pay them. They shall not be payable during leave taken while in foreign service.

Note 1.—Pensions, throughout this chapter, include home, if any, payable to a Government servant's credit in a provident fund

Note 2.—In the case of Government servants lent to His Majesty's Government or to British colonies or protectorates, the contribution is payable by the employer, except in the case of Government servants lent to the War Office, whose contributions are paid in accordance with special arrangements with the War Office.

116. Contributions will be calculated on the pay drawn in foreign service. In return for the contributions the Governor-General in Council or the local Government, as the case may be, accepts the charge for the pension, and if the foreign service is in India the leave-salary, of the Government servant. In calculating leave salary and pension, the pay drawn in foreign service, less such part of it as may be paid as contribution, will count as pay for the purpose of rule 9 (2).

117. The rate of contributions payable on account of pension and leave salary shall be such as the Governor General in Council may by general order prescribe.

118. In addition to the contributions prescribed under rule 117, subscribers to any of the following pension funds must pay to Government a contribution equal to one-fourth or one-sixth of the pension paid to the fund :—

(a) Bengal Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund	..	One-fourth.
(b) Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund—		
(i) Subscribers who joined the fund on or before the 12th November 1909	..	One-fourth.
(ii) Those who joined after that date	..	One-sixth.
(c) Bengal and Madras Service Family Pension Fund	..	One-sixth.

119. Subject to any general orders of the Governor-General in Council, a local Government sanctioning a transfer to foreign service may—

(a) remit the contributions due in any specified case or class of cases, and

(b) make rules prescribing the rate of interest, if any, to be levied on overdue contributions.

120. A Government servant in foreign service may not elect to withhold contributions and to forfeit the right to count as duty in Government service the time spent in foreign employ. The contributions paid on his behalf maintains his claim to pension, or to pension and leave salary, as the case may be, in accordance with the rules of the service of which he is a member. Neither he nor the foreign employer has any right of property in a contribution paid, and no claim for refund can be entertained.

121. A Government servant transferred to foreign service may not, without the sanction of the local Government, accept a pension or gratuity from his foreign employer in respect of such service.

122. A Government servant in foreign service in India may not be granted leave otherwise than in accordance with the rules applicable to the service of which he is a member, and may not take leave or receive leave-salary from Government unless he actually quits duty and goes on leave.

123. A Government servant in foreign service out of India may, unless special arrangements as to leave have been made on his behalf by the authority sanctioning his transfer, be granted leave by his employer on such conditions as the employer may determine. The leave-salary on such leave will be paid by the employer, and the leave will not be debited against the Government servant's leave account.

124. A Government servant in foreign service, if appointed to officiate in a post in Government service, will draw pay calculated on the pay of the post in Government service on which he holds a lien and that of the post to which he officiates. His pay in foreign service will not be taken into account in fixing his pay.

125. A Government servant reverts from foreign service to Government service on the date on which he takes charge of his post in Government service; provided that, if he takes leave on the conclusion of foreign service before rejoining his post, his reversion shall take effect from such date as the local Government on whose establishment he is borne may decide.

126. When a Government servant reverts from foreign service to Government service, his pay will cease to be paid by the foreign employer, and his contributions will be discontinued, with effect from the date of reversion.

127. When an addition is made to a regular establishment on the condition that its cost, or a definite portion of its cost, shall be recovered from the persons for whose benefit the additional establishment is created, recoveries shall be made under the following rules:—

(a) The amount to be recovered shall be the gross sanctioned cost of the service, or of the portion of the service, as the case may be, and shall not vary with the actual expenditure of any month.

(b) The cost of the service shall include contributions at such rates as may be laid down under rule 117, and the contributions shall be calculated on the sanctioned rates of pay of the members of the establishment.

(c) A local Government may reduce the amount of recoveries or may entirely forego them.

Chapter XIII.—Service under Local Funds

128. Government servants paid from local funds which are administered by Government are subject to the provisions of chapters I to XI of these rules.

129. The transfer of Government servants to service under local funds which are not administered by Government will be regulated by the rules in chapter XII.

130. Persons transferred to Government service from a local fund which is not administered by Government will be treated as joining a first post under Government, and their previous service will not count as duty performed. A local Government may, however, allow previous service in such cases to count as duty performed on such terms as it thinks fit.

MEMORANDUM EXPLANATORY OF EACH RULE IN THE FUNDAMENTAL RULES.

CHAPTER I.

Rule 1.—The date on which the rules shall come into force has been fixed as 1st January 1922, in order to give local Governments and the Government of India time to make the necessary supplementary rules.

Rule 2.—The fundamental rules have been made of universal applicability, but, in order to avoid the necessity of reproducing in the fundamental rules many special rules, such as the special rules for certain subordinate police services which appear in Chapters XXXIV to XXXVII, local Governments have been given power to make rules replacing any of the fundamental rules, provided that the interests of existing members of services are protected and that the new rules so made give no concessions which are not covered either by the fundamental rules or by the latest version of the Civil Service Regulations. It has been deemed desirable to insert in this rule what practically amounts to a definition of the term "civil service of the Crown" which is used, but not defined, in section 96-B of the Act.

Rule 3.—This covers the principle underlying articles 1 (c) and 2 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 4 requires little explanation. The power of delegation to Chief Commissioners is necessary, in view of their exclusion from the definition of "local Government."

Rule 5.—This rule lays upon the side of the local Government concerned the duty of making rules for any particular service. The Secretary of State desires that His Excellency the Governor should exercise his authority to secure uniformity where this is desirable.

Rule 6.—This takes the place of the various provisions for delegation which are at present scattered throughout the Civil Service Regulations. The powers which local Governments will not be permitted to delegate are enumerated below:—

(i) All rule making powers
(ii) Power of delegation itself.
(iii) Power of treating as duty certain periods of training, etc.
(iv) Power of waiving, in the case of particular services, the condition that no enhanced pay should be drawn on account of an acting appointment unless change of duties is involved
(v) Power of granting compensatory allowances
(vi) Powers in connection with the rent of residences supplied to officers.
(vii) Power of granting special disability leave.
(viii) Power of remitting contributions in the case of foreign service
(ix) Power of sanctioning the acceptance, by a Government servant in foreign service, of a pension or gratuity from his foreign employer.

Rule 7.—This rule is obviously necessary and needs no explanation.

Rule 8.—This is the only part of article 4 of the Civil Service Regulations which it seems necessary to reproduce in the fundamental rules.

CHAPTER II.

Rule 9 (1).—This definition calls for no comment.

Rule 9 (2).—"Average pay," which replaces the old term "average salary," is defined as the average of the last twelve months, instead of, as previously, the average of the past three years. The change is necessary by reason of the fact that all leave-salary in future will be calculated on the basis of average pay.

Privilege leave vanishes under the fundamental rules and is replaced by leave on average pay. If three years' average pay were retained as the basis of calculation, Government servants, and in particular those on a time-scale of pay, would lose very heavily during the first portion of each period

of leave. With a twelve months' average it has been calculated that they will gain while on "furlough" at least as much as they will lose while on "privilege leave." The note under this rule is intended to obviate the necessity of reproducing in the fundamental rules the provisions of article 670.

Rule 9 (3).—The definition of "Barrister" is reproduced with slight changes from article 17 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 9 (4).—The definition of "cadre" is new, having become necessary for the purposes of rules 13 to 16, 27 and 30, among others.

Rule 9 (5).—The treatment given to allowances in the fundamental rules involves a considerable departure from the principles followed in the Civil Service Regulations. A number of classes of allowances have now been included in pay proper. Among these are acting allowances, personal allowances, duty allowances (which become "special pay") and those local allowances which are given because of the unhealthiness of the locality in which an officer works. The balance of the local allowances has been included with travelling and certain other allowances in the new term "compensatory allowance" which is defined in this clause. Train compensation allowance is an example of a minor class of compensatory allowance.

Rule 9 (6).—It has been found impossible to formulate a comprehensive definition of "duty". The method adopted is to mention in clause (a) of the definition two varieties of service which will invariably count as duty, and to provide in clause (b) for all cases in which other periods of service may be allowed for special reasons so to count.

Sub-clause (i) of clause (a) is taken from articles 202 and 203.

Sub-clause (ii) from article 178.

Sub-clause (i) of clause (b) provides for the substance of article 68 A of the Civil Service Regulations.

Sub-clause (ii) similarly provides for the substance of article 52 (a).

Sub clause (iii) is intended to take the place of examination leave.

Sub-clause (iv) takes the place of a number of rules scattered through the Civil Service Regulations regarding the dates from which the services of officers recruited in England count for leave and pension. It is considered that the rule in this sub-clause, read with that in sub-clause (i) may suitably be made a general rule.

Rule 9 (7) is reproduced from article 27 of the Civil Service Regulations, with an addition designed to make it clear that, although the revenue and expenditure of company-owned State railways pass through the accounts of Government, service in such a railway is still foreign service.

Rule 9 (8).—This is the definition of article 28 with the omission of the reference to Mysore. The orders applicable to that State are practically obsolete and will in any case apply to pension only.

Rule 9 (9).—The word "honorarium" was not defined in the Civil Service Regulations. It is desirable to include in the fundamental rules a definition which will make impossible that inconvenient hybrid a "recurring honorarium."

Rule 9 (10).—The definition of "joining time" in the Civil Service Regulations is not in the definition chapter but in article 179. The definition in that article contains considerably more than is required in a definition. The new definition has accordingly been cut down to the minimum limits, and the other matter contained article 179 has been transferred to Chapter XI which lays down the general rules regarding joining time.

Rule 9 (11).—The definition has been inserted mainly for drafting purposes.

Rule 9 (12).—The term leave-salary replaces the old term leave allowance. In the fundamental rules, the word "allowance" is used to denote an *additive* to pay and never a *substitute* for pay. A new term has, therefore, become necessary and a definition of it is required.

Rule 9 (13).—A new and simple definition of "lien" has been included in this chapter and the various provisions governing the retention of a lien, which are at present scattered through the Civil Service Regulations, have been brought together in rules 12, 13, 14 and 15 of the fundamental rules.

Rule 9 (14).—The definition of "local fund" is taken from article 33 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 9 (15).—It is not considered desirable to confer the full powers of local Governments on Chief Commissioners, who will, in effect, be spending the revenues of the central Government.

Rule 9 (16).—These definitions have been taken from article 35 (*b*) and the note below it.

Rule 9 (17).—This definition replaces that of article 33.

Rule 9 (18).—This has been taken from article 15 and has been re-worded so as to avoid definition by example.

Rule 9 (19).—The definition of "officiate" is new. The second part of the rule is taken from article 65.

Rule 9 (20).—This is new definition which requires no comment.

Rule 9 (21) (*a*).—Hitherto, a distinction has been drawn in the Civil Service Regulations between "pay" and "salary"; the latter term including, in addition to pay proper, all such allowances as were of the nature of pay. This distinction is abolished in the fundamental rules. The allowances in question have all been included in pay proper, and the term salary has ceased to exist.

The definition in this rule attempts to divide pay into two classes, that which is attached to a post or to a cadre, and that which is given to an officer on account of his personal qualifications or of other personal considerations.

Rule 9 (21) (*b*) is extracted from article 40 (*c*).

Rule 9 (22).—This is a new definition which requires no comment.

Rule 9 (23).—This also is a new definition. Personal allowance, which is now replaced by personal pay, is not defined in the Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 9 (24).—This replaces the definition of "pay of an appointment" which is given in the Civil Service Regulations. The word "post" has been substituted for "appointment," when used in this sense, throughout the fundamental rules. In the Civil Service Regulations the word "appointment" is issued in two different senses. It is hoped that the adoption of the new term "presumptive pay of a post" will obviate the existing difficulty of realising whether the term "pay of an appointment" is, in any given case, used in its technical or non technical sense.

Rule 2 (24).—The definition of "special pay" is new. Special pay takes the place of all duty allowances and of that class of local allowance which was granted on account of the unhealthiness of a locality. All duty allowances are now classed as pay. What may be called the personal duty allowance and the duty allowance which, as in the case of many Secretariat offices, was attached to a definite post, become special pay; while deputation (duty) allowance is absorbed in the pay of a temporary post.

Rule 2 (26).—This is reproduced from article 47.

Rule 2 (27).—This is a new definition. "Subsistence grant" has taken the place of "subsistence allowance," which was not defined anywhere in the Civil Service Regulations. This grant, being given in place of, and not in addition to, pay, cannot be called an "allowance."

Rule 2 (29).—This is a new definition which calls for no comment.

Rule 2 (29).—This is a new definition of a recently introduced variety of pay.

It requires no comment.

Rule 2 (30).—This is the definition in article 76-A of the Civil Service Regulations, with the usual substitution of the word "post" for "appointment."

Rule 2 (31).—A definition of time-scale pay has been devised, to include this variety of pay, as well as progressive pay, which is dealt with in article 45 of the Civil Service Regulations. The difference between a progressive rate of pay and a time-scale is a difference of degree only, and the fundamental rules use the term time-scale alone in this connexion.

Rule 2 (32).—"Travelling allowance" has been defined for the purposes of fundamental rule 45 read with fundamental rule 2 (6), which gives full power in this connexion to local Governments.

CHAPTER III.

Rule 10.—This rule contains the provisions of articles 49 and 50 of the Civil Service Regulations, re-worded so as to give full powers to local Governments in connexion with medical certificates.

Rule 11.—This reproduces the provisions of article 71 (*g*) of the Civil Service Regulations. The substance of article 71 (*h*) has not been reproduced, as the clause of the article describes what are in reality privileges of local bodies, etc.

Rules 12, 13 *and* 14.—An endeavour has been made to collect in one place all the provisions bearing upon "lien," and so to word them as to bring out a new main principle. The purport of the rules on this subject is intended to be somewhat as follows:—

Every person substantively appointed to Government service must have his own substantive niche in the Appropriate cadre. Two officers cannot share one such niche and no officer can claim more than one as a permanent measure. And individual officer may or may not at any given time be performing the duties of his own particular niche, but, if he is not performing them, he retains a lien on the niche and no one else can either hold it or hold a lien on it unless he is likely to be absent from it for so considerably a time that the local Government considers it desirable to suspend his lien and avoid a block of substantive promotion.

The following detailed comments on the three rules as now drafted seem desirable.

Rule 12.—This really introduces a new principle to take the place of that which underlies article 355, which is primarily a pension rule but which is apt to intrude itself into questions quite unconnected with pension. As that article stands, an officer's title to pension is at present derived from the office which he holds. In future it will be simply by "performing duty" that an officer will earn both leave and pension, and it is by his average pay while on duty that the amount of his leave-salary and his pension will be decided. It is not required that he should earn either the one or the other by his tenure of a particular office; but it is laid down that every officer must have a substantive niche in the appropriate cadre before he can earn anything at all. Rule 12 read with rule 14 is intended to make this position clear.

Rule 13.—This is taken from article 80 of the Civil Service Regulations. It may at times be administratively convenient to make a provisionally substantive appointment in place of an officer deputed for a long period to other duties. The second part of the rule will permit a provisionally substantive appointment to be made in cases where no acting appointment would be inadmissible.

Rule 14.—*Substantive portion.*—The provision for the transfer of lien is taken from article 214 of the Civil Service Regulations, read with the last sentence of the definition of lien in article 31.

Clause (*b*).—Provision for the retention of a lien during leave is now made in articles 210, 211 and 212 of the Civil Service Regulations. The new rules provide for a substantive lien only, since it is no longer proposed to retain any provision for the retention of a lien on an officiating appointment. The exception in this clause is clearly necessary.

Clause (*b*).—Provision for a lien during foreign service is now made in article 725 (*a*) of the Civil Service Regulations. The retention of lien during service in a temporary post or while officiating in another post is a necessary part of the new scheme, as of the present scheme. It is not specially mentioned in the Civil Service Regulations, but its existence is implied in article 83 as well as in the definitions contained in articles 5 and 31.

Clause (*c*).—The present wording of the definition of "absentee" in article 6 of the Civil Service Regulations shows that an officer on joining time now retains a lien on his post. This must, of course, be reproduced in the new rule, but it is necessary to provide for the situation which arises when the officer on joining time is proceeding from one substantive post to another.

Clause (*d*).—The present definition of "absentee" in article 6 provides for a lien during suspension. This is clearly necessary, as a substantive appointment could not be made in the case of a suspended officer without raising very awkward questions when the officer was reinstated.

NOTE.—The note contains the gist of article 725 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 16.—The substance of this rule comes from article 214 of the Civil Service Regulations. That article specifically applies to leave only, but the principle should obviously be of universal application.

Rule 18.—This rule is inserted to obviate the necessity of including in the fundamental rules such details as those which are given in articles 540 to 560 of the Civil Service Regulations. Incidentally, it will cover subscriptions to the General Provident Fund, which is not mentioned in the Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 17.—The first part of this rule is taken from rule 53 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations and the second part is the logical sequel of the first. It seems unnecessary to include in the fundamental rules the distinction which the Civil Service Regulations make between the assumption of charge in the forenoon and in the afternoon. A rule of this kind can be more properly issued as an audit instruction.

Rule 18.—This is reproduced from article 168 of the Civil Service Regulations. Here, as elsewhere in the fundamental rules, it is unnecessary to specify the powers of the Secretary of State in Council.

CHAPTER IV.

Rule 19.—No provision of this kind is made in the Civil Service Regulations. Section 96-B of the Government of India Act requires that the fundamental rules shall provide, among other matters for pay. The real limits of fixation of pay are prescribed, so far as transferred subjects are concerned, in the Audit Resolution which is attached to rules made under section 45-A. In the case of Government servants employed in departments dealing with reserved subjects and of officers under the administrative control of the central Government, the Secretary of State will regulate the limits by executive order. For the purposes of the present rules a general reference to these facts seems to be sufficient.

The proviso to the rule forbids the increase of the pay of an individual officer above the limits applicable to the pay of the post which he holds.

Rule 20.—This also is new, although similar powers as regards some of the periods concerned are given in article 66-A and elsewhere. It is a natural sequel of the power of treating certain periods as duty which is conferred on local Governments by fundamental rule 9 (6) (i). A local Government may not always consider it desirable to allow full pay and allowances during such periods.

Rule 21.—For certain services the Secretary of State in Council has recently introduced new varieties of time-scale, such as those based on total length of service and the Education Department scale which depends on age. He has laid down specific conditions to govern admission to these scales, and the present rule has been introduced to safeguard these conditions.

Rule 22.—This rule replaces the complicated rules in articles 146 to 157-A of the Civil Service Regulations. The new rules are far simpler and more easily intelligible than the old, and they will remove the anomalies which arise under the present system.

Rule 23.—This is article 154, with a slight change in wording to make the meaning clear.

Rules 24 *and* 25.—Rule 24 contains the substance of article 152. The first sentence of rule 24 and the whole of rule 25 are designed to make clear a fact which is not at present specifically stated in the Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 26.—This rule is designed to state in concise form the complete rules governing the accrual of increments in a time scale.

The fact that time spent on foreign service counts for increments is taken from article 753.

Rule 27.—This rule contains the substance of article 155 (3) with a slight change. The grant of an increment in advance really amounts to an increase in the pay of the Government servant concerned. Power to make such an increase cannot be conceded unless the authority concerned is empowered to create a post on the increased rate of pay.

Rule 28.—This is article 157-B (5) with "grade or post" substituted for "appointment."

Rule 29.—This is article 154 with a slight change in wording.

Rule 30.—This embodies one of the two main principles on which the new rules governing acting appointments are based. No enhanced pay should be drawn on account of such an appointment unless it involves the assumption of duties or responsibilities of a greater importance and of a different character. The exception under the rule is designed to protect, until their next reorganization, certain establishments in which grade to grade promotions are at present the rule.

Rule 31.—This embodies the second main principle of the new rules, that an officiating Government servant should ordinarily draw the pay of the post in which he officiates. It is of course limited by the provisions of rule 30 and susceptible of modification by the application of rule 35.

Rule 32.—A comparatively simple rule has been evolved, under the two main principles, to replace the complicated set of regulations in article 155. It calls for no explanation. The note under the rule is a logical sequel of the local Government's power to create posts.

Rule 33.—This is on the face of it, a new rule, but the principle which it embodies is really contained in rule 3 under article 36 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 34.—This contains the substance of the note under article 166 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 35.—The inclusion of this rule makes it possible to dispense with charge allowances and the system of holding charge, for which provision is now made in articles 61 and 93. It also obviates the necessity of reproducing in the fundamental rules a number of special rules, such as those in articles 139, 139-A, and 142 to 143-A, fixing definite rates of allowance for definite acting incumbents. Local Governments, under this rule, will be able to issue the necessary orders. There may be other cases also in which they will wish to give less than the full pay; particularly those of Government servants without substantive posts and cases in which they exercise the powers conferred by the exception under rule 30.

Rule 36.—This covers the rules under article 86, and slightly extends the powers therein given to local Governments.

Rule 37 contains the substance of article 542, re-worded to suit the new conditions.

Rule 38 contains the substance of article 542, re-worded to suit the new conditions.

Rules 39 *to* 41.—These replace the very complicated rules in articles 76-B and 76-C, which are constantly giving rise to hard cases and references to the Government of India. It is proposed to leave to local Governments the fixation of the pay of temporary posts, subject to the ordinary limits and to certain general principles, and to allow officers holding them to draw the full pay fixed.

Rule 42.—*Clause* (a) contains the relevant part of articles 161 and 193 (a)

Clause (3) contains the substance of article 737, with an extension of the principle of that article to all Government servants recruited in the United Kingdom.

Rule 43.—

Clauses (a) *and* (b).—Articles 108, 287 and 556 now lay down the actual rates. It seems undesirable to stereotype these in the fundamental rules and power to fix the rates has therefore been left to the Secretary of State in Council.

Clause (c).—This is the substance of article 193 (a), with the omission of the prescription of a minimum for Europeans. In present conditions, no European is ever likely to be employed on less than Rs. 100 a month.

CHAPTER V.

Rule 44.—The exception at the beginning of this rule is intended to cover such cases as those of the sumptuary and contract grants of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governors. Apart from such cases, it is proposed to leave to local Governments, subject to certain general principles, full powers with regard to compensatory allowances other than compulsory allowances. Provision has been made in devolution rule 30 that no such allowances shall be given without previous consultation with the Finance Department.

In order to prevent embarrassing divergences of practice, the power of granting free passages to and from the United Kingdom is reserved by the note under the rule to the Secretary of State in Council.

Rule 45.—The rules governing the provision of residences for Government servants are now set forth in very great detail in the Public Works Department Code. The provision of that Code, which is under revision, will in future not be binding on the transferred side of local Governments, which will deal with practically all provincial roads and buildings. Restrictions upon the financial powers of ministers in this connection can be continued in rules made under sections 45-A and 96-B of the Act only, and of the two places it seems more suitable to include them in the present rules. Provision has accordingly been made in fundamental rule 45, laying down very general principles to govern the supply of residences and the recovery of rent; and subject to these principles the control of this subject is left entirely to local Governments. It will be noticed that the new general rules do not limit the cost of building with reference to the pay of the probable occupier; and that it will not be essential that an officer supplied with more than one residence shall pay rent for all throughout the year.

Rule 46.—This is taken from article 72 of the Civil Service Regulations, clauses (*a*) and (*b*) with the omission of the executive instructions at the end of clause (*a*). The introduction of a reference to "fees" is necessary, as Government servants are at times permitted to take regular allowances from outside sources. Tuition fees paid to an educational officer are another case in point.

Rule 47.—This replaces clauses (*c*) and (*d*) of article 72, as well as article 74. Full powers to make honorarie rules are now left to local Governments.

Rule 48.—This covers the cases for which provision is now made by articles 71 (*c*) and 75 of the Civil Service Regulations.

CHAPTER VI.

Rule 49.—This rule replaces article 192 of the Civil Service Regulations. Clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of the rule correspond with clauses (*i*) and (*ii*) of the article. The proviso in clause (*iii*) of the article has been omitted, in view of the fact that a local Government can already dispense with it if it desires to do so.

Clause (*c*) of the rule contains the substance of article 194, with the omission of the reference to duty allowance, which will in future be part of the pay of the post.

CHAPTER VII.

Rules 50 *and* 51.—These two rules reproduce the substance of articles 95 and 95-A as recently revised.

CHAPTER VIII.

Rule 52.—This is taken from article 192 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 53.—This embodies the substance of articles 191 and 193 (*a*) of the Civil Service Regulations. The amount of subsistence allowance in the latter article is taken into fundamental rule 43 (*b*).

Rule 54.—The first part of this rule is taken from article 193 (*b*). The second part is a new addition, which seems necessary in view of the importance attached to "duty" in the fundamental rules.

Rule 55 contains as much of article 196 as it is considered necessary to reproduce in the fundamental rules.

CHAPTER IX.

Chapter IX contains certain provisions as to the age of superannuation which have been extracted from those portions of the Civil Service Regulations which deal with pensions. It seems desirable to lay them down as part of the conditions of service. No mention is made in this chapter of the powers of dismissal to be exercised by various authorities, as rules on this point are included in other rules made under section 96 B of the Act.

Rule 56.—

Clauses (*a*) *and* (*b*) contain the real substance of article 459 of the Civil Service Regulations, with the omission of those parts of the article which relate to procedure only.

Clause (*c*) *of the rule.*

Sub-clauses (*i*) *and* (*ii*) contain the substance of article 966 (*a*) and the note under it.

Sub-clause (*iii*) is taken from article 960.

If there still are any officers to whom the first sentence of that article applies, they can be protected by an audit instruction.

Sub-clauses (*m*) *and* (*n*) reproduce the substance of articles 849 and 850, with a delegation to local Governments of the power of granting extensions to Chief Engineers, which is now reserved to the Government of India.

Sub-clause (*vi*).—Item 1 under this sub clause is taken from the latest orders in the Royal Warrant, which modify article 813 (*b*) and the exception under article 812,a

Item 2 is taken from article 816 (a).

Item 3 is taken from articles 816 and 819 (*b*).

Item 4 is taken from article 812 (a) read with 813 (*c*).

References to retirement on attaining to Colonel's allowance have been omitted, as it is understood that this allowance is not in actual practice earned until long after retirement from civil employ.

Note 1 is taken from the note under article 565 (*b*), but is made applicable to all services and not to the Indian Civil Service only.

Note 2 reproduces the principle contained in articles 565 (*b*), 612 (*b*) and the note under article 64.

Rule 57 contains the substance of article 626.

CHAPTER X.

NOTE.—The references in this memorandum to articles in the Civil Service Regulations are to the new articles as recently issued.

Rules 58 *and* 59.—In the new arrangement of the leave rules, the five first and main sections have been made applicable to all Government servants substantively holding permanent posts in civil employ special exemptions, and provision for Government servants rendering service other than permanent and substantive service, have been relegated to section VI. Rules 58 and 59 state this fact, and the former rule gives an option of remaining under the leave rules to which they are at present subject to all Government servants now in service.

Rule 60.—The earning of leave by duty only is a main principle of the fundamental rules, and this is expressed in this rule.

The latter part of the rule provides for the earning of leave by foreign service in India, which is not covered by the definition of "duty".

Rule 61.—The provisions of this rule are taken from the definition in article 35 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Clause (a) reproduces article 35 (a) 1 and 2, with the substance of note 2 under article 612, and clause (*b*) article 35 (a) 5

Rule 62 is taken from article 35 (*b*).

Rule 63.—This is taken from article 35 (a) 6.

Rule 64.—This contains the main portion of article 205, with the addition of the concession given by articles 844 and 845, which has been extended in this case, on the analogy of the statutory rules, to officers holding barrister appointments also.

Rule 65.—This reproduces the provisions of article 205 with a modification in the direction of liberality.

Rule 66.—Article 841, which appears in the procedure portion of the Civil Service Regulations, is the existing authority for the grant of all leave. Such a provision is clearly necessary in the fundamental rules, and a rule making power seems preferable to a general power of delegation.

It is considered desirable not to allow local Governments to delegate power to grant special disability leave. Rule 23 has accordingly been so worded as to give the power to local Governments only, and rule 6 forbids local Governments to delegate this power.

Rule 67.—This reproduces the principle of article 837 (a), with some changes in wording.

Rule 68.—This contains the relevant part of articles 220 and 241, the minor details treated in those articles being left to local Governments to regulate by rule.

Rule 69.—This contains the substance of article 206, with the extension to all classes of officers of a concession which is restricted in the article to non-gazetted officers only. Slight changes in wording have been made.

Rule 70.—This contains the substance of article 189, but the following provisions of that article are omitted:—

(1) *The reference to the concession given by article* 231 (*c*).—This reference would be meaningless in the fundamental rules, as combined leave no longer exists as such. Moreover, though this point seems to have escaped notice in drafting the new Chapter XI of the Civil Service Regulations, clause (iv) has dropped out of the new article 239.

(2) *Clause* (a) also has been omitted, as it becomes of little importance with the abolition of the requirement of intervals between periods of leave.

Rule 71.—This reproduces a condition in rule 1 under article 187 (*c*), which occurs in other articles also of the Civil Service Regulations. It seems advisable to make it a general rule.

Rule 72.—This contains the principle of article 223. A Government servant returning without permission will, as a result of this rule, be required to remain on leave in India.

Rule 73.—This reproduces article 226, with the substitution for loss of lien of liability to transfer of lien. Wilful overstayal of leave can thus be punished by degradation.

Rule 74 empowers local Governments to make the various rules as to procedure which occur throughout the leave chapters of the Civil Service Regulations and particularly in Chapters XLIII to XLVI. Power is reserved to the Auditor-General to enforce uniformity where this is desirable.

Rule 75.—The rules governing admission to the benefits of the European service leave rules are now laid down in article 310. These rules are at present under revision and have been referred to local Governments. It was therefore impossible to include them in detail in the fundamental rules, and the power of making such rules has therefore been reserved to the Secretary of State in Council.

The terms "special" and "ordinary" rules have been substituted for the former titles, which suggested racial discrimination.

Rule 76.—A new rule, which explains a prominent feature of the new regulations.

Rule 77.—*Clause* (*a*).—The fractions of 8-22nds and 2-11ths are calculated on the same basis as at present, as follows:—

(1) *For Government servants under the special leave rules.*—By 11 months of what will in future be called duty, an officer at present earns one month of privilege leave. Having taken that month, he has done 12 months' active service and has therefore earned three months' furlough, which, in terms of leave on average pay, represents 1½ months' leave. He thus earns, by 11 months of duty, 1 *plus* 1½ months' leave, *i.e.*, 2½ months' leave. $\frac{2\frac{1}{2}}{11} = \frac{8}{22}$, the fraction adopted.

(2) *For Government servants under the ordinary leave rules.*—12 months' duty similarly earns 1 month's privilege leave; but 12 months' active service earns 2 months' furlough only, or, in terms of leave on average pay, 1 month's leave. Therefore in this case 11 months' duty earns 2 months' leave and the fraction is 2-11ths.

Clause (*b*) is so drafted as to give to a Government servant in the service at the time when these orders come into force, credit for all the leave which is already at his credit, and to allow him to earn leave hereafter at the same rate as new recruits.

Clause (*c*).—This is a new concession, based on the fact that military officers who have served in India during the war have mostly large arrears of leave at their credit; and that, if they enter civil employ, it would be inequitable to deprive them of this credit of leave.

The note under the rule reproduces the effect of article 623 (*b*) and note 1 under it.

Clause (*d*) is taken from the second part of article 304.

Clause (*e*).—When the leave rules were recently simplified, it was found necessary to give to Government servants subject to the Indian service leave rules the option of continuing under the rules previously in force. The reason for this was the fact that, under the old rules, a Government servant was able, in case of need, to take 3 years' leave on medical certificate during his first 18 years' of service and still to be entitled to 2 years' furlough at the end of that period. A Government servant who had enjoyed this full concession would have lost heavily at the outset by coming under the new rules; since the active service which he had rendered would have amounted to 15 years only, and would have earned no more than 2½ or 2¾ years' furlough. Thus instead of having 2 years' furlough at his credit when the new rules came into force, he would have had a debit of 8 months. It was to obviate this hardship that the option was given.

It is considered desirable in dramatic Government servants from accepting the option given by the fundamental rules, and rule 77 (*e*) has been drafted with this object. Under this rule, one-third of the period actually taken on medical certificate will be credited to the leave account, while, under rule 78 (*b*), one-half of that period will be debited. The result is a *net* debit, on account of leave on medical certificate, of one-sixth of the period actually taken; which, as the account of leave on medical certificate, of one-sixth of the period actually taken; which, as the leave account is kept in terms of leave on average pay, means that the Government servant concerned will start under the new rules with a debit, on account of leave on medical certificate, of one-third of the number of months of such leave actually taken in the past. It should be pointed out at this stage that rule 77 (*e*) produces no effect upon the total amount of leave which the Government servant may earn during his service. That remains unchanged, as fixed in rule 81 (*c*) (*ii*). The only effect of rule 77 (*e*) is upon the amount which will be entered as already earned when he first comes under the new rules.

It will be found that the new rules give sufficient protection to the Government servants concerned. To take the most unfavourable case of all, that of a Government servant who have just completed 18 years' service, in the course of which he has taken 3 years' leave on medical certificate, and is now entitled, under the old rules, to 2 years' furlough on half average salary. It will be assumed, for the purpose of argument, that he has taken the full amount of privilege leave admissible, though this produces no effect upon the calculation. If the Government servant is brought under the new rules, the position will be as follows:—

(1) He has served 18 years, out of which 3 years were spent on medical leave.

The balance of his service is 15 years, of which 4/11ths or 1½ years could have been taken as privilege leave.

Assuming that he took this privilege leave, he has performed 13½ years of "duty."

(2) By 13½ years' duty, he has earned leave, as credited to the leave account, of 2-11ths of 13½ years=2¾ years. Under rule 77 (*e*) he will be credited in addition with one-third of the period spent on medical leave, *i.e.*, one-third of 3 years or 1 year.

Thus the credit side of his leave account will show a total of 3¾ years.

(3) On the debit side will be shown, under rule 78 (*b*), one-half of the period spent on medical leave, *plus* the amount of privilege leave actually taken

The total debit is thus 1½ *plus* 1½ years, or 2¾ years.

(4) Thus the balance at his credit will be ¾ths of a year, expressed in terms of leave on average pay, and he will be able to take at once 1½ years on half average pay; as against the 2 years to which he is entitled under the existing rule.

This seems a sufficient balance with which to start him under the new rules. The remaining six months are, of course, not lost to him, as he will be able to earn them by subsequent service

Statutory civil servants have been included under this rule, as their leave rules, as laid down in article 503, are practically identical with the old Indian service leave rules.

Rule 76.—The two main clauses of the rule state the general principle that leave will hereafter be debited in terms of leave on average pay.

Note (*i*) requires little explanation. No debit is to be made, as the only privilege leave credited is that which is due when the officer comes under the new rules.

Note (*ii*).—Clause (1) of this note also follows as a matter of course.

Clause (2) is reproduced from the note under article 315.

Note (*iii*) comes from article 204.

Rule 79 contains the principle of existing article 314 (*b*).

Rule 80.—This replaces the rules contained in articles 252, 315 and 324.

Rule 81.—

Clause (*a*)—The total amounts of leave prescribed in this clause represent the amounts now admissible as privilege leave and furlough. The calculations are made as follows:—

(*i*) *Government servants under the existing leave rules.*—One maximum has been taken for all such servants. Article 512 gives six months' more furlough to a member of the Indian Civil Service or a

military officer subject to civil leave rules than to other persons under the special leave rules. The ratio six months represent the six months of special leave with allowances which could be granted to such officers before the revised article 312 came into force. Provision for this leave is now made in note (2) (ii) under rule 78, which treats it independently of the leave account.

The term of three years in the rule represents the existing limit of six years' furlough, converted into terms of leave on average pay; and the 1-11th of duty represents existing privilege leave.

(ii) *Government servants under the ordinary leave rules.*—The calculation here is similarly made, the term of 2½ years representing the limit of five years' furlough in article 322.

Clause (b).—This reproduces the existing rule in article 316 A (a) *plus* an allowance of 1-11th of the period spent on duty to take the place of the present privilege leave.

The proviso under the sub-clause (ii) represents the substance of the proposals regarding the commutation of furlough by Government servants subject to the ordinary leave rules which the Secretary of State has recently accepted.

The note under the rule safeguards the interests of officers who have not yet used their privilege leave accumulated under the special war concession.

Clauses (c) and *(d).*—These reproduce the provisions of article 301 and the first part of article 302.

The maximum limit of leave is raised to 28 months in order to include 4 months of "privilege leave."

Clause (e).—This is a re word ng of the latter part of article 302.

Rule 82.—This reproduces the substance of articles 271 to 276, but leaves power to local Governments to define vacation departments by rule and to say when a Government servant may be considered to have availed himself of a vacation.

Clause (b) covers articles 271, 272 and 274.

Clause (c) covers the latter part of article 271.

Clause (d) embodies the spirit of article 272 (3).

Rule 83 contains the substance of the redraft of article 733 which was recently sent out by the Secretary of State and accepted by the Government of India.

Rule 84.—The conditions of study leave, as contained in the recent redraft of Appendix 32, are too complicated and contain too many administrative details to be reproduced in the fundamental rules. Power is accordingly left to the Secretary of State in Council to issue them by executive order.

Rule 85.—*Clause (a)* contains the substance of article 308 (a); except that provision for loss of lien is omitted. Under fundamental rule 18, a Government servant on leave will always retain a lien on a substantive post.

Clause (b) of this rule is taken from article 332.

Clause (c) comes from note 2 under article 307.

Rule 86 contains the provisions of article 334, with an extension in the direction of liberalisation.

Rule 87.—This leaves it to the Government servant taking leave to elect whether he will take it on average pay or on half average pay, or partly on one and partly on the other, and removes all necessity for definite provision for combination for ordinary leave.

The note under the rule reproduces the substance of article 325 (5).

Rule 88.—This replaces article 317. The period of 28 months is a period of actual absence and is not calculated in terms of leave on average pay.

Rule 89.—The *maxima* given in this rule are taken from articles 313, 316-A and 324, which detail the latest rates accepted by the Secretary of State. Some modifications have been made in the rupee figures in order to make them exactly ten times the sterling figures. The abolition of the minimum for the first four months of any period of leave is intended to protect Government servants from loss due to the abolition of privilege leave. The maximum period of total leave on average pay prescribed in rule 81 (b) will prevent any serious abuse of this concession.

Note 1 under the rule protects those officers who have not yet made use of the privilege leave accumulated under the special war concession.

Note 2 is necessary in order to make it clear that a Government servant in a vacation department cannot draw average pay without limits for any longer period than represents the privilege leave which he would have earned under the old rule.

Rule 90.—The *maxima* set forth in this rule are taken from articles 318, 319 and 327, with the omission of the limitation of the amount of leave-salary to the salary last drawn on duty and to ¾ths and ⅞ths of that salary. This is thought to be proper, in view of the fact that average pay will now be calculated on the average of 12 months only. There is no reason why a Government servant should suffer by reason of the reduction of his pay shortly before he proceeds on leave or gain by its temporary enhancement.

Note 1 under the rule reproduces the existing restriction, with the omission of the requirement that leave must be taken on account of ill health.

Note 2 is taken from article 318 (4).

Note 3 is the note under the same article.

Rule 91.—This replaces the rules which now appear in articles 852 and 853. It has recently so often been found necessary to change the basis of conversion that it seems desirable not to lay down a specific method of conversion in the fundamental rules, but to leave it to the Secretary of State to fix rates from time to time.

Rule 92.—Reproduces an existing restriction.

Rule 93.—This replaces the rules in articles 267 and 268. It permits local Governments, subject to certain restrictions, to make rules governing the drawing of compensatory allowances during the leave which corresponds to privilege leave.

Rule 94 calls for no comment.

Rule 95.—The rule reserves to the Secretary of State the power of making rules regarding the leave admissible to chaplains. It seems undesirable to reproduce in the fundamental rules the

detailed rules for chaplains which now exist. In order to do so, it would be necessary to transcribe in full a very large number of rules relating to privilege leave, furlough, etc., which are now obsolete for other services.

Rule 96.—This reproduces the provisions of article 634, with an addition designed to remove what is now an undoubted hardship.

Rule 97.—This replaces the rules in note 2 under articles 634 and 637, which have been extended to cover the cases of Governors and Chief Commissioners. The first Governors under the new constitutions will, in many cases, be members of the Indian Civil Service; while the pay of at least one Chief Commissioner has recently been raised almost to a level with that of members of a provincial executive council.

Lieutenant-Governors and members of council are now permitted, in certain circumstances, to take leave preliminary to retirement, and it is considered proper to extend to them the ordinary concessions as limited by fundamental rule 56.

The limit of Rs. 4,000 is adopted in order not to penalize Chief Commissioners like those of Delhi and the Andamans, who draw comparatively low pay, and officers who were promoted from those Chief Commissionerships to the posts with which this rule deals.

Rule 98 contains the substance of articles 646 and 648.

Rule 99 provides for the substance of article 654.

Rule 100.—

Clauses (a) and (b) of this rule are taken from articles 605 and 606, the second part of clause (a) (i) coming from article 250 (5), with an addition designed to remove an existing grievance.

Clause (c) is taken from rule 2 under article 232.

Rule 101 is intended to empower local Governments to make such rules for hospital and maternity leave as are now laid down in section V of Chapter XII of the Civil Service Regulations, as well as elsewhere.

Rule 102 similarly replaces articles 289 and 290 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 103.—It is intended to give local Governments full powers to regulate the leave to be earned by the varieties of service specified in this rule. The proviso will prevent the grant of any excessive concessions.

Rule 104.—

Clause (a) contains the substance of the rule and notes under article 302 (a).

Clause (b) gives a rule-making power to local Governments.

Chapter XI.

(The references in this chapter are to the articles of the Civil Service Regulations as recently revised.)

Rule 105.—

Clauses (a) and (c) are taken from article 175.

Clause (b) (i) is taken from article 183.

Clause (b) (ii) from article 227.

Clause (d), read with rule 106, allows local Governments to lay down the rules which now appear in new article 120 A (b) and (c) and in old appendix 6 A of the Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 106.—This rule leaves it to local Governments to fix all such limits as are now laid down in articles 176 to 180 and 183 and 184 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 107.—

Clause (a) contains the first sentence of article 185. No reference is made to officiating lien in the new rule, as the fundamental rules do not provide for this variety of lien. Local and tentage allowances also are not mentioned, as local Governments will have full powers regarding compensatory allowances.

Clause (b) (i).—So far as long leave is concerned, the rates allowed by this clause are the same as at present. See articles 227 and 120-B (a). The new rule omits, however, the stipulation at the end of the latter article, by which a Government servant returning from furlough on average salary gets on joining time half average salary only. The reason for making the provision in article 120-B was that under rule leave on average salary is now treated for all purposes, except those of article 405, as equivalent to twice the amount of furlough on half average salary. It was therefore considered right that a Government servant returning from such leave should draw on joining time half average salary only. With the change in the leave rules, by which all leave is now calculated in terms of average pay, this interpretation is no longer justified: and there seems to be no reason why a Government servant returning from leave on average pay should not get average pay during his joining time. The new rules have been drafted accordingly.

On return from privilege leave a Government servant gets at present, under articles 182 and 180, the salary of his old or new post, whichever is less. The proposed new rule will give him his average pay of the past twelve months, and is desirable in the interests of uniformity. It will not give the Government servant less than what he draws at present unless it happens to be lower than the pay of both his old and his new post.

The proviso to this rule is taken from the existing rule in article 180 B (a). The privilege which it considers dates back to the days of the East India Company.

Note 1 under this rule is reproduced from article 609 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Note 2 contains the substance of article 180.

Rule 108.—This is taken from article 182, with the omission of the reference to loss of lien, which is not contemplated by the fundamental rules, and provision, in its place, for transfer of lien as a penalty, in case this is thought necessary.

Chapter XII.

Rule 109.—This is taken with some light changes in wording from article 749-A.

Rule 110.—

Clause (a).—This is a new provision, though its spirit is already observed.

Clause (b).—The provision contained in this rule is nowhere definitely set forth in the Civil Service Regulations. It is, however, implied by the wording of article 783.

The note below the clause is repeated from note 3 under that article.

Clause (c).—This is the substance of article 763, the definite restrictions imposed by the article being replaced by a general provision for the issue of subsidiary rules by the Governor-General in Council.

Rule 111.—This is the substance of article 762, slightly re-worded to meet the requirements of the fundamental rules.

Rule 112 is taken from article 761 (*c*).

Rule 113.—This rule embodies, in rather more general terms, the provisions of article 762 and article 766 (*a*).

Rule 114.—The first part of this rule is taken from the first part of article 758. The second part of the rule replaces articles 783 and 785, the definite restrictions prescribed in those articles being replaced by a general rule-making power reserved to the Governor-General in Council.

Rule 115.—This replaces article 746. The only change of substance is the provision that contributions will not be payable during leave. The new rates of contribution, which are now being calculated, will be worked out on this principle.

Rule 116.—Some change has been made from the provisions in articles 766 and 767, so that contributions will in future be calculated on the pay actually drawn in foreign service, excluding that part of it which represents contributions. This is the principle on which the rates of contribution are being recalculated, and it gets rid of that inconvenient invention "assumed pay."

Rule 117. This rule takes the place of the detailed statement of the rates of contributions now incorporated in the Civil Service Regulations. It was thought better to draft up the form adopted because, firstly, this will render it easier to make any necessary changes in the rules hereafter and, secondly, the revised rates are still being calculated, and it is likely to be some time before a decision is reached concerning them.

Rule 118 is reproduced from article 771.

Rule 119.

Clause (a) of this rule replaces article 772, the general powers reserved to the Governor-General in Council taking the place of the specific restrictions in that article.

Clause (b) is intended to cover that part of article 776 which deals with questions of substance as opposed to procedure.

Rule 120. This is article 764 with slight changes in wording.

Rule 121 contains the substance of article 761, with the concession to local Government of a power previously reserved to the Government of India.

Rule 122 is intended to cover the substance of article 777 and the first part of article 774.

Rule 123 is article 751, with the omission of rules of procedure and some slight changes in wording.

Rule 124 is article 767 with slight verbal changes.

Rule 125 is article 758 (*b*). With a view to removing existing difficulties, the specific rules in the second and third paragraphs of that clause have been replaced by a general provision allowing the local Government on whose establishment the foreign servant is borne to decide the date of reversion.

Rule 126 contains the second part of article 758.

Rule 127. This is article 743, with the one material change that full power is given to local Governments to reduce or remit contributions.

CHAPTER XIII.

Rules 128 to 130. These are simple rules designed to replace such of the regulations in Chapter XLII of the Civil Service Regulations as do not deal with pensions. There is still a small number of local funds which are administered by Government. The fundamental rules treat the *employés* of such funds as Government servants proper. The *employés* of local funds which are not administered by Government are not Government servants, and the fundamental rules therefore make no mention of them.

Rule 130 will enable local Government, if they so desire, to make provision as in articles 767 and 768 of the Civil Service Regulations.

MEMORANDUM EXPLANATORY OF THE TREATMENT ACCORDED IN THE FUNDAMENTAL RULES TO EACH ARTICLE IN THE CIVIL SERVICE REGULATIONS.

CHAPTER I.

Article 2.—It is considered unnecessary to produce clause (*a*). Separate rules regarding recruitment, etc., have been made under section 96-B of the Act.

Clause (b) does not require reproduction. The fundamental rules, within scope explained by rule 2 of those rules, are intended to replace all existing orders.

Clause (c) is covered by fundamental rule 3.

Article 2 is covered by fundamental rule 3.

Article 3 has been omitted from the fundamental rules, as the regulations regarding travelling allowance also have been omitted. The control of travelling allowance is left to local Governments by fundamental rule 43.

Article 4.—The power of interpreting the fundamental rules is reserved to the Governor-General in Council by fundamental rule 3. The power of changing them must, in view of their statutory character, be exercised by the Secretary of State in Council. This fact does not require statement in the rules.

The provisions of the second sub-paragraph of article 4 have been omitted. The fundamental rules will regulate all such matters in future.

CHAPTER II.

Article 5.—This is produced in fundamental rule 4.

Article 6.—This article has been omitted, as the term "absentee" is not used in the fundamental rules.

Article 7.—This has been omitted, as the term "Accountant-General" is not employed in the fundamental rules.

Articles 8 to 12.—These articles have been omitted, since the fundamental rules make no mention of "active service." The term was employed in the Civil Service Regulations for the purposes of counting service for leave and pension. The fundamental rules adopt as the basis of service for leave the periods spent on duty, and the same course will probably be adopted in the pension rules. It may be mentioned, however, that the bulk of the concessions in article 8 re-appear in the fundamental rules, since joining time (which has now replaced subsidiary leave), examination leave and time spent on the voyage to India by a Government servant recalled from leave will all count as duty. Article 9 (ii), as interpreted by article 551, re-appears in fundamental rule 9 (3) (b) (iv).

Article 13.—This has been omitted, as the fundamental rules make no provision for travelling allowance, which will be left to local Governments to control.

Article 14.—This definition also has been omitted. It is considered that it can properly be covered by audit instructions.

Article 15.—This has been omitted, as the term "Audit Officer" does not occur in the fundamental rules.

Article 16.—The term "salary" is not employed in the fundamental rules. It is replaced by "pay" throughout. "Average pay" has been defined in rule 9 (2) as the average monthly pay drawn during the twelve complete months immediately preceding the month in which the event occurs which necessitates the calculation of average pay. The change from three years to one year is necessitated by the fact that all the leave-salary in future will be calculated on the basis of average pay. Privilege leave vanishes under the fundamental rules and is replaced by leave on average pay. If three years' average pay were retained, Government servants, and in particular those on a time-scale of pay, would lose very heavily during the first portion of each period of leave. With twelve months' average it has been calculated that they would gain while on "furlough" more than they would lose while on "privilege leave."

For pension purposes it will probably be necessary to retain the three years' average. If so, provision will be made for this by a special definition in the pension rules.

Notes 1 and 3 to the article drop out, since privilege leave will cease to exist, and leave-salary will not be "pay" for the purposes of the definition.

Note 2 re-appears in the first and note 4 re-appears in the second proviso to fundamental rule 9 (2).

Article 17.—This has been reproduced with slight verbal changes in rule 9 (3).

Article 18.—The substance of this article has been reproduced in rule 9 (18), which has been so worded as to avoid definition by example.

Articles 19 and 20.—These articles are included for the purpose of travelling allowance rules only, and they have therefore been omitted from the fundamental rules.

Article 21.—It is considered unnecessary to define "consolidated pay." The term is used in connexion with military officers only and is to be defined in military regulations.

Article 22.—The definition has omitted, as the terms "continuous service" and "continuous active service" are not used in the fundamental rules.

Article 23.—This article has been omitted, as it applies to travelling allowance rules.

Articles 23-A and 23-B.—These articles have been omitted from the fundamental rules, which contemplate that there will be no deputations in India and that cases which at present fall under the rules regarding deputations will in future be met by the creation of temporary posts. Deputations outside India will be covered by special rules to be framed by the Secretary of State (see Chapter VII of the fundamental rules) and will carry no deputation allowances as such.

Article 23-C.—Duty allowance is abolished in the fundamental rules. All such additions to pay will in future rank as pay proper and will be covered by the definition of "special pay."

Article 24.—No definition of "extraordinary leave" is inserted in this chapter of the fundamental rules, but the nature of such leave is fully explained in rule 33.

Article 25.—This has been omitted, as it is applicable to travelling allowance rules only.

Article 26.—This has been omitted, as the term "first appointment" is not used in the fundamental rules.

Article 27.—This has been reproduced, with a small addition, in rule 9 (7).

Article 28.—The relevant portion of this article has been reproduced in rule 9 (8). The reference to Mysore has been omitted, as the orders applicable to that State are practically obsolete and will apply in any case to pension only.

Article 29.—This very clumsy definition has not been reproduced in the fundamental rules. All that is necessary for the purposes of these rules has been included in the note under rule 30.

Article 29-A.—The term "Heads of Departments" is not used in the fundamental rules. Provision for powers of delegation has been made in rule 3.

Article 29-B.—This has been omitted, as the term "Imperial Branch or Service" is not used in the fundamental rules. Rules for the classification of services into all-India, provincial and subordinate have already been separately made under Section 96-B of the Act.

Article 30.—It seems unnecessary to define the term "Indian Civil Service," as its meaning is well known.

Article 31.—The existing definition of "lien" is of little practical use. It has accordingly been re-worded more simply in rule 9 (13), and the various provisions governing the retention of a lien, which are at present scattered through the Civil Service Regulations, have been brought together in rules 12, 13, and 14.

Article 32.—The term local allowance is not used in the fundamental rules. The allowances formerly classed as "local" have been divided into two classes, one of which has become pay and the other compensatory allowances.

Article 33.—The substance of this article has been reproduced in rule 9 (14).

Article 34.—This has been replaced by a new definition, which excludes Chief Commissioners from the local Governments to which full powers are given, but in other respects leaves the definition in the Act to apply.

Article 35.—The portion of this article which is really of the nature of a definition has been reproduced in rule 8 (18).

The terms on which a military officer becomes subject to the civil leave rules have now been more properly shown in the leave chapter in rules 61 and 62.

Article 36.—This definition has been reproduced, with changes in wording tending to simplification, in rule 9 (17).

Article 37.—This definition has been omitted, as the term "Native of India" is not used in the fundamental rules except in the definition of Statutory Civil Servant, a class which will be extinct in a few years.

Article 38.—The definitions in this article have been replaced by definitions of "pay" and "substantive pay" in the fundamental rules, which do not use the word "salary." A number of additions to pay which have hitherto been classed as allowances are now included under pay, being in essence of the same nature as pay. Acting allowances, duty allowances, certain varieties of local allowances and personal allowances all come under this head.

Clause (*b*) of the article becomes unnecessary, in view of the new system of calculating leave-salary.

With the abolition of salary, the reproduction of clause (*c*) becomes unnecessary.

Of the rules under this article, rule 1 becomes unnecessary as personal allowances have under the fundamental rules become personal pay and as such are part of pay.

Rule 2 also is unnecessary, as such allowances, which are now of the nature of duty allowances, will become a part of pay.

Rule 3 becomes unnecessary, in view of the abolition of salary.

Rules 4 and 5 are unnecessary. The allowances in question will become a part of pay under the new definition.

Rule 6 has been omitted, since deputation (duty) allowances cease to exist and all other duty allowances become pay.

Article 39.—This article is replaced in the fundamental rules by the definition of "Presumptive pay of a post" in rule 9 (24). The use of this new term will greatly simplify many of the relevant rules.

Of the rules under this article, rules 1 and 2 have been omitted, as it is considered that they can more suitably be issued as an audit instruction.

Rules 3 and 4 have been replaced by rule 35 and the notes under rules 31 and 32. When the conditions of these rules are not fulfilled, the pay of the officiating Government servant will follow the ordinary rules.

Article 40.—Of clause (*a*) of this article the only part requiring reproduction is that relating to the pay of a military officer and this has been reproduced in rule 9 (21) (*b*).

Clause (*b*) is unnecessary for the purposes of the fundamental rules, which do not speak of the "pay of an officer."

Article 41.—This definition is unnecessary and has therefore been omitted. The fundamental rules do not deal with pensions.

Article 42.—This definition has been omitted, as the term "Port Officer" is not used in the fundamental rules.

Article 43.—The substance of this article has been embodied in rule 9 (31). Time-scale also has been brought within the scope of the definition, the existing difference between a progressive rate of pay and a time-scale being a difference of degree only. The fundamental rules employ the term "time-scale" alone in this connection.

Articles 44, 44-A., 44-B, *and* 45.—These definitions have been omitted, as the terms "public conveyance," "rate of exchange, etc.," "remuneration" and "rule of proportion" do not require definition in the fundamental rules.

Article 46.—This definition has been omitted. The term "staff salary" is used in connection with military officers only and in this connection it is defined in military regulations.

Article 47.—This definition has been repeated in fundamental rule 9 (26).

Article 48.—This has been omitted, as no definition of the term "Warrant Officer" seems necessary.

CHAPTER III.

Articles 49 *and* 50.—The substance of these articles has been reproduced in rule 10 of the fundamental rules, with the modification that full power is given to local Governments in the matter of medical certificates.

Article 51.—The rules in this article have been left to local Governments to lay down, in so far as they are not covered by the rules of recruitment laid down in other rules made under section 96-B of the Act.

Article 52.—*Clause* (*a*).—The main part of this clause has been reproduced in fundamental rule 17. The rule as to transfer before and afternoon has been left for issue as an audit instruction.

Clause (*b*).—As the new rule governing the pay of officiating Government servants will permit an officiating Government servant to draw pay equal to the full pay of the post in which he officiates, this rule becomes unnecessary. The latter part of fundamental rule 31 provides for cases in which the pay of the officiator's substantive post exceeds that of the post in which he officiates.

Clause (*c*).—Provision for this has been made in the definition of duty in fundamental rule 9 (6) (*d*) (ii).

Articles 53 to 58.—These provisions are not of sufficient importance to justify inclusion in the fundamental rules. They have been left to be laid down by local Governments.

Article 59.—This article loses all its force, in view of the new rules regulating leave-salary. It has therefore been omitted.

Article 61.—This has been taken to the Pay Chapter of the fundamental rules, and appears as fundamental rule 97.

Article 62.—This becomes unnecessary, as duty allowance and one class of local allowance now become pay. Full powers with regard to compensatory allowances are left to local Governments.

Article 63.—This also has been omitted, in view of the re-organization of the all-India services and the specific provision which has now been made for the pay and allowances of Indians serving in them.

Articles 64 *and* 65.—These have been omitted, and local Governments have been left full powers to make advances in India.

Article 66.—It seems unnecessary to lay this down as a fundamental rule. The Secretary of State, who gives the advances, will naturally prescribe the terms of recovery.

Articles 67 *and* 68.—These have been omitted as being rules of procedure. The important part of them will be covered by the regulations which the Governor General in Council will make to cover the issue of moneys from treasuries.

Article 68-A.—Under the definition of duty in rule 9 (6) (*b*), a local Government can treat an officer undergoing a course of training or instruction as on duty; while fundamental rule 20 authorises it to vary his pay and allowances in such a case. Nothing further seems to be necessary.

Chapter IV.

Article 69.—This article is out of place in the fundamental rules. The requisite provision has been made in the audit resolutions, which limit the pay of a post created by authorities in India.

Article 70.—Already cancelled.

Article 71.—Clause (*a*) of this article has been taken into the general chapter of the fundamental rules and appears there as rule 11.

Clause (*b*) has been omitted. It really describes privileges of certain local bodies and not conditions of Government service.

Clause (*c*) has been provided for in rule 48.

Article 72.—

Clauses (*a*) *and* (*b*).—The substance of these clauses has been included in fundamental rule 46, with the omission of the administrative restrictions which appear at the end of clause (*a*).

Clauses (*a*) *and* (*b*) will be covered by the general powers given to local Governments in rule 47.

Clause (*c*) is now unnecessary. A "recurring honorarium" has ceased to exist—*vide* the definition in rule 9 (3).

Article 73.—The substance of this has been included in rule 48.

Article 74.—The matter included in this article will be covered by the general rules which local Governments will make under rule 47.

Articles 75 *and* 76 have already been cancelled.

Article 76-A.—This definition has been transferred to the definition chapter of the fundamental rules, where it appears as rule 9 (36).

Articles 76-B. *and* 76-C.—Rules 39, 40 and 41 of the fundamental rules give power to local Governments to fix the pay of temporary posts on certain general principles, and lay down the rule that an officer appointed to a temporary post should draw the full pay of that post. This will do away with a number of existing anomalies and remove a constant source of hard cases.

Articles 77 *to* 91.—Deputation inside India is not contemplated by the fundamental rules. It is considered that all cases in which such deputation is now made can properly be met by the creation of temporary posts.

Article 92.—The rule in this article is left to local Governments to prescribe, seeing that they will have full power in respect of travelling allowances.

Article 93.—There will be, at the most, one Lieutenant-Governor under the new constitutions, and it seems unnecessary therefore to retain these rules in the fundamental rules. The fixation of pay will be subject to the ordinary restrictions and to any special restrictions which the Secretary of State may impose.

Article 94.—The allowances contemplated by this article can be given as "special pay" or as part of the pay of temporary posts by the local Governments under their new powers, and they need not be specified here.

Articles 95 *and* 95-*a*.—These have been replaced by rules 50 and 51, which reproduce the latest orders of the Secretary of State.

Chapter V.

Article 96.—Acting allowance has been abolished in the fundamental rules; under which an acting Government servant draws as pay the pay of the post in which he officiates, unless his pay is specially reduced by the local Government. The rules under this article are reproduced as rule 38 of the fundamental rules.

Article 97.—Substantive *pro tempore* appointments do not find a place in the fundamental rules. See note on articles 90 to 93 below.

Article 98.—Appointments to be "in charge" also are abolished. The cases in which they are now made can be met either by the grant of special pay or by reduction of the pay of an officiating Government servant under fundamental rule 35.

Article 99.—This has been replaced by fundamental rule 13, which provides, in addition, for a provisionally substantive appointment to a selection grade.

Articles 90 *to* 93.—Substantive *pro tempore* appointments have been abolished. With the new conception of duty, and the grant to an officiating Government servant of the full pay of the post in which he acts, there is no longer any need for them.

Articles 94 *and* 95.—See the note on article 85 above.

Articles 96 *and* 97 become unnecessary in view of the new principle on which the pay of an officiating Government servant is calculated.

Article 98 contains administrative instructions which should not find a place in the fundamental rules.

Articles 99 *to* 103 have already been cancelled.

Chapter VI.

Articles 104 *and* 105.—These special rules are unnecessary, in view of the new principles on which the pay of an officiating Government servant is to be calculated. These new principles will apply to the services contemplated by article 104, as well as to other services.

Article 105.—Appointments of the kind contemplated by this article will be regulated in future by rule 31.

Article 107.—This article becomes unnecessary, because the new rules would allow such a Government servant to draw the full pay of the post in which he acts, unless the local Government desires to reduce it under rule 55.

Article 108.—The corresponding rule in the fundamental rules is rule 43. In view of the undesirability of stereotyping in the fundamental rules the present rates of subsistence allowances, power to fix such allowances (or grants, as they are now called) has been left to the Secretary of State in Council.

Article 109.—As will appear from the following notes, it is unnecessary to retain special rules for military officers.

The note under this article is reproduced in fundamental rule 34.

Article 110.—This will be covered by fundamental rule 9.

Articles 111-113.—There appears to be no reason why the officers concerned should not draw the full consolidated pay of the posts in which they act, as in the case of other services.

Articles 114-116.—Here also the officers concerned may be allowed to draw the full pay, *plus* staff salary, of the posts in which they act.

Articles 117-118.—Here too no special rules seems to be necessary for the classes of Government servants concerned.

Clause (*b*) of article 117 actually contains the general rule adopted in the fundamental rules.

Article 119.—Clause (*a*) of this articles merely forbids grade to grade promotion, and is therefore consistent with the fundamental rules.

Clause (*b*) will follow from rule 31, read with the definition of presumptive pay of a post.

Article 120.—These officers may follow the ordinary rule, and receive the full pay of the class or post in which they officiate.

Article 121.—When a Government servant without a substantive post officiates in a post, he may be allowed to draw its pay, subject to such reductions as the Governor-General in Council or the local Government may wish to make.

Article 122.—An officer so acting will under the general rule draw the presumptive pay of the post in which he officiates, which means the pay which he himself would draw if he held it substantively. Nothing further seems necessary.

Article 123.—It is unnecessary to reproduce this article in the fundamental rules. Under rule 31, the Government servant concerned will draw the presumptive pay of the post, which rule 9 (24) defines as the pay which he would draw if he held the post substantively. *Ex hypothesi*, he could be appointed to hold it substantively on the pay prescribed for the provincial service only. Therefore the article merely states exactly what the fundamental rules state.

Article 124.—Local Governments can regulate such matters under the powers conferred by fundamental rule 35. This may be left to them.

Article 125 has already been cancelled.

Article 126.—Charge allowance has been abolished, and this article is accordingly omitted.

Articles 127 to 132 have already been cancelled.

Article 133.—It is understood that no officer covered by the rule in clause (*a*) of this article is still in the service. This article has therefore been omitted.

Articles 134 *to* 137.—The principles laid down in articles 125 and 126 are practically identical with those adopted in the new rules for all-India services generally. For the rest, the Forest Department as a whole may properly come under the new rules.

Article 138.—It seems unnecessary to reproduce this article in the Civil Service Regulations. Of the specific officers which it mentions—

(*i*) The pay of officiating Lieutenant-Governors will be governed by the ordinary rule 31.

(*ii*) The pay of temporary members of council is fixed by the Government of India Act itself.

(*iii*) The acting allowance of Judges of High Courts is prescribed in rules made under section 104 of the Act.

(*iv*) So far as ecclesiastical officers are concerned, the acting allowances of bishops are shortly to be fixed by rules made under another section of the Act; and the only special allowances for chaplains generally are allowances for holding archdeacons' posts. These can be prescribed by local Governments, under such guidance as the Governor-General in Council, in connexion with this central subject, chooses to give.

(*v*) The acting allowance of law officers is stated in the present article 884 to be similar to that of members of the Indian Civil Service. They can therefore, like the Indian Civil Service, come under the general rule laid down in the fundamental rules.

Articles 139 *and* 139-*A*.—Local Governments can be left to fix these rates under the powers given to them by the fundamental rules.

Article 140.—This also may be left to local Governments. The latter part of the article contains the main principle of the fundamental rules—that no acting appointment should be made without charge of duties.

Article 141.—The cases for which this article provides will be met by the application of rule 31.

Article 142.—This article does not need reproduction, as the concession given by it is identical with the new general rule governing the pay of acting Government servants.

The allowances specified in the notes under the article can be given by local Governments under their new powers.

Articles 142-*A*, 143 *and* 143-*A*.—It may be left to local Governments to fix rates of acting pay under the new rules in cases of the kind contemplated by these articles.

Article 144.—This also can be left to local Governments, which already have power in such cases to give to the acting Government servants the full pay of the posts in which they act.

Articles 145-146 have already been cancelled.

Articles 147 *and* 148.—It is considered that these rules also may be left to the operation of the new rules. It has been decided not to retain, in the case of subsistence on less than Rs. 100, the condition that no extra expense should be caused to Government. If local Governments desire to enforce this, they can always reduce the pay of the acting Government servant under fundamental rule 35.

CHAPTER VII.

Article 149.—It seems unnecessary to retain this article in the fundamental rules. The fixation of suitable rates of time-scale pay can properly be left to the authorities empowered to fix pay.

Article 150.—This article has been omitted. It is merely a guide to the calculation of the average cost of a post on a time-scale pay and it may be issued as an audit instruction.

Article 151.—This makes a statement which is obviously untrue and it seems unnecessary either to reproduce or re-word it in the fundamental rules.

Article 152.—The substance of this article has been reproduced in fundamental rule 24, full powers of delegation being left to Local Governments.

Article 153.—Clause (*a*) of this article is an administrative instruction and has therefore been omitted.

The substance of clause (*b*) is reproduced in fundamental rule 27.

Article 154.—The substance of this article has been reproduced with a modification in the direction of liberality, in rule 29 of the fundamental rules.

Article 155.—This article is replaced by fundamental rule 31. A simple rule has been evolved to take the place of the present complicated provisions, and it is hoped that it will obviate the anomalies which now arise.

Articles 156 to 157-*A*.—These have been re-worded in rule 22 of the fundamental rules, with some change of substance making for simplicity and the removal of present anomalies.

Article 157-*B*.—Clause (*a*) of this article states a fact which should be sufficiently obvious without inclusion in the fundamental rules.

Clause (*b*) has been reproduced in rule 23.

Article 158 has been reproduced in rule 23.

Article 159.—The substance of this article appears in rule 26. The note under it becomes unnecessary, in view of the new treatment of leave.

Article 160.—It seems unnecessary to state specifically the fact recorded in this article.

Article 160-*A*.—The period in question will be duty, if the local Government so declares, and will necessarily count for increment.

Article 160-*B*.—The concession given by clause (*a*) of this article has been withdrawn. An audit instruction may, if necessary, state that it is still in force for present incumbents.

Clause (*b*) has not been reproduced in the fundamental rules.

CHAPTER VIII.

Article 161.—This article has been omitted as unnecessary. If two posts can be combined as a permanent measure, the proper course is to abolish one of them and combine their duties in the other.

Article 162.—Clauses (*i*) and (*ii*) of this article have been reproduced with a slight change in wording, in rule 46 (*a*) and (*b*). The proviso in clause (*iii*) of the article has been omitted. Under rule 36, a local Government may give any officiating Government servant less than the full pay admissible under rule, and that seems sufficient. Under the article as it stands, local Governments can even now dispense with the proviso.

Article 162-*A*.—This has been omitted, as it appears to constitute an unnecessary restriction on the powers of local Governments. When additional work is involved, there seems to be no reason why the local Government should not be permitted to give increased pay, even if the two posts are in the same office.

Article 163 will be covered by the power of local Governments to give an acting officer any pay up to the full pay of the post in which he acts, and by rule 48 (*b*) of the fundamental rules.

Article 164.—The gist of this is reproduced in clause (*c*) of rule 46. Reference to duty allowance is omitted, as such an allowance attached to a specific post will in future be part of pay.

Articles 165 *to* 168-*A* have been omitted, in view of the abolition of charge allowances. See note on article 83 above.

Articles 170 *to* 172-*A* have been omitted. The allowances with which they deal will, in future, be treated as "special pay" sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

Articles 172-*B and* 173 will be covered by the powers of a local Government to give an acting officer any pay up to the full pay of the post in which he acts.

Article 174.—See note on articles 170 to 172-*A*.

Article 174-*A* has been omitted, as the distinction between acting, charge and duty allowances has really been abolished; all becoming part of pay.

CHAPTER IX.

(The references in this chapter are to the revised articles which have recently been published.)

Article 175.—A short definition has been taken to the definition chapter of the fundamental rules and appears as fundamental rule 9 (10).

Joining time on change of appointment and return from long leave is included in clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) of fundamental rule 105.

The provision for appointment after unemployment is omitted in the fundamental rules, as unemployment is now rarely, if ever, seen.

Minimum joining time is left under the fundamental rules for local Governments to fix.

The fact that a Government servant is on duty while on joining time has been taken to rules 9 (5) (*c*) and 107, which allow all joining time to reckon as duty.

Articles 176 *to* 178.—The details for which these articles provide have been left to local Governments to regulate by rule under fundamental rule 105.

Article 179.—This is purely an audit instruction which should not find a place in the fundamental rules.

Articles 180 and 181.—Such details have been left to local Governments to regulate by rule under fundamental rule 105.

Article 182.—Privilege and examination leave cease to exist under the fundamental rules. Joining time after short leave is covered by fundamental rule 105 (*b*) (*i*).

Articles 183 *and* 184.—Both these will be covered by the rule-making powers of local Governments.

Article 185.—This has been re-written in rule 107 on a simpler principle. No reference is made to the rule to lien on an officiating appointment, which has ceased to exist, or to local or tentage allowance, with regard to which local Governments will have full powers.

The note under this article has been omitted, as it is thought that the concession which it makes may properly be included in the officer's conditions of employment.

Article 186.—This has been replaced by rule 107 (*b*) (*iv*). Examination leave has now ceased to exist and privilege leave is replaced by leave on average pay. The pay on joining time of a Government servant returning from such leave will be his average pay for the past twelve months, and he will not lose unless that pay is less than the pay of both his old and his new post.

Article 187.—This is not really connected with joining time. It has been taken to its proper place in rule 42, which deals with subsistence grants, and has been extended to all Government servants recruited in the United Kingdom.

Article 188.—It is intended to allow cases of the kind contemplated by this article to be covered by the general rule 107 (*c*). Local Governments already have power to sanction in such cases the rates of pay given by that clause.

Article 189.—The substance of this article appears in rule 104, with the omission of the reference to loss of lien. This penalty is very severe and it is believed to be never enforced at present. The fundamental rules do not contemplate loss of lien, though lien may be transferred as a punishment.

Article 190.—This has been repeated as note 2 under fundamental rule 107.

Article 190-*A*.—Clause (*a*) has been omitted, in view of the provisions of fundamental rule 72, which definitely forbids return from leave more than fourteen days before its expiry.

Clauses (*b*) and (*c*) are covered by rules 105 (*d*) and 106.

Article 190-*B*.—Clause (*a*) is repeated in rule 107 (*b*) (*ii*) with one change. The last sentence of the existing clause lays down that a Government servant returning from leave on average salary will get during joining time half average salary only. The reason for making this provision was that under new article 313-A (*b*) leave on average salary is now treated for all purposes, except those of article 403, as equivalent to twice the amount of furlough on half average salary. It was therefore considered right that he should draw on joining time, when returning from such leave, half average salary only. With the change in the leave rules by which all leave will in future be calculated in terms of leave on average pay, this interpretation is no longer justified, and there seems to be no reason why an officer returning from leave on average pay should not get average pay during his joining time. The new rule has been drafted accordingly.

Clause (*b*) is reproduced in rule 107 (*b*) (*i*).

CHAPTER X.

Article 191.—The substance of this article has been reproduced in rule 69.

Article 192.—The necessary portion of this article has been reproduced in rule 52.

Article 193.—*Clause* (*a*) is taken into rule 53 (*b*), the amount of subsistence grant allowable being laid down in rule 46 (*b*). It seems unnecessary to repeat the reference to ratings, which can be issued as an administrative order.

Clause (*b*) is reproduced in rule 54.

Clause (*c*) and the rule under it have been omitted. The former is an administrative instruction, and the latter is an unnecessary gloss on clause (*b*).

Article 193-*A*.—The general rules as drafted will apply to temporary as well as to permanent employés. The administrative instructions contained in this article need not be reproduced in the fundamental rules.

Article 194.—This article has not been reproduced in the fundamental rules. It may properly be left to the local Government concerned to suspend an officer in circumstances of this kind.

Article 195.—This is reproduced in rule 55, with the omission of the last sentence. It is considered unnecessary to require a reference to the Secretary of State in a case of this kind.

CHAPTER XI.

(*Note*.—The references to chapters and articles of the leave rules in the Civil Service Regulations are to the new chapters and articles as recently amended.)

Article 196.—The special exceptions made by this article are treated as follows in the fundamental rules:—

Clause (*a*) is covered by fundamental rules 94 (*a*) and 96.

Clause (*b*) is covered by fundamental rule 94 (*b*).

Clause (*c*) is covered by fundamental rule 98.

As to clause (*d*), see note on article 346.

Clause (*e*) is replaced by fundamental rules 94 (*c*) and 95.

Clause (*f*) is replaced by fundamental rule 100.

As to clause (*g*), see note on article 642.

Clause (*h*) is covered by fundamental rule 99.

As to clause (*i*), see note on articles 681—689.

As to clause (*j*), see note on article 670 to 677.

Clause (*k*) to (*n*) contain special rules relating to certain subordinate Police establishments. If the local Governments desire to retain any of these, they can issue them as special rules under fundamental rule 2.

Clause (*o*) is covered by fundamental rule 104 (*a*) (*i*).

The rule under the article is replaced by rule 104 (*a*) (*ii*) (2).

The note under the article provides for such exceptional circumstances that local Governments may fairly be left to apply for special sanction in cases covered by it.

Article 197.—*Clause* (*a*) is repeated in fundamental rule 57.

Clause (*b*) as altered and clause (*c*) contain administrative instructions only and are therefore not repeated in the fundamental rules.

Article 198.—This has been repeated in fundamental rule 18, with the omission of the reference to the powers of the Secretary of State in Council, which do not require statement in the fundamental rules.

Article 199.—*Clause* (*c*) becomes unnecessary in view of the removal of restrictions prescribing intervals between periods of leave.

Clause (*b*) and (*c*) are repeated in fundamental rule 70, with the omission of reference to travelling allowance, which will be inserted in rules made under fundamental rule 44.

Note 1 under the article is included in the main portion of fundamental rule 70.

Note 2 has been omitted in view of the omission of clause (*a*).

Article 200.—The substance of this has been repeated in the fundamental rule 69, with the change that the permission of the authority empowered to appoint the officer in question has now been made sufficient sanction in the case of gazetted as well as non gazetted officers.

Article 200-*A*.—This has been omitted and all service on deputation out of India has been left to count as duty.

Article 201.—Fundamental rule 103 gives local Governments power to frame rules regulating the leave earned by temporary and officiating service. Nothing more seems necessary.

Article 202.—*Clause* (*a*) will be replaced by rules made by local Governments under fundamental rule 104 (*b*). Rule 1 under it, with its note, is covered by fundamental rule 104 (*a*).

Note 2 is an administrative instruction and has therefore been omitted.

Note 3 also has been omitted, as the appendix to which it refers, if maintained at all, will be maintained for audit convenience and not as a part of the fundamental rules.

Clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of this article have been omitted. Local Governments will regulate such matters under the rule making powers conferred on them by rule 104 (*b*).

Article 203.—The powers left to local Governments under fundamental rule 104 (*b*) will enable them to issue rules providing for the cases contemplated by this article

Article 203-*A*.—This will be covered by the powers given to local Governments by fundamental rule 9 (8) (*b*) of counting as duty service of the kind with which the article deals.

Article 204.—The first part of this article has been repeated in fundamental rule 64. The second part of it has been included in fundamental rule 77 (*d*).

Article 205 has been reproduced in fundamental rule 65.

Articles 206 *and* 207.—It is considered unnecessary to retain these special rules. If ever an outsider is brought in as a private secretary, the rules can be made as part of the conditions of his appointment.

Article 208.—The provisions of this article are covered by fundamental rule 103, which gives local Governments full powers as regards work remunerated by fees.

Article 209.—This also has been omitted. If a case of the kind contemplated occurs, it can be met by special provisions in the terms of the appointment. Rule 130 gives a local Government discretion in such a case.

Article 210.—Fundamental rule 14 provides for the retention of a lien on a substantive post. Liens on officiating appointments have ceased to exist.

Articles 211 *and* 212.—Fundamental rule 14 allows a lien on a substantive post to all officers on leave of any kind. This is an essential part of the new assumption of lien.

Article 213.—The same is the case with the lien on joining time.

Article 214.—The fact stated in the first part of the article follows naturally from fundamental rule 14. The latter part of the article has been transferred to the general chapter and appears as fundamental rule 15.

Article 215.—Fundamental rule 69 lays down that the ordinary rules apply to those officers only who hold substantively permanent posts. The regulation of leave to be given to officers holding temporary posts are officiating in permanent posts is left by fundamental rule 103 to local Governments.

Note 1 under the article is covered by fundamental rule 61 (*a*) (*i*).

Note 2 will follow from the ordinary rules if the officers in question are held to be in civil employ.

Articles 218 *to* 219.—These have been omitted as containing rules of procedure only which should be included in the supplementary rules made under fundamental rule 74

Articles 220 *to* 221.—The relevant part of these articles is contained in fundamental rule 68. Powers have been given to local Governments to make rules covering the minor details in the articles.

Article 221-*A*.—This is covered by the powers given to local Governments by fundamental rules 105 (*b*) and 106.

Article 222 has been omitted as containing a rule of procedure only. It will be covered by the rules made under fundamental rule 74

Article 223.—Clause (*a*) has been reproduced in fundamental rule 72. Clause (*b*) can be met by executive or disciplinary action of the local Government.

Article 224 should be included in the rules made under fundamental rule 74.

Article 225 is covered by fundamental rule 71.

Article 226.—This is an administrative instruction and need not appear in the fundamental rules. It will be included in rules made under rule 74.

Article 227.—The substance of this article has been repeated in the joining time chapter of the fundamental rules as rule 105 (*b*) (*ii*)

Article 228.—This has been omitted as containing a rule of procedure only. It may be laid down by local Governments under fundamental rule 74.

Rule 229.—Provision has been made in fundamental rule 73 for the loss of leave-salary. The same rule makes provision for transfer of lien. Under the present rules loss of lien is too severe a penalty and is never enforced; while the fundamental rules do not contemplate complete loss of lien.

Note 1 under the article becomes unnecessary, as past service cannot now be forfeited.

Note 2 is covered by the power of extending leave given to local Governments by fundamental rule 73. This is a logical accompaniment of their power of granting leave.

Article 230.—This has been omitted as unnecessary in view of the abolition of "loss of appointment."

Article 231.—This has been omitted, as continuous service and continuous native service have no meaning under the fundamental rules.

Article 242.—Rules 83 (*b*) (*ii*) and 85 (*b*) provide for the combination with ordinary leave of special disability leave and extraordinary leave respectively. With the abolition of other varieties of leave, the provision in this article relating to combination of leave becomes unnecessary. Fundamental rule 87 allows an officer to elect whether his leave will be on average or half average pay; fundamental rule 73 provides for extension of leave; and rule 85 (*b*) allows retrospective commutation of leave without allowances into extraordinary leave.

Rule 1 under the article becomes unnecessary, as the rules as they stand do not permit the commutation of extraordinary leave into other leave, while rule 85 (*b*) allows its combination with ordinary leave. The relevant part of rule 2 appears in fundamental rule 100 (*a*).

Article 233.—Clause (*a*) is replaced by fundamental rule 81 (*d*).

Clause (*b*) is repeated in fundamental rule 100 (*b*).

Article 234.—This has been reproduced, in a simplified form, in fundamental rule 80.

Articles 235 *to* 240 have already been cancelled

CHAPTER XII.

Article 241.—See the note on article 196. The rule under this article can be met by issuing it as a special rule under fundamental rule 2.

Article 242.—The subject matter of this article will be covered by the rules which local Governments will frame under fundamental rule 103 (*c*)

Article 243.—This restriction may be imposed by local Governments, if they think it desirable, in rules which they will frame under fundamental rule 103 (*b*).

Article 244.—This can be covered by a rule under fundamental rule 103 (*c*).

Article 245.—This has been omitted, in view of the fact that no pilot vessel now remains at sea for more than a month.

Article 246.—Privilege leave as such has been abolished and its place is taken by leave on average pay, while the concession of full salary on such leave has been replaced by the grant of full average pay for the first four months of each period of leave on average pay. The new rules as to the earning of leave provide for the earning of one month's leave on average pay for each eleven months of service.

Article 247.—This becomes unnecessary under the new rules and has therefore been omitted.

Article 248.—It is unnecessary to state the substance of this article in the fundamental rules. It is clear that a newly-appointed Government servant does not perform duty until he takes charge of his office.

Article 249.—Under the fundamental rule subsidiary leave has been replaced by joining time, and all joining time counts as duty. This renders unnecessary the first part of the article. The second part has been omitted because in present circumstances unemployment practically never occurs.

Article 250.—The fundamental rules lay down (rule 81) that a military officer officiating in civil employ does not become subject to the civil leave rules until he has acted for three years. Provision for the privilege leave of an officer who has acted for less than three years, and therefore remains subject to military leave rules, is made in fundamental rule 100 (*a*) (i), which repeats the substance of clause (*b*) of this article.

Article 251.—The limit imposed by the substantive part of this article was included in the calculation the result of which appears in fundamental rule 91 (*b*): with the modification that the right of accumulating privilege leave up to four months lies, in accordance with recent orders of the Secretary of State, been extended to Government servants under the ordinary leave rules.

As regards the exception, it is considered that any such special rule is unnecessary in the fundamental rules. These rules give officers the full choice of drawing average pay or half average pay on leave. Cases of real hardship can be met by local Governments by the grant of joining time under fundamental rule 104 read with 105 (*a*)

Article 252.—Interruption of duty ceases to exist under the fundamental rules, and fundamental rule 80 in effect defines leave due as leave earned *minus* leave taken.

Article 253.—Interruption of duty now produces no effect upon accumulated leave and this article has therefore been omitted.

Article 254.—Examination leave has ceased to exist and, unless joining time is extended, absence after the close of joining time will anyhow not count as duty. This article therefore becomes unnecessary and has been omitted.

Article 255.—Examination leave will not in future exist, but the period spent in preparing for and undergoing an examination may, under rule 9 (6) (*b*), be classed by local Governments as duty. Nothing further is necessary.

Article 256.—Interruption of duty means nothing under the fundamental rules and this article has therefore been omitted

Articles 257 *and* 258.—The time spent under suspension is clearly not duty under the definition in rule 9 (6). Interruption of duty has no meaning under the fundamental rules. These articles have therefore been omitted.

Article 259.—This has been omitted since, under the new definition, no leave amounts to duty, while interruption of duty means nothing.

Article 260.—The grant of all kinds of leave is now covered by fundamental rule 81 and special provision for the grant of privilege leave is unnecessary. This article has therefore been omitted.

Article 261.—During that portion of leave which will, under the fundamental rules, take the place of privilege leave, a Government servant will get his average pay during the past twelve months only, instead of the pay which he was actually drawing at the time of taking leave. This may occasionally mean some loss to the Government servant, but the loss will be more than compensated by the gain which will accrue to him from the calculation of "furlough allowances" also on one year's average instead of three

Article 262 has already been cancelled.

Article 263.—This article is unnecessary in the fundamental rules, as the amount of a Government servant's leave-salary will no longer depend on the post on which he has a lien. It is an essential feature of the fundamental rules that every person who has once been substantively appointed to a permanent post shall, unless his lien is suspended while he is transferred to other duty, retain a lien throughout his service on some substantive post.

Article 264 has already been cancelled.

Article 265.—This also has been omitted, as under the fundamental rules the amount of leave-salary will not depend upon lien.

Article 266.—This has been omitted in view of the fact that in future all leave-salary will be calculated upon past average pay.

Articles 267 and 268.—Fundamental rule 83 leaves it to local Governments, subject to certain restrictions, to regulate the drawing of local allowances during that part of leave which will in future take the place of privilege leave.

Articles 269 and 270 have already been cancelled.

Article 271.—This is covered by the general rule in fundamental rule 82.

The note under the article can be laid down by local Governments under the powers conferred upon them by that rule.

Article 272.—This is covered by fundamental rule 82 (*b*).

Article 273.—This is covered by the power given to local Governments in fundamental rule 83 (*a*) to make rules prescribing when a Government servant may be considered to have availed himself of a vacation.

Article 274.—This also is covered by rule 82 (*b*).

Article 275.—This is covered by the provision for credit of leave to a Government servant's account which appears in fundamental rule 77. Any amount once credited will remain at his credit even after his transfer to a vacation department.

Article 276.—This also will be covered by the ordinary rules as now drafted.

Article 276 *A*.—This has been omitted, as interruption of duty is now meaningless.

Article 277.—Local Governments will be able to provide for the rule in this article by the use of their rule-making powers under fundamental rule 82 (2).

Article 278.—This is covered by the general provisions of fundamental rule 81.

Articles 279 *to* 286.—No provision for examination leave is made in the fundamental rules. Local Governments can allow it to count as duty under fundamental rule 9 (6) (*b*), reckoning emoluments, in under fundamental rule 20 if necessary.

Articles 287 *to* 294.—Rules regarding hospital leave and maternity leave can be made by local Governments and the Governor-General in Council under the powers conferred by fundamental rule 101.

Articles 295 *and* 296.—The Governor-General in Council will make special rules under fundamental rule 2 to cover the provisions of these articles.

CHAPTER XII-A.

Article 297.—It is unnecessary to repeat in the fundamental rules the provisions of this article. The new rules apply to all Government servants, except where it is specially stated that they do not apply.

Article 298 has already been cancelled.

Article 299 has been omitted.

Clause (*a*) provides for procedure only and will be covered by rules made by the Auditor-General and the local Governments under fundamental rule 74.

Clause (*b*) defines a power of the Secretary of State, which does not require stating in the fundamental rules.

Clause (*c*). The fundamental rules contemplate that an authority which has power to grant leave can always extend it, retrospectively or otherwise.

Article 300 has been omitted, as it deals with procedure only and will be covered by rules made under fundamental rule 74.

Article 301.—The limits upon the total amount of leave have been reproduced in fundamental rule 81 (*b*).

Article 302.—Provision is made in fundamental rule 81 (*c*) for leave not due, and that provision includes the substance of articles 301 (*b*) and 302. The apparent reduction in the limit is due to the expression of leave in the fundamental rules in terms of leave on average pay. The second part of article 302 is re-worded in fundamental rule 81 (*c*).

Article 303.—This has been omitted, as it contains administrative instructions only.

Article 304.—This has been omitted, as it is thought to be unnecessary to provide specifically for extension of leave. The authority which has power to grant leave naturally has power to extend it, subject to the usual limits.

Article 305 has already been cancelled.

Article 306.—Fundamental rule 85 provides for the grant of extraordinary leave.

Proviso (*a*) under the article appears in fundamental rule 85 (*a*).

Proviso (*c*) has been omitted, as the fundamental rules do not contemplate any cases where no lien is retained.

The provision laid down in clause (*b*) is implied by the new rule.

Rule 1 under the article has been omitted, as it is now considered unnecessary to allow extraordinary leave to be given when other leave is admissible.

Article 307.—The relevant portion of this article has been repeated in fundamental rule 85 (*c*).

Articles 308 *and* 309.—Casual leave is even now "not subject to any rule," and it is considered that its grant and the conditions thereof may properly be left to local Governments.

CHAPTER XIII.

Article 310.—The rules for admission to the benefit of the special leave rules are at present under revision, which is unlikely to be completed before the fundamental rules are issued.

fundamental rule 76 has therefore been so drafted as to give the Secretary of State in Council power to make the rules.

Article 311.—This article also will be covered by the rules which the Secretary of State may draft. It could not be applied to the new rules as they stand, otherwise a military officer in civil employ, if he reverted substantively to military employ, would retain the privileges of the civil leave rules.

Article 312.—The maximum amounts prescribed in this article are replaced by the new periods given in fundamental rule 81. In calculating these rates, the maximum period of furlough is taken as six years in the case of all Government servants subject to the special leave rules. The extra six months given by article 312 to members of the Indian Civil Service and military officers subject to the civil leave rules represent the six months of special leave with allowances which could be granted to such officers before revised article 312 came into force. Provision for this leave is now made in note 2 (*ii*) under fundamental rule 78, which treats it entirely independently of the leave account.

The total of six years, when expressed in terms of leave on average pay, becomes three years in fundamental rule 81 (*a*) (*i*).

Article 313.—In the fundamental rules the amount of furlough earned is not prescribed separately. All leave, expressed in terms of leave on average pay, is shown together in rule 77. The fraction of $\frac{1}{11}$nds of the period spent on duty there adopted is calculated as follows:—

By eleven months of what will in future be called "duty," an officer subject to the special leave rules now earns one month of privilege leave, and by twelve months' active service (including privilege leave) he earns three months' furlough, which is equivalent to one and a half months on terms of leave on average pay. By a period of duty of eleven months he thus earns at present two and a half months' leave expressed in terms of leave on average pay, $\frac{2\frac{1}{2}}{11} = \frac{5}{22}$, the figure adopted in the fundamental rules.

Article 314.—

Clause (*i*).—The first part of this rule has been replaced by fundamental rule 77 (*c*), which allows a military officer to credit to his account, on leave corresponding to furlough one-eighth of the period spent on duty or on privilege leave since the commencement of his service in India.

The latter part of clause (*i*) and the rule under it have been taken to fundamental rule 81.

The note under clause (*i*) is omitted, as it provides for audit procedure only.

Clause (*ii*).—This clause and note 2 under it are replaced by fundamental rules 77 (*c*) and 79, and the provisions of note 1 under the clause may be laid down in the rules to be framed by the Secretary of State in Council under rule 75.

Article 315.—This is replaced by the simple rule in fundamental rule 80. The note appears as note (2) (*ii*) under fundamental rule 78.

Article 316.—The main provisions are replaced by those of rules 89 and 90, which reproduce the same *maxima* and *minima*, being the *maxima* and *minima* recently prescribed by the Secretary of State. The substance of clause (*b*) under the article is reproduced in note 2 under rule 90. The note under clause (*b*) becomes note 3 under fundamental rule 90. The proviso has been omitted in view of the fact that leave salary is now calculated on average pay for twelve months only. It is considered that a Government servant should not, in the changed circumstances, be penalised if he reverts to a lower rate of pay shortly before going on leave.

Article 316-*A*.—I ractically all the provisions of this article find a place in the fundamental rules. Thus:—

Clause (*a*). The limit of one year appears in rule 81 (*b*) (*c*); 1-11th of the period spent on duty, which is mentioned in that rule, representing the existing limit of privilege leave.

Clause (*b*) asserts the general principle of the fundamental rules, though the latter state all leave in terms of leave on average pay instead of stating furlough in terms of leave on half average salary.

Clause (*c*). The limit of eight months is reproduced in fundamental rule 81 (*b*) (*f*).

Clause (*d*) has been omitted, as being an administrative instruction.

Clause (*e*) is reproduced in fundamental rules 89, 90, 91 and 92, with the exception that, in view of the frequently arising necessity of changing the standard of conversion, the rate of exchange is left to be fixed by the Secretary of State in Council.

Clause (*f*). The limit of eight months appears in fundamental rule 81 (*b*) (5).

Clause (*g*). The principle laid down in this clause as an essential feature of the new rules, though combination of leave, as such, ceases to exist.

Article 317.—The substance of this article is reproduced in fundamental rule 88. It is considered unnecessary to give the Governor-General in Council the power conferred by the note under the article.

Article 318 has already been cancelled.

Article 319.—The *minima*, which are those recently sanctioned by the Secretary of State, have been incorporated in fundamental rule 90. The only change made is the omission of the limitation to $\frac{1}{3}$rd and $\frac{1}{4}$th of the salary last drawn on duty. Such a limitation seems to be no longer justified, seeing that leave salary is calculated on the average pay for the past twelve months only. It is considered that a Government servant should not, in the changed circumstances, be penalised if he reverts to a lower rate of pay shortly before going on leave.

CHAPTER XIV.

Article 320.—Clause (*a*) and the note under clause (*b*) will be replaced by the rules which the Secretary of State will ultimately make governing admission to the privileges of the special leave rules.

Clause (*b*) will be left to local Governments to regulate by rule under fundamental rule 103.

Article 321.—This has been omitted, as it is considered that matters of this kind should be left to local Governments to impose by rule if they desire to do so.

Article 322.—This limit laid down in fundamental rule 81 (*c*) (*ii*) takes into account five years of furlough.

Article 323.—The fraction of $\frac{1}{11}$th in fundamental rule 77 (*a*) (*ii*) takes into account the $\frac{1}{11}$th of active service now earned as furlough.

Article 324 is covered by fundamental rule 80.

Article 325—

Clause (a) is replaced by fundamental rule 95

Clause (b) has been reproduced in the note under fundamental rule 97.

Article 326.—The *proforma* shown in this article are repeated in fundamental rule 90.

Article 327.—The substance of this article is reproduced in fundamental rule 90. The limitation of the amount of leave-salary has been omitted for the reasons given in the note on article 319.

Articles 328 *to* 348 have already been cancelled.

Chapters XV to XXI.

Articles 348-*A to* 631.—These articles contain the general pension rules and they have, therefore, not been included in the fundamental rules. It may be mentioned, however, that the general principle underlying article 351 of the Civil Service Regulations has been definitely stated in the fundamental rules in rule 12; and that the main provisions of article 459 have been reproduced in fundamental rule 56.

Chapter XXII.

Article 632.—The main article itself contains an extract from the Government of India Act, which does not require repetition in the fundamental rules made under the Act

Note 1 under the article need not appear in the fundamental rules. It is unlikely that a pensioned officer will be appointed to the executive council of a Lieutenant-Governor. If ever any such appointment is made, the necessary provision can be made as part of the terms of the appointment.

Note 2 under the article may be issued as an audit instruction.

Note 3 deals with procedure only and has therefore been omitted.

Article 633 has already been cancelled.

Article 634.—The substance of this article has been reproduced in fundamental rule 96.

Note 1 under the article has not been reproduced. Continuous service and interruption of leave have both ceased to exist, and it is considered that it is unnecessary to provide that service as a Lieutenant-Governor does not qualify for leave. If Lieutenant-Governor either reverts to some post in the ordinary line or wishes to take leave preliminary to retirement after vacating his office, he will be entitled to take such leave, though not on the average salary of a Lieutenant-Governor, as is shewn in the note on note 2 under the article below. In the unlikely event of his having already exhausted all the leave which he had earned prior to his appointment as Lieutenant Governor, there seems to be nothing improper in allowing him to count his service as Lieutenant-Governor towards leave.

Note 2 under the article, as well as note 2 under article 637, is replaced by fundamental rule 97. The new rule omits the existing concession of subsidiary leave on half average salary preliminary to retirement. This is unavoidable in view of the abolition of subsidiary leave, which has already been made in connexion with the simplification of the leave rules. This loss is, however, not a serious one to the officers concerned. The retiring member will now be able to take leave on full average pay as in the last part of the new rule, and this will rarely be less than half his pay as member. On the other hand, he now gets the great concession of at least six months of leave preliminary to retirement, in place of a few days' subsidiary leave. The limit of Rs. 4,000 reproduces in effect the provisions of the existing note. The concession has been extended to Governors also, in view of the fact that several of the first Governors under the new constitution are members of the Indian Civil Service.

Note 3 under the article is covered by fundamental rule 71.

Article 635.—This article has been omitted and the pay of an officiating Lieutenant-Governor has been left to be regulated by the ordinary rule.

Article 636.—The substance of this article is reproduced in fundamental rule 57.

Article 637.—The substantive portion of this article is an extract from the Act and is, therefore, not reproduced in the fundamental rules.

Note 1 under the article. See note on article 634, note 1, above. It is proposed to treat a member of council in the same way as a Lieutenant-Governor.

Note 2 under the article is covered by fundamental rule 97 and note 2 by fundamental rule 71.

Article 638 can be issued as an audit instruction.

Article 639 contains an extract from the Act and is therefore not reproduced in rules made under the Act.

Articles 640 *and* 641 have been omitted, as they can be issued as audit instructions.

Article 642.—This has been repeated, with the necessary changes in wording, in fundamental rule 38.

Articles 642-*A*, 642-*B and* 642-*C* deal with pensions and are therefore not included in the fundamental rules.

Chapter XXIII.

Article 643.—The whole of this article consists of a repetition of rules made under other sections of the Act. It has therefore not been included in the fundamental rules.

Articles 644 *and* 645.—The substance of these articles has been reproduced in fundamental rule 64.

Chapter XXIV.

Articles 646 *to* 648.—These have been reproduced in fundamental rule 93, with the omission of the requirement in article 646 of the sanction of the Government of India. It seems unnecessary to insist on this under the new *regime*. No mention is made in fundamental rule 93 of the Legal Remembrancer and Secretary to the Legislative Council in the Punjab, as the special concessions given to this officer relate to pension only.

Article 649.—This will be included in the pension rules.

Article 550.—This has been reproduced in fundamental rule 58 (*c*) (iii), with the omission of the special provision regarding officers to whom the rules applied on the 25th June 1901. If any such officers still exist, they can be promoted by an audit instruction.

CHAPTER XXV.

Article 551.—Date of first arrival in India is of no importance under the fundamental rules. The article has, therefore, been omitted.

Article 554.—This refers back to article 187, provision for which has been made in fundamental rule 42.

Articles 553 *and* 554.—These merely state that the ordinary rules apply and they have, therefore, not been reprinted in the fundamental rules.

Article 555 has been replaced by the general rule in fundamental rule 86.

Articles 556 *to* 560.—It seems unnecessary to provide in the fundamental rules for all these details. The rules of all the important provident and family pension funds at present require the sanction of the Secretary of State, and fundamental rule 16 has been drafted accordingly.

Articles 561 *to* 564-*B*.—The substance of these will be included in the pension rules.

Article 565.—The substance of clause (*a*) and of the note under it has been taken into fundamental rule 58 (*a*) (*i*) and (*ii*). Clause (*b*) can be issued as an audit instruction. The note under it has been repeated under fundamental rule 58.

CHAPTER XXVI.

Article 566.—

1. Of the rules regarding pay and allowances in this article, rule 1 has recently been replaced by new rules made in connection with the reorganisation of the Indian Civil Service. Provision has been made for rule 2 in fundamental rule 43, which leaves the Secretary of State in Council to fix the rates of substantive grant.

2. The regulations regarding pension will be reproduced, so far as is necessary, in the pension rules.

3. The leave regulations in this article are practically identical with those included in the Indian Service leave rules before the simplification of 1920. In a few points only the regulations for statutory civil servants are slightly more restrictive than the old Indian Service leave rules. In view of the fact that statutory civil servants will very shortly cease to exist, it is thought that they may without impropriety be made subject to the same conditions as other Government servants under the Indian Service leave rules. An addition to cover this case has therefore been made to fundamental rule 77 (*a*) and the special rules in this article have been omitted.

CHAPTER XXVII.

Article 567.—This article reproduces the provisions of rules made under another section of the Act and has therefore not been reproduced in the fundamental rules. It is saved by fundamental rule 94.

Articles 567-*A to* 569.—Rules replacing these articles have recently been issued as statutory rules under section 118 of the Act. They have not therefore been included in the fundamental rules which are made under section 98-B.

Article 569 *A*.—Clause (*a*) of this article is taken from the Act and in any case it relates to pensions. It is therefore not reproduced in the fundamental rules. Clause (*b*) also relates to pensions and will be considered when the pension rules are taken in hand.

Article 570.—Fundamental rule 95 has been so worded as to include the bishops here concerned in the definition of chaplains for the purposes of the leave rules.

Articles 571 *and* 572.—It is unnecessary to reproduce these rates of allowance in the fundamental rules. They are additions to the pay of certain specified posts, and should be included in the manuals of appointments of the audit officers concerned.

Articles 573 *to* 576.—The operative part of these articles may be included in the special leave rule for chaplains (see note on articles 580 to 597 below) and in the pension rules.

Articles 577 *to* 579 have already been cancelled.

Articles 580 *to* 597.—It seems unnecessary to reproduce in the fundamental rules the detailed rules as to chaplains' leave, which would mean including a reference to privilege leave and the various kinds of furlough which have been abolished. It seems sufficient to leave it to the Secretary of State in Council to frame rules, and this is done in fundamental rule 95.

Article 598.—The relevant portion of this article is reproduced in the note under fundamental rule 14, which says, in effect, that a chaplain who has taken a home benefice will lose his lien on his Indian appointment as soon as his leave ends. The procedure portion of this article is omitted, and clause (*a*) is covered by the general rule in fundamental rule 86.

Articles 599 *and* 599-*A*.—These are rules dealing with pensions, and have therefore not been included in the fundamental rules.

Article 600.—This article has been omitted, and the chaplains left to come under the ordinary rule in fundamental rule 58 (*a*) in accordance with recent orders of the Secretary of State.

Article 601.—This article is replaced by the general rule in fundamental rule 86.

Article 601-*A*.—The provisions of this article may be left to be prescribed as part of the travelling allowance rules by local Governments. The Governor General in Council can, if necessary, direct their prescription, as ecclesiastical administration is a central subject.

Articles 602 *and* 603.—These allowances may be left to local Governments to fix, under their ordinary powers, subject to any guidance which the Governor-General may wish to give as indicated in the preceding note.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

Article 604.—It is unnecessary to include the provisions of this article in the fundamental rules. It merely states that the ordinary rules apply.

Article 605.—The substance of the article is covered by fundamental rule (*a*) (*ii*), with the omission of the reference to special leave, which ceases to exist under the fundamental rules.

Note 1 under this article has been omitted, in view of the removal of all restrictions upon the intervals between periods of leave.

Note 2 under the article has similarly been omitted, seeing that the Government servants concerned will get joining time under the new rules, which apply to all Government servants in civil employ.

Article 606.—This is covered by fundamental rule 100 (*a*) (*i*).

Note 1 under the article is unnecessary, as the new rules apply to all persons in civil employ.

Note 2.—Combination of leave is permitted by fundamental rule 100 (*a*) (*ii*).

Note 3 has been omitted. It can, if considered necessary, be issued as a special rule under fundamental rule 7.

Article 607.—This is covered by the general wording of fundamental rule 103 (*a*). The rule under the article has been omitted, seeing that a lien on an acting appointment now ceases to exist.

Article 608.—This is covered by fundamental rule 100.

Article 609.—The substance of this article is covered by the note under fundamental rule 107 (*b*).

Article 610.—This will be covered by the general rule in fundamental rule 80.

Article 611 has been omitted as being a rule of procedure only, which can be issued as an audit instruction.

Article 612.—Clause (*a*) appears as fundamental rule 88 (*c*) (*vi*) (4). The note under it has been omitted as containing administrative instructions only.

Clause (*b*) should be issued as an audit instruction. The exception under it has been included in its latest shape in fundamental rule 86 (*c*) (*vi*) (1).

Article 613.—Clauses (*a*) and (*b*) have been included in rule 86 (*c*) (*vi*) (1) and (2). Clause (*c*) is in clause (*c*) (*vi*) (5) of the same rule.

Article 614.—This provision has not been included in the fundamental rules, since in actual practice a colonel's allowance is not earned until long after retirement from civil employ.

Article 615.—Powers of dismissal will be dealt with in other rules to be framed under section 96-B of the Act. The second sentence of this article is included in fundamental rule 56 (*c*) (*ii*) and (*vi*) (9).

Article 616.—The substance of this article appears in fundamental rule 56 (*c*) (*vi*) (3).

Article 617.—This has been omitted for the reasons given in the note on Article 614.

Article 618 has already been cancelled.

Article 619.—Clauses (*a*) and (*b*) are included in fundamental rule 56 (*c*) (*vi*) (3), with omission of the reference to class I of chief engineers, which has been abolished. The last sentence of clause (*b*) really amounts to an administrative instruction and has therefore been omitted.

Clause (*c*) also contains an administrative instruction and has therefore been omitted.

Clause (*d*) has been omitted as unnecessary. The rules will naturally apply to the officers concerned.

The note under the article can be issued as an audit instruction.

Article 620.—This has been replaced by the general rule in fundamental rule 86.

Chapter XXIX.

Article 621.—This article has been omitted, as no officers of the Army Veterinary Department will in future be appointed to officiate in the Civil Veterinary Department.

Article 622.—Clause (*a*) has been omitted, as it merely states the ordinary method of calculating half pay. In view of other privileges conceded, the officers concerned may, like other services, be required to draw half average pay on leave.

Clause (*b*) and note 1 under it are reproduced in the note under fundamental rule 91 (*a*) (*i*). The first part of note 2 is covered by the substantive portion of the same rule, and the second part of note 2 and the whole of note 3 follow naturally from the ordinary rules.

Articles 623—626.—These will be included in the pension rules.

Chapter XXX

Article 627.—As will be seen from the following notes, it is considered unnecessary to maintain in the fundamental rules special rules for the classes of Government servants concerned.

Articles 628 *to* 632.—These articles deal with the date of commencement of service, which is of importance for pension purposes only. They have therefore been omitted.

Article 633.—This merely applies the ordinary rules and it has therefore been omitted.

Article 634.—In rule 76 of the fundamental rules, which is applicable to all civil services in India, the power of laying down rules for the admission of officers to the special leave rules has been left to the Secretary of State in Council.

Articles 635 *to* 644.—These are purely pension regulations. They have therefore been omitted from the fundamental rules and will be considered in connection with the pension rules.

Article 645 has already been cancelled.

Article 646.—This has been omitted, as the appointment concerned has already ceased to exist.

Article 647.—Re-appointment in cases of this kind can under present regulations be sanctioned, and the rule is therefore not of sufficient importance to call for incorporation in the fundamental rules.

Article 648.—As article 647 has been omitted, this article also becomes unnecessary.

Article 649.—The first part of this article is included in the rules as to dismissal, which have been made separately.

The second part of the article has been included in fundamental rule 56 (*c*) (*ix*).

Article 650.—The substance of this article is repeated in fundamental rule 66 (*b*) (*v*).

Chapter XXXI

Article 651.—This list of officers is repeated in fundamental rule 10.

Article 652.—This states an obvious fact, and is therefore not repeated in the rules.

Article 653.—Throughout the fundamental rules the requirement that there should be no extra expense to Government has been omitted, as it is thought that this is a matter which may properly be left to local Governments. This article has therefore been omitted.

Article 650.—This is reproduced in fundamental rule 99.

Articles 655 *and* 656.—The powers given to local Governments by fundamental rule 103 will enable them to frame all necessary rules of this kind. The article is therefore omitted.

Article 657 has been omitted, as the local Governments can fix the pay of such officers under their ordinary powers.

Article 658.—The first recorded in this article follows as a matter of course from fundamental rule 86.

CHAPTER XXXII.

Articles 659 *and* 660 are of importance for pension purposes only. They have therefore been omitted from the fundamental rules.

Article 661.—These rules will be made by the Governor-General in Council, acting as a local Government in relation to a central service, under fundamental rule 101.

Article 662 need not be reproduced, as it applies the ordinary rules.

Articles 663-664.—These rules depart in so many respects from the ordinary leave rules, as now drafted, that it is considered undesirable to repeat them at length in the fundamental rules. It is considered that they should be laid down as special rules under fundamental rule 2 by the Governor-General in Council.

Article 665.—See note on article 661.

Article 666.—These rules can be made by the Governor-General in Council under the powers conferred upon him by fundamental rule 103 (*c*).

Article 667.—See note on articles 64-86.

Articles 668 *and* 669 are omitted, as containing pension regulations only.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

Article 670.—The note under fundamental rule 2 (2) leaves it to the Secretary of State to fix such rates as are prescribed in this article.

Articles 671 to 677.—The Secretary of State has recently sanctioned the application of the European Service leave rules to the Bengal Pilot Service as a whole.

These articles are therefore obsolete and have been omitted.

Articles 678 to 682.—All these deal with pensions and family pensions and have therefore been omitted from the fundamental rules.

CHAPTERS XXXIV TO XXXVII.

Articles 683 *to* 727.—All these contain special rules as to the leave and acting allowances admissible to certain grades of police subordinates. It is considered that, if the local Governments concerned desire to continue to apply any of these special rules, they should make rules under fundamental rule 2.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

Articles 728 *to* 749.—With the exception of article 733, all these articles deal with a special class of pension, and will be reproduced in the pension rules. Article 733, which deals with wound leave, has been replaced by fundamental rule 93, which has been drafted in accordance with the redraft recently received from the India Office.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

Article 749-*A*.—The substance of this article has been reproduced in fundamental rule 109. It would obviously be out of the question to attempt to revise existing contracts with foreign employers in accordance with the new rules.

Article 749-*B*.—This article has been omitted from the fundamental rules. In the chapter, as throughout the rules, the actual powers possessed by the Government of India and the local Government are set forth, and it is understood that any powers not so set forth are reserved to the Secretary of State in Council. So far as allowances are concerned, this has been expressly stated in the audit resolution which is appended as a schedule to rules made under section 45-A of the Act.

Article 750.—It has been found possible in the new rules to omit the distinction between foreign service of the first and of the second kind. The principle underlying the foreign service rules is that, when an officer of Government is lent for work for which he is paid from funds other than general revenues, contributions should be levied for leave and pension. The question whether Government manages the funds or not does not appear to affect this position. Article 750 has therefore been omitted altogether and one kind only of foreign service introduced.

Article 751.—The fundamental rules will not deal at all with rules of discipline and other similar regulations. These have been treated in another portion of the rules under section 96-B of the Act. The substance of article 751 has therefore been omitted.

Article 752.—This has been replaced by the rather more general provision in rule 113 of the fundamental rules. It is thought that the principles stated in that rule are sufficient for practical purposes. Fundamental rules 23 and 113 provide for the last sentence of article 752.

Article 753.—This has been reproduced with slight verbal alterations in rule 120.

Article 754.—This has been reproduced in rule 121.

Article 755.—This article, as it stands at present, deals with several different subjects which do not form an entirely suitable combination. They have therefore been separated and taken to the appropriate parts of the new rules.

The main portion of clause (*a*) as provided for in fundamental rule 113, while the retention of a lien is secured by fundamental rule 14.

Clause (*b*) has been re-worded in rule 126. In order to simplify procedure, the specifications contained in the second and third paragraphs of this clause have been omitted and the date of reversion has been left to be settled by the local Government on whose establishment the foreign servant is borne. This seemed desirable in view, among other considerations, of the difficulty of interpreting the meaning of the word "control" in these paragraphs.

Article 756.—The latter part of rule 114 allows the sanctioning authority, subject to any restrictions which the Governor-General in Council may by general order impose, to fix all these

details in consultation with the foreign employer. This seems to be sufficient.

Article 757.—This article has been reproduced, with a change in wording to suit the new conditions in rule 124.

Article 758.—This article combines two provisions which are better separated. The date of commencement of foreign service has accordingly been provided for at the beginning of rule 114 and the date of cessation in rule 126. No mention has been made of travelling allowance, as all matters in connection with such allowance are left for the decision of local Governments.

Article 759.—This article will be more suitably included in the pension rules, and it has accordingly been omitted from the fundamental rules.

Article 760.—This contains a rule of procedure which would be out of place in the fundamental rules, and it has accordingly been omitted. It may be issued as an audit instruction.

Article 761.—In place of clauses (*c*) and (*d*) of this article, the note under fundamental rule 69 has been so worded as to make the ordinary provisions as to sanction apply to Government servants who take up foreign service while on leave.

Clause (*a*) of the article has been reproduced in rule 112.

Note 1 becomes unnecessary, in view of the new wording of the note under rule 69.

Note 2 does not deal with foreign service.

Article 762.—The substance of this article has been reproduced in rule 111 with some slight changes in wording.

The note has been omitted as being merely explanatory.

Articles 763 *and* 764.—The matters of which these articles treat form the subject of rules 110 (*b*) and 114 of the fundamental rules. It is recognized that the Government of India may desire to maintain a large measure of control over transfers to foreign service, particularly in the case of service in important Indian States which are in direct relation with the Government of India. It does not, however, seem necessary to embody in the fundamental rules all the minute details specified in articles 763 and 764. It is considered sufficient to give the Governor-General in Council power to make subsidiary regulations.

Article 765.—This article has been somewhat re-worded in rule 115. The only material change is contained in the last sentence of that rule, under which contributions will not be payable during leave. The rates of contributions to be levied are now being re-calculated on the assumption that they will not be levied during leave.

Articles 766 to 770.—The rules fixing the amount of contributions are now under revision, and some considerable time may elapse before the new rules are finally decided. It therefore seems desirable to make no attempt to set forth the rates in the rules but to leave them, under the terms of rule 127, to be fixed by the Governor-General in Council. This procedure will incidentally facilitate the making of any changes which may be considered desirable in future.

Article 771 has been reproduced in fundamental rule 118.

Article 772.—Here a considerable devolution of power has been made in rule 119 by giving local Governments power to remit contributions. The devolution is, however, restricted by the general rule-making powers reserved to the Governor-General in Council.

Articles 773 *and* 774.—These contain rules of procedure only and they have therefore been omitted from the fundamental rules.

Article 775.—A simpler rule has been laid down in the latter part of rule 115.

Article 776.—The greater part of this article consists of rules of procedure. As for the rest, rule 116 (*b*) gives local Governments powers to prescribe the rate of interest to be levied on overdue contributions, and this seems sufficient.

Article 777.—This is covered by the general rule 123.

Article 778.—The first part of this article is covered by rule 122. The second part contains rules of procedure and administrative instructions which it is considered unnecessary to reproduce in the fundamental rules.

Article 779.—This article becomes unnecessary, as the distinction between the two kinds of foreign service has been abandoned.

Article 780.—This consists mainly of rules of procedure and it has therefore been omitted. The rules as to grant of leave can be made by local Governments under fundamental rule 66.

Article 781.—This has been reproduced with some changes in wording in rule 123. The portion of the article which deals with procedure has been omitted.

Article 782.—This article has been omitted, as it is thought that a case of the kind contemplated should now come under the ordinary rules.

Chapter XLI.

Article 783.—The substance of this article has been reproduced in rule 127, but full powers have been given to local Governments to remit contributions.

Articles 784 *to* 795 have already been cancelled.

Chapter XLII.

Articles 796 *to* 809 deal with pensions, and have therefore been omitted from the fundamental rules.

Articles 810 *to* 813.—These have been replaced by the simple rules in fundamental rules 128 to 130. There is still a certain number of local funds which are administered by Government. The fundamental rules propose to treat the employés of all such funds as Government servants proper. The employés of local funds which are not administered by Government are not Government servants and the fundamental rules therefore make no mention of them; but Government servants transferred to service paid from such funds are treated as in foreign service.

Chapter XLIII.

Articles 815 *to* 824.—Rule 74 of the fundamental rules gives local Governments power to issue these rules of procedure, subject to any instructions which the Auditor General may issue in the interests of efficiency and uniformity of audit.

CHAPTER XLIV.

Articles 825 *to* 827.—Rule 74 of the fundamental rules gives local Governments power to issue these rules of procedure, subject to any instructions which the Auditor General may issue in the interests of efficiency and uniformity of audit.

Article 827-A.—This is an administrative instruction which need not be included in the fundamental rules.

Articles 827-*B to* 838.—These have been omitted as containing rules of procedure only. See note on articles 816 to 824.

Article 840.—It does not seem necessary to state this fact in the fundamental rules. In the absence of specific provision to the contrary, it would seem to follow from the ordinary rule.

Article 840.—It seems unnecessary to retain this restriction. Local Governments can always enforce it by administrative order. The article has therefore been omitted.

Article 841.—This article defines the authorities by whom leave may be granted, and it is replaced in the fundamental rules by the rule-making power given to local Governments by rule 66. The report by the audit office is a matter of procedure, and will be met by rules made by the Auditor General and the local Governments under rule 74.

Article 842.—This can be laid down by the Auditor General as parts of the procedure for the grant of leave.

Article 843.—The provisions of this article can be laid down as a rule by local Governments under fundamental rule 96.

Articles 844 *and* 845 have already been cancelled.

Articles 846 *to* 850.—These rules can be made either by the Secretary of State under fundamental rule 85 or by local Governments under fundamental rule 66. They need not appear in the fundamental rules.

Articles 850 *and* 852.—These contain matters of procedure only and have therefore been omitted. They will be covered by the rules and instructions for which fundamental rule 74 provides.

Article 853 has already been cancelled.

Article 854.—See note on articles 846 to 850.

Articles 855 *to* 861.—These also will be covered by the rules and instructions mentioned in fundamental rule 74.

CHAPTER XLV.

Article 862.—The provisions of this article have been replaced by those of fundamental rules 91 and 92.

Articles 863 *to* 867.—See note on articles 855 to 861.

Article 868.—This is replaced by rule 91.

Article 869.—The Governor-General in Council will lay down rules of this kind. See fundamental rule 74 (*b*).

Article 870 has already been cancelled.

Articles 871 *to* 879 have been omitted as containing rules of procedure. See note on articles 855 to 861.

CHAPTER XLVI.

Articles 874 *to* 876 have been omitted as containing rules of procedure.

Article 877.—The substance of this article can be issued as an audit instruction.

Articles 878 *to* 904.—See note on articles 855 to 861.

CHAPTERS XLVII TO L.

Articles 905 *to* 934.—All these relate to pensions and have therefore been omitted from the fundamental rules. The majority of them are what they profess to be, rules of procedure only. Such articles as 916 and 934, which contain matter of importance, will be incorporated in the main pension rules.

CHAPTERS LI TO LVII.

Article 985.—The definition has been taken to fundamental rule 9 (32) and the fundamental principle stated in the article to fundamental rule 45.

Articles 986 *to* 1163 have been omitted. They contain the detailed rules regarding travelling allowance, which the fundamental rules leave to be laid down in future by local Governments, or, in the case of Government servants under his administrative control, by the Governor-General in Council.

APPENDICES.

Appendix 1 becomes unnecessary, in view of the power of delegation conferred upon local Governments by fundamental rule 8.

Appendices 1-*A and* 2 have been cancelled.

Appendix 3 refers to procedure only.

Appendix 4 becomes unnecessary, in view of the new rules regarding the pay of acting officers.

Appendix 4-*A*.—All the matters treated in this appendix are covered by the powers now given to local Governments in this connection.

Appendix 5 has already been cancelled.

Appendix 6.—All the allowances mentioned in this appendix can now be given by local Governments under the powers conferred upon them by the fundamental rules.

Appendix 6-*A* is rendered unnecessary by the powers given to local Governments in fundamental rule 103 (*d*), read with fundamental rule 106, of giving joining time in the cases with which the appendix deals.

Appendix 7 has already been cancelled.

Appendices 7-*A to* 10 deal with pensionary matters and will be considered in connection with the pension rules.

Appendix 11.—The rules contained in this appendix will be issued as rules made by the Secretary of State in Council under fundamental rule 16.

Appendices 12 to 14 have already been cancelled.

Appendix 16.—This will be issued as a rule made by the Secretary of State in Council under fundamental rule 81.

Appendix 16 has already been cancelled.

Appendices 16-*A to* 17.—All these relate to travelling allowances and will be issued, if at all, by local Governments in future.

Appendix 28 contains rules framed under other sections of the Act and need not therefore be reproduced in the fundamental rules.

Appendix 29 has already been cancelled.

Appendix 30 relates to travelling allowances. The necessary rules will be issued by local Governments or the Governor-General in Council, as the case may be, under the powers conferred by fundamental rule 44.

Appendix 31.—The rules in this appendix can be laid down by the Governor-General in Council under the powers conferred upon him by fundamental rule 114.

Appendix 32.—The rules in this appendix will be covered by the orders issued by the Secretary of State in Council under fundamental rule 84.

Appendix 33.—The Government of India can issue such lists as these, for the guidance of audit officers and local Governments. The contracts of the officers concerned will usually show what is the period of probation and, if not, it will be for the Governor-General in Council to interpret the rules under fundamental rule 3.

P. L. MOORE,
Acting Secretary to Government.

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Part I-A.—Local Self-Government.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, November 28, 1921.

No. 1115.—Mr. M. J. Pereira, privilege leave for six months with effect from 7th October 1921.

Fort St. George, December 2, 1921.

No. 1116.—M.R.Ry. T. Egoppa Noyakar Avargal, combined leave for six months with effect from the 26th December 1921.

No. 1117.—Lieutenant-Colonel Shaik Abdur Razzak, I.M.S., privilege leave for six months combined with furlough on average salary for two months, with effect from 15th March 1922 or from the date of relief.

Fort St. George, December 5, 1921.

No. 1118.—M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur V. Varghese Avargal, L.M. & S., privilege leave for six months combined with furlough on half average salary for six months with effect from 23rd June 1921.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, December 3, 1921.

No. 1119.—M.R.Ry. Ramaswami Ayyar Adisesha Ayyar Avargal, L.M.S., B.S.Sc., to be temporary Assistant Director of Public Health in charge of Vital Statistics, from the date of taking charge.

No. 1120.—Captain R. S. Subrahmanyam, L.M.S., R. NT., to be temporary Assistant Director of Public Health, Northern range, from the date of taking charge.

No. 1121.—Major James MacGregor Skinner, I.M.S., on return from leave, to do duty in the Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras, temporarily, and then to act as Civil Surgeon, Cochin, from the date of taking charge.

No. 1122.—M.R.Ry. Karunthottikkal Thomas Mathew Avargal, L.M.S., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., R.S.H., to act as Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, in addition to his own duties during the absence of Major A. J. H. Russell, I.M.S., on privilege leave.

Fort St. George, December 6, 1921.

No. 1123.—Lieut.-Col. T. H. Symons, C.B.E., I.M.S., having resigned his seat upon the Madras Medical Council, the Government are pleased, in virtue of the powers vested in them under sub section (1) (a) of section 5 of the Madras Medical Registration Act, 1914 (Act IV of 1914), to appoint Major-General G. G. Giffard, C.S.I., K.H.S., I.M.S., to be the President of the Madras Medical Council.

No. 1124.—Under section 9 (4) (a) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the Government appoint M.R.Ry. T. P. Krishnaswami Sastriyar Avargal to be a member of the Salem District Board.

No. 1125.—Under rule 11 of Schedule X of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, and section 15 (3) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Government approve the appointment by election of M.R.Ry. A. Ayyaswami Pillai Avargal as President of the Trichinopoly Taluk Board. He will assume charge of his duties with effect from 7th December 1921.

No. 1125.—Under section 7 of the Madras Town-planning Act, 1920, Mr. Reginald Dane is appointed Director of Town-planning for the Madras Presidency.

No. 1127.—Under sections 7 (3) and 11 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, the Government appoint M.R Ry. Souriappan Vadamanikkam Soundararaj Avargal to be municipal councillor of the municipality of Bodinayakkanur.

No. 1128.—Under sections 7 (3) and 11 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, the Government appoint Mr. Henry Carpenter to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Kodaikanal.

No. 1129.—Under sub-section (3) of section 7 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, the Government appoint the following persons to be municipal councillors of the municipality of Villupuram :—

Mr. Alexander McIntosh.
Mr. Philip Edward Watts.
Mr. William Arthur McLean.
M.R.Ry. Manjakuppam Subbaraya Pillai Avargal

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1130.—The following drainage by-laws framed by the Madras Corporation under clauses (5) and (6) of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919, and sanctioned by the Government under section 352 are published for general information :—

DRAINAGE BY-LAWS UNDER SECTION 349 (5) AND (6) OF THE MADRAS CITY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1919.

I.—General Provisions.

Specification of materials

1. For the purpose of these by-laws—

Portland cement shall comply with the British Standard Specification for this material.

Cement mortar shall consist of one part Portland cement and three parts sharp clean sand measured by volume, thoroughly mixed with a proper proportion of clean water.

Brickwork shall be constructed of well burnt, hard, sound, truly shaped bricks laid in cement mortar and properly bonded.

Cement concrete shall be composed of one part Portland cement, three parts clean sharp sand and six parts (measured by volume) clean hard broken stone or clean hard well-burnt broken brick—both the broken stone and broken brick to be of size which will pass through a ring 1½ inches in diameter—thoroughly mixed with a proper proportion of clean water.

Power of Engineer to permit use of materials other than those specified.

2. The Engineer shall have power to give in any case permission in writing allowing the use of materials other than those specified if he considers them to be suitable and efficient, but this power shall not be delegated.

II.—Exclusion of Rain-water and Silt.

Every person by or for whom drains, sanitary fittings, or other works for new or existing buildings are laid out, constructed, fixed or altered shall comply with the following requirements :

Separate drains to be provided for foul water and rain water

3. He shall make proper provision for the drainage of every building and premises, and shall deal with the rain and surface water separately from the sewage in every instance except in the case of houses which already stand provided with single open drains for the conveyance of sullage and rain water

Rain-water drains.

4. He shall provide rain-water drains and shall divert all rain and surface water from roofs, court-yards and open spaces into them and away from any opening or inlet in connexion with the foul water drain or any other drain leading to any municipal foul water drain or to any pumping station or any treatment or disposal works, and he shall further provide and maintain such curbs, or other appliances as may be necessary to restrict all rain water to the rain-water drains, which shall discharge freely at a point approved by the Engineer.

Rain-water pipes and gutters

5. He shall, if required by the Commissioner, provide all roofs of houses or other buildings with such efficient gutters of iron, zinc or other suitable material and rain-water pipes of iron or zinc, as may be necessary to collect the rain water and to discharge it into the drains or open channels constructed to receive such water. In no case shall he allow such rain-water pipes to discharge into any drain, trap or other work that communicates with the sewage system.

Inlets to drains to be above flood level.

6. He shall cause every inlet into any drain connected or proposed to be connected with the sewage system to be made at least one foot above the level of the highest known flood at the site of such inlet. To this end he shall provide all gullies, and other openings communicating with the sewage system with masonry or other suitable curbs, of such height as will effectually prevent all rain or surface water gaining access to any drain communicating with the sewage system.

7. He shall provide in connexion with such building sufficient pipes, channels and gullies for the purpose of conveying to the drain provided for that purpose any water that may fall or the roof of that building

He shall not cause any such pipes, channels or gullies to be so constructed as to receive any solid or liquid matter from any water closet, urinal, latrine, slop or other sink, bath or lavatory

Wherever any such pipes are laid below subsoil water level, they shall be laid on and surrounded with cement concrete, and elsewhere if considered necessary by the Engineer any such pipes shall be laid on, or surrounded with cement concrete as may be ordered by him.

III.—Drainage of Buildings by Stoneware or Iron Pipes.

Every person by or for whom drains, sanitary fittings or other works for new or existing buildings are laid out, constructed, fixed or altered shall comply with the following requirements: — Rain water drains to be provided.

8. He shall cause every drain to be of adequate size, in no case shall it have an internal diameter of less than four inches, nor more than such size as may be necessary for the flow or as may be approved by the Engineer. Size of drain.

9. He shall cause every drain to be laid with a suitable fall approved by the Engineer. The standard gradient shall be 1 in 40 for 4-inch drains, and 1 in 80 for 6-inch drains, and it shall not be reduced or increased, except with approval of the Engineer in writing. Gradients.

10. He shall cause every drain to be laid in straight lines and regular gradients with the fewest bends practicable and every change of direction to be formed by properly curved pipes or channels. Drains to be straight.

11. He shall cause bends and junctions to be grouped together and wherever possible provide them with means of access by building manholes round them. Junctions and bends to be formed in manholes.

12. He shall cause every drain, and every channel, manhole, or appliance with which sewage is likely to come into contact, to have smooth and rounded surfaces, and to be made of impervious material (such as glazed stoneware, or cast iron protected against corrosion by suitable preparation) or to be rendered with cement mortar. Materials

13. If he shall construct any such drain of stoneware pipes, the thickness of the pipes and depths of the sockets and the annular space for the cement in proportion to the diameter shall be as follows:— Pipes.

Internal diameter.	Thickness of pipe not less than.	Depth of socket not less than.	Annular space for cement not less than.
4 inches	½ inch	2 inches	⅝ inch.
6 „	⅝ „	2 „	½ „
9 „	¾ „	2½ „	½ „

The stoneware pipes shall be salt glazed both inside and out and equal in every respect to the best English make.

They shall be truly cylindrical and straight, perfectly smooth and sound in all respects.

In the case of specials, they shall be perfect in shape, and if bends, shall be segments of a circle.

If he shall construct any such drain of cast-iron pipes, the thickness shall be at least ½ inch for pipes up to 6 inches internal diameter. The weights per 9 feet length including socket shall not be less than 160 lb. for 4-inch pipes and 230 lb. for 6-inch pipes.

14. He shall cause all pipes to be provided with spigot and socket, flanged or collar joints, and to be of a pattern and quality approved by the Engineer. Joints of drains

If he shall construct such drain of stoneware pipes, he shall cause such drain to be jointed with socket joints properly put together with a mixture of one part Portland cement and two parts sand measured by volume.

If he shall construct such drain of cast-iron pipes jointed with socket joints, he shall cause such joints to be not less than 2½ inches in depth and to be made with molten lead properly caulked and he shall also cause the annular space for the lead in the case of 4 inch pipes to be not less than ¼ inch in width and in the case of 6 inch pipes to be not less than ½ inch in width.

15. He shall cause all excavations to be properly timbered where necessary for the protection of adjoining property. Excavations.

16. He shall cause every pipe to be securely bedded on firm ground, and filled round with selected material free from large stones, watered and well rammed into place. Where any drain may traverse soft or yielding ground, or where water may make its appearance in the trench, he shall cause such drain to be bedded in or completely surrounded with at least four inches of good concrete, as may be directed by the Engineer. Bedding.

17. He shall cause all pipes to be skilfully jointed either with suitable composition, tarred yarn and cement, or lead, and shall cause any projecting material or irregularity inside the drain to be carefully removed. Jointing.

18. He shall cause every such drain to be so constructed as to be water-tight and shall test it in the presence of an authorized officer to a pressure of at least four feet head of water, above the highest point of the drain. The drain shall show no signs of leaking or oozing after the pressure has been maintained continuously for one hour and no pipe shall be covered up until it has passed this test to the satisfaction of the Engineer. Drains to be watertight.

19. He shall cause every inlet to a drain not being an inlet provided in pursuance of the by-law to that behalf as an opening for the ventilation of such drain, to be properly trapped by Traps to drain inlets.

an efficient trap so constructed as to be capable of maintaining a sufficient water seal of at least two inches. No trap of the kind known as a bell trap, a dip trap, or a D trap shall be constructed or fixed.

Traps and gullies.

20. He shall cause all gullies, traps, gratings, covers, or other appliances to be of a pattern, size and quality approved by the Engineer. He shall cause every stoneware gulley to be placed on a bed of concrete at least 4 inches thick, and so set that the water level therein is at least one foot, and the grating at least one inch below the surrounding pavement, and he shall cause the pavement to be sloped towards the gulley for a space equal to half the width of the grating.

Disconnecting trap.

21. He shall, when required by the Engineer but not otherwise, provide in every drain of such building which may immediately communicate with any sewer or municipal drain, a suitable and efficient disconnecting trap at a point below the lowest inlet to such drain, and as near as may be practicable to the point at which such drain may be connected with the sewer.

He shall furnish adequate means of access for cleansing such trap by providing a manhole or other means of access approved by the Engineer.

Manholes etc to be water-tight

22. He shall cause every means of access provided in compliance with any of the foregoing provisions of the by-laws to be constructed so as to be water-tight up to the level of the adjoining ground surface or roadway and to be fitted with a suitable air-tight iron cover.

Drain junctions.

23. He shall not construct the several drains of such building communicating with a municipal drain in such a manner as to form in such drains any right angled junction, either vertical or horizontal. He shall cause every such branch drain or tributory drain to join the main drain obliquely in the direction of the flow of such drain.

Drains under buildings.

24. He shall not construct any such drain so as to pass under any building, except where no other mode of construction may be practicable. If he shall construct such drain to pass under any building, then he shall cause such drain to comply with the following conditions :—

(a) The drain shall be laid in a straight line for the whole distance beneath the building

(b) The drain shall be constructed either of cast-iron pipes, with socket and spigot joints caulked with lead or stoneware pipes completely surrounded with Portland cement concrete at least 6 inches thick

(c) Adequate means of access shall be provided at each end of such portion of the drain as is beneath such building

Protection of pipes beneath walls

25 He shall in every case where a drain is laid through or beneath a wall, cause such drain to be protected at the part laid through or beneath the wall by means of an arch, granite stone reinforced concrete, or iron support which shall not bear on the drain and shall in the opinion of the Engineer be of sufficient size and strength to prevent any disturbance of or other injury to such drain.

A drain shall be similarly protected where a wall is subsequently built over or round it.

IV.—Ventilation of Drains.

Every person by or for whom drains, sanitary fittings, or other works for new or existing buildings are laid out, constructed, fixed, or altered shall comply with the following requirements :

Ventilating openings required.

26 He shall provide an untrapped opening at the head of every drain or branch drain and at such other points as the Engineer may require. There shall be no trap or other obstruction to the free circulation of air between such ventilating openings.

Such opening shall be obtained by carrying up vertically from the head of the drain a pipe or shaft which shall comply with the following conditions, namely it shall :—

(a) not terminate within 20 feet distance from any window or opening into any building, nor below such window or opening ;

(b) if affixed to a wall supporting the eaves of a roof, be carried up at least 2 feet higher than such eaves ;

(c) be erected or affixed so as to create the least practicable nuisance or inconvenience to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood.

Arrangements when disconnecting trap required.

27. Where a disconnecting trap is required by the Engineer, he shall in addition to the requirements of the last preceding clause, provide an untrapped opening situated as near as may be practicable to the disconnecting trap and on that side of the trap which is nearer to the building. The said opening shall be above and near the level of the adjoining ground and shall communicate with the drain by means of a suitable pipe, shaft, or chamber. If in any case this arrangement is, in the opinion of the Engineer, undesirable, then the opening may be obtained by carrying up from the point referred to a suitable vertical pipe or shaft as specified in the last preceding by-law (No. 26).

Openings to be protected

28. He shall cause every opening provided in accordance with any of the arrangements herein before specified to be furnished with a suitable grating or other suitable cover for the purpose of preventing any obstruction in or injury to any pipe or drain by the introduction of any substance through any such opening. He shall, in every case, cause such grating or cover

to be so constructed and fitted as to secure the free passage of air through such grating or cover by means of a sufficient number of apertures, of which the aggregate extent shall be not less than the sectional area of the pipe or drain to which such grating or cover may be fitted.

No bends or angles in pipe.

29. He shall not, except where unavoidable, cause any bend or angle to be made in any pipe or shaft used in connexion with any of the arrangements hereinbefore specified.

Diameter of pipes.

30. He shall cause every pipe or shaft which may be used in connexion with any of the arrangements hereinbefore specified to have an internal diameter of not less than 4 inches, and to comply with British Standard Specification for cast-iron spigot and socket waste and ventilating pipes.

Soil pipes as ventilating pipes.

31. Provided that where any soil pipe of any water closet shall be, in respect of situation, sectional area, height, mode of construction and in all other respects, in accordance with the requirements applicable to the pipe or shaft specified in by-law No. 28, then such soil pipe may be deemed to provide the opening required under by-law No. 26

V.—Waste Pipes

Every person by or for whom drains, sanitary fittings, or other works for new or existing buildings are laid out, constructed, fixed or altered shall comply with the following requirements.

Materials and sizes.

32. He shall cause every waste pipe from any bath, lavatory, sink, or similar appliance (not being a slop-sink or urinal constructed or adopted to be used for receiving any solid or liquid excremental filth) to be constructed of lead, or cast iron, 1½ to 2 inches internal diameter and to be trapped immediately beneath such lavatory or sink by an efficient syphon trap, which shall be constructed of lead, iron, brass, or stoneware with adequate means for inspection and cleansing and which shall be ventilated into the external air whenever such ventilation may be necessary to preserve the seal of such trap. He shall not construct or fix in or in connexion with such waste pipe, lavatory or sink any trap of the kind known as a bell trap, a dip trap or a D trap.

Traps.

If lead pipes are used they shall be of uniform thickness throughout and shall weigh at least 2¾ lb. per lineal foot for 1½ inch pipes, 3¾lb. per lineal foot for 2 inch pipes, and 5¼lb. per lineal foot for 3-inch pipes.

If cast-iron pipes are used they shall comply with the British Standard Specification for cast-iron spigot and socket waste and ventilating pipes.

To discharge into the air over a gully.

33. He shall cause every such pipe in any building for carrying off waste water to be taken through an external wall of such building, by the shortest practicable line, and to discharge into the open air over a properly trapped gulley or over a channel leading to such gulley.

Supports.

34. He shall cause such waste pipe to be firmly attached to the walls in a manner satisfactory to the Engineer. If of cast-iron, properly fixed holder bats shall be used, provided always that it shall be sufficient if he shall secure the pipes to the walls in a manner considered by the Engineer to be suitable and efficient.

VI.—Water closets, Latrines, Urinals, Slop-sinks, and their proper Accessories.

Every person by or for whom drains, sanitary fittings or other works for new or existing buildings, are laid out, constructed, fixed or altered shall comply with the following requirements:

Position.

35. He shall cause every basin, urinal, slop-sink, or receptacle constructed or adopted to be used for receiving any solid or liquid excremental filth to be contained within a water-closet or latrine. He shall construct such water-closet or latrine in such a position that one of its sides at the least shall be an external wall. He shall not construct any such water-closet so that it is approached directly from any room used for the purpose of human habitation or used for the manufacture, preparation or storage of food for men, or used as a factory, workshop or work place, nor shall he construct any water-closet or latrine other than a flushout, so that it can be entered otherwise than from the external air.

Construction.

36. He shall construct such water-closet or latrine which shall be at least 4 feet by 2 feet 9 inches internally, so that no side on which it would abut on a room intended for human habitation, or used for the manufacture, preparation or storage of food for men, or used as a factory, workshop or work place, it shall be enclosed by a solid wall or partition of brick or masonry extending the entire height from the floor to the ceiling. He shall provide any such water-closet or latrine with a floor of hard, smooth impervious material, having a fall of half an inch to a foot to the door where this opens on to the external air in the case of a raised receptacle or basin and the basin where this is fixed flush with the floor. He shall cause the floor of all water-closets or latrines on the ground floor to be raised at least 6 inches above the ground outside. He shall provide such water-closet or latrine with proper doors and fastenings.

Lighting and ventilation.

37. He shall construct in one of the external walls of such water-closet or latrine a window or opening at least 2 square feet in area, and with ventilating openings through an external wall of a total area of not less than 18 square inches near the floor, and 72 square inches as high up as practicable.

Flushing cistern

38. He shall furnish such water-closet or latrine with a cistern of the water waste preventing type of adequate capacity not less than 2½ gallons and unless sanctioned by the Engineer not more than 3 gallons for the purpose of flushing, which shall be separate and distinct from any cistern used for drinking purpose and shall be so constructed, fitted and placed as to provide a head of at least 5 feet measured from the bottom of the cistern to the point of discharge of the flush pipe and to admit of the supply of water for use in such water-closet or latrine so that there shall not be any direct connexion between any service pipe upon the premises and any part of the apparatus of such water-closet or latrine other than such flushing cistern.

He shall provide every such cistern with a suitable ballcock fixed on the supply pipe, and with an overflow pipe, discharging into the open air in some conspicuous position, but not over the inlet of any drain—see also Water-works By-laws.

Automatic flushing apparatus.

39. He shall not, except with the written permission of the Commissioner, construct or fix any self-acting or automatic flushing apparatus. In those cases, where the Commissioner's sanction is accorded, he shall submit for the approval of the Engineer detailed specifications and drawings to show the size of the apparatus, the materials of which it is to be made, and the mode and frequency of its operation, and shall modify the apparatus in any manner that may be required by the Engineer.

Flushing pipe.

40. He shall construct or fix the pipe and union connecting such flushing cistern with the pan, basin, or other receptacle with which such water-closet or latrine may be provided, so that such pipe and union shall not in any part have an internal diameter of less than 1¼ inches. The pipe shall be fixed as vertical as possible.

Water-closet receptacle trap, and flushing—arrangement.

*41. He shall furnish such water-closet or latrine with a suitable apparatus, a sample of which has previously been deposited with the Engineer and approved of by him in writing.

Such apparatus shall include—

(1) A suitable receptacle of such shape, capacity and mode of construction as—

(a) to receive and contain a sufficient quantity of water;

(b) to allow all solid filth which may, from time to time, be deposited in such receptacle to fall free of the sides thereof and directly into the water contained in such receptacle so that the surface liable to fouling by urine shall be as small as possible;

(c) to be effectually flushed and cleansed by small volume of water.

No receptacle shall be fixed which is of the 'wash-out' type or has a 'container' or other similar fittings.

(2) A suitable syphon trap directly connected to, and unless specially sanctioned in one piece with the said receptacle and so constructed as to maintain in the receptacle a sufficient quantity of water and to ensure a water seal of not less than 2 inches between such receptacle and any soil pipe or drain in connexion therewith. Except where impracticable, the outlet of such syphon trap shall be made readily accessible.

(3) A suitable arrangement for the application of water to the receptacle in such manner as to ensure the effectual flushing and cleansing of such receptacle, and the prompt and effectual removal therefrom and from the trap connected therewith of any solid or liquid filth which may from time to time be deposited therein.

No casing.

42. He shall not fix any casing of wood or other material round any receptacle, cistern or other apparatus of any water-closet.

VII.—Soil Pipes.

Every person by or for whom drains, sanitary fittings or other works for new or existing buildings are laid out, constructed, fixed or altered shall comply with the following requirements.

Position. Materials. Thickness and weight.

43. He shall whenever practicable cause every soil pipe provided for the purpose of conveying to a drain any solid or liquid excremental filth to be situated outside such building, and shall construct such soil pipe in drawn lead or of cast iron. Provided that in any case where it shall be necessary to construct such soil pipe within such building, he shall construct such soil pipe in drawn lead with joints in visible positions and so as to be easily accessible. If lead pipes are used they shall be solid drawn lead pipes at least 4 inches in diameter of uniform thickness throughout and shall weigh at least 7½ lb. per lineal foot for 4-inch pipes, 9½ lb. per lineal foot for 5-inch pipes 11 lb per lineal foot for 6-inch pipes. If cast-iron pipes are used, they shall comply with the British Standard specifications for cast-iron spigot and socket soil pipes.

Supports

44. He shall cause such soil pipe to be strongly supported at the foot upon a bed of concrete, and firmly attached to the walls. If the soil pipe is of cast iron, then properly fixed holder bats shall be used. Provided always that it shall be sufficient if he shall secure the pipes to the walls in a manner considered by the Engineer to be suitable and efficient.

* Note.—Type-designs of latrines suitable for Mofussil areas have been prepared and may be inspected at the Municipal Office.

Connexions.

45. He shall construct such soil pipe, whether inside or outside the building, so that it shall not be connected with any rain water pipe or with the waste of any bath, or any sink other than that which is provided for the reception of urine or other excremental filth, and he shall construct such soil pipe so that there shall not be any trap in such soil pipe or between the soil pipe and any drain with which it is connected.

Diameter. Outlet.

46. He shall cause such soil pipe whether inside or outside the building to be circular and to have an internal diameter of not less than 4 inches and to be continued upwards without diminution of its diameter and (except where unavoidable) without any bend or angle being formed in such soil pipe, to such a height and in such a position as to afford by means of the open end of such soil pipe a safe outlet for foul air, the position of the open end being such as to comply with the conditions set out in by-law 26 (a), (b), (c).

VIII.—Soil Pipe, Waste Pipe and Ventilating Pipe Connexions, etc.

Every person by or for whom drains, sanitary fittings or other works for new or existing buildings are laid out, constructed, fixed or altered, shall comply with the following requirements :

Joints for lead and iron pipes.

47. In every case he shall cause lead pipes to be jointed with properly wiped plumber's joints and shall cause cast-iron pipes to be jointed with molten lead properly caulked, the socket to be completely filled and the depth of lead after caulking to be not less than 1¼ inches.

Provided always that it shall be sufficient if he shall connect the pipes in a manner considered by the Engineer to be suitable and efficient.

Pipes and joints to be air tight.

48. He shall cause all soil pipes, waste pipes, ventilation pipes and all other pipes when above ground to be proved air-tight in presence of the Engineer or other authorized officer of the Corporation by smoke produced and applied as directed by the said Engineer or other authorized officer.

Connexion of lead pipe with cast-iron pipe.

49. In every case where he shall connect a lead soil pipe, waste pipe, ventilation pipe, or trap with a cast-iron pipe or drain, he shall insert between such lead pipe or trap and such cast-iron pipe or drain a flanged thimble of brass, copper or other suitable material and shall connect such lead pipe, or trap with such thimble by means of a wiped solder joint and shall connect such thimble with such cast-iron pipe or drain by means of a joint made with molten lead, properly caulked.

Provided always that it shall be sufficient if he shall connect the lead pipe or trap with the cast-iron pipe or drain in a manner considered by the Engineer to be suitable and efficient.

Connexion of stoneware trap with lead pipe.

50. In every case where he shall connect a stoneware or semi-vitrifiedware trap or pipe, with a lead soil pipe, waste pipe or trap he shall insert between such stoneware or semi-vitrified-ware trap or pipe and such lead pipe, or trap, a socket of brass, copper or other suitable material, and shall insert such stoneware or semi-vitrifiedware trap or pipe into such socket, making the joint with Portland cement mortar and shall connect such socket with the lead pipe or trap by means of a wiped solder joint.

Provided always that it shall be sufficient if he shall connect the stoneware or semi-vitrified-ware trap or pipe with the lead trap or pipe in a manner considered by the Engineer to be suitable and efficient.

Connexion of lead pipe with stone-ware drain.

51. In every case where he shall connect a lead soil pipe, waste pipe, ventilating pipe or trap with a stoneware or semi-vitrifiedware pipe or drain he shall insert between such lead soil pipe, waste pipe, ventilating pipe or trap and such stoneware or semi-vitrifiedware pipe or drain a flanged thimble of copper, brass or other suitable alloy, and shall connect such lead pipe or trap with such thimble by means of a wiped solder joint, and shall insert the flanged end of such thimble into a socket on such stoneware or semi-vitrifiedware pipe or drain making the joint with Portland cement mortar.

Provided always that it shall be sufficient if he shall connect the lead pipe or trap with the stoneware or semi-vitrifiedware pipe in a manner considered by the Engineer to be suitable and efficient.

Connexion of cast-iron pipe with stone-ware drain.

52. In every case where he shall connect a cast-iron soil pipe, waste pipe, ventilating pipe, or trap with a stoneware or semi-vitrifiedware pipe, he shall insert the spigot end of such cast-iron pipe, or trap into a socket on such stoneware or semi-vitrifiedware pipe, making the joint with Portland cement mortar.

Provided always that it shall be sufficient if he shall connect the cast-iron pipe or trap with the stoneware or semi-vitrifiedware pipe in a manner considered by the Engineer to be suitable and efficient.

Connexion of stoneware trap with cast-iron soil pipe.

53. In every case where he shall connect a stoneware or semi-vitrifiedware trap or pipe with a cast-iron soil pipe, waste pipe, trap or drain, he shall insert such stoneware or semi-vitrified-ware trap or pipe into a socket on such cast-iron soil pipe, waste pipe, trap or drain, making the joint with Portland cement mortar.

For this purpose he shall provide the iron pipe with a specially large socket, so as to leave an annular space for the cement of not less than $\frac{5}{16}$ inch all round.

Provided always that it shall be sufficient if he shall connect the stoneware pipe or trap with the cast-iron pipe in a manner considered by the Engineer to be suitable and efficient.

IX.—Ventilation of Water-closet Traps.

Every person by or for whom drains, sanitary fittings, or other works for new or existing buildings are laid out, constructed, fixed or altered, shall comply with the following requirements :

To be ventilated into the open air.

54. In every case where he shall construct any water-closet, the soil pipe of which is to be in connexion with any other water-closet, he shall cause the trap of every such water-closet to be ventilated into the open air at a point as high as the top of the soil pipe or into the soil pipe at a point above the highest water-closet connected with such soil pipe, and so that the ventilating pipe shall have in all parts an internal diameter of not less than two inches and shall be connected with the arm of the soil pipe, or the trap at a point not less than three inches and not more than 12 inches from the highest part of the trap and on that side of the water seal which is nearest to the soil pipe. He shall cause the joint between the ventilating pipe and the arm of the soil pipe or the trap to be made in the direction of the flow.

Materials and supports.

55. He shall construct each ventilating pipe in drawn lead or heavy cast iron, as specified for waste pipes in by-law 32 and supported in the manner set out in by-law 34.

Provided that in any case where it shall be necessary to construct such ventilating pipe within a building he shall construct such ventilating pipe in drawn lead.

X.—Drainage of Privies, Ash-pits, etc.

Drainage.

56. Every person by or for whom drains are constructed shall not allow any privy, earth closet, ash-pit, or receptacle for filth to be connected directly, or indirectly with the drains. He shall cause the washings from the floor of any such place to be carried by properly trapped covered drain to the sewer connection on the sewer side of the waste water drain trap. He shall not cause any yard or other open space to be connected to any drain leading to or connected with any public drain unless the said yard is paved with brick, stone, concrete or other material approved by the Engineer.

XI.—Open Drains.

Every person by or for whom drains or other works communicating with the Municipal Drainage system are constructed fixed or altered, shall comply with the following requirements :

Sullage open drain in houses. No open drain to carry excrementitious matter.

57. He shall not construct or cause to be constructed in the interior of a building any open drain for the conveyance of sullage nor shall he construct or cause to be constructed any open drain in any place for the conveyance of excrementitious matter either solid or liquid except in the case of houses which already stand provided with single open drains for the conveyance of sullage and rain water.

Wherever an open drain is connected with a closed drain he shall construct a trap at the end of the open drain immediately above the connexion.

Construction.

He shall cause all open drains or surface channels to be constructed with half-round glazed stoneware, socketted channels for the inverts laid on a bed of fine Portland cement concrete extending in depth from the top of the channel to at least 3 inches below the underside thereof, and in width at least 3 inches on both sides of the channel. Above the channel, the drain may be constructed of brick work in Portland cement mortar plastered with at least $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of cement mortar. He shall construct no drain less than 4 inches deep and 4 inches wide. He shall provide curbs to all such drains or channels at least 4 inches above the adjoining ground surface or of such greater height as will effectually prevent all rain or surface water gaining access to the drains.

Provided always that it shall be sufficient if he shall construct such drains or channels in a manner and with materials considered by the Engineer to be suitable and efficient.

Gritting.

58. He shall cause to be fixed at every connexion of an open drain with a closed drain and at each inlet of every drain except the latrine drain (when such latrine drain is in a separate line and does not lie as a continuation of the house drain as well leading into the street drain) a grating of cast iron or other suitable material of a design approved by the Engineer.

Silt catcher and trap.

59. He shall provide to the outlet of the house drain an efficient trap and silt catcher of the "Madras" type design approved by the Engineer, such trap and silt-catcher to be fixed in a manner and position also approved by the Engineer.

* By-law 59 will require modifying in accordance with the final decision as to what proportion of the house connexion shall be paid for by the owner

XII.—Maintenance of House Drainage.

60. The owner of any premises shall at all times maintain in a proper state of repair all pipes, drains, traps and other works, appliances and apparatus connected with the drainage of the premises, and shall give any duly authorized officer of the Corporation every facility to inspect the same. Drainage work and appliances to be maintained in proper repair

XIII.—Notices and Deposit of Plans.

61. Every person who intends or is required to lay out, construct, or alter any drains, sanitary fittings or other drainage works shall, before commencing any such work, give the Commissioner thirty days' notice in writing of such intention, and such notice, in duplicate shall be delivered at the Municipal Office in the form (*see* Schedule A, of which printed copies with the necessary blanks may be obtained by application at the Municipal Office on payment of 3 pies per copy). Notice of intention to construct works.

He shall enter upon such notice his full name and address, and shall state the division, street and assessment number of the premises upon which such works are intended to be executed, and all the particulars required in the printed form of notice.

62. Every person who intends or is required to lay out, construct, or alter any drains, sanitary fittings or other drainage works shall deposit, together with such notice, plans and sections in duplicate clearly and indelibly made on tracing linen and drawn to a scale of not less than one inch to every 16 feet, and the horizontal scale of the sections shall be the same as the scale of the plans and he shall show thereon the whole of the intended new drains with their proposed sizes and gradients in figures, and the levels of the ground surface and depths of the proposed drains, and the position of every building, gulley, soil pipe, waste pipe, ventilating pipe, water-closet, bath, lavatory, urinal, latrine, sink, trap, or other appliance on the premises connected or proposed to be connected with any drains, and the position and course of all surface drains and the names of the streets adjoining the premises, and the scale to which the plan is drawn; and the proposed new drains and appliances shall be shown in red, and the existing buildings, drains and appliances in black, or otherwise distinctively indicated by different colours. Deposit of plans and sections.

He shall also deposit cross sections (with dimensions shown in figures) made in ink upon tracing linen and drawn to a scale of not less than one inch to one foot, of all open drains showing the ground level and the curbs or other means already existing or proposed, for exclusion of storm water and silt.

63. Within thirty days after the deposit of the notice and plans and sections required by the last preceding by-law, the Commissioner shall signify in writing to the person who gave such notice whether such plans and sections are approved or otherwise, and may direct such person to make any alterations or improvements which appear to be necessary or desirable and such person shall alter the plans and sections accordingly. Approval or disapproval of plans.

When the plans and sections have been approved one copy thereof signed by the Engineer shall be returned to such person and one copy shall be retained by the Commissioner. One copy of the plans and sections approved by the Commissioner shall be kept at the site of the work at all times when the work is in progress and such plans and sections shall be available at all times for the inspection of the Commissioner or of any officer authorized by him in that behalf

64. Such person may then proceed with the work, excepting such portions thereof as lie within a highway and such other portions thereof as may be reserved by the Commissioner for final connexion with any drain vested in the Corporation, provided that, if the work is not commenced within three months from the date of the notice of approval of such plans, such approval shall be deemed to be cancelled. Commencement of work.

65. Every person who without first obtaining the consent of the Commissioner in writing, commences any such work before the plans and sections have been approved shall be liable to a penalty as specified in by-law 73. Unlawful commencement of work.

66. Every contractor or other person excepting the duly authorized officers of the Corporation shall, before carrying out any works connected with the construction, fitting and alteration of private drains and drainage appliances must obtain a license signed by the Commissioner, and such license shall specify the period for which it shall remain in force and the class of work the licensee is authorized to undertake and shall be revocable at any time at the absolute discretion of the Commissioner. A fee of ten rupees shall be paid before any license will be granted. No plumbing work shall be executed except by a person whose name is at the time included in the Corporation list of authorized plumbers. (*see* Schedule B attached.) Licensed contractors.

67. Every person who constructs or alters any drains or other drainage works shall, before proceeding to cover up any portion of any foundations, drains, or appliances connected with drainage, give the Engineer notice in writing that such foundations, drains, or appliances are ready for inspection, and specify the date and hour on which he will proceed to cover up such foundations, drains, or appliances and such notice shall be in a form of which printed copies Notice of covering up portions of works.

with the necessary blanks may be obtained gratis on application at the Municipal office and he shall cause such notice to be delivered at the Municipal office at least seven clear days before the date specified therein.

Notice of completion.

68. Every person who constructs or alters any drains or other drainage works shall give the Engineer notice in writing specifying the date and hour at which such drains or works will be ready for final inspection, and, if required, for connexion with any existing drain, and such notice shall be in a form, of which printed copies with the necessary blanks may be obtained by payment of one anna on application at the Municipal office, and he shall cause such notice to be delivered at the Municipal office at least seven clear days before the date specified as aforesaid therein.

Appeal against refusal.

69. (1) Whenever the Commissioner refuses to approve the plans and sections under by-law 63, he shall state specifically the grounds for such refusal, and the applicant may appeal to the Standing Committee against such refusal. The decision of the Standing Committee shall be final. If the Standing Committee reject any such appeal, they shall, by written order, specifically state the grounds for such rejection.

(2) If within the period prescribed in by-law 63 the Commissioner has neither given nor refused his approval of the plans and sections, the Standing Committee shall be bound on the written request of the applicant to determine, by written order, immediately on the expiration of such period whether such approval shall be given or not.

(3) If the Standing Committee do not within fifteen days from the receipt of such written request determine whether such approval should be given or not, such approval shall be deemed to have been given; and the applicant may proceed to execute the works but not so as to contravene any of the provisions of Madras City Municipal Act, 1919, or any rules or by-laws made thereunder.

Connexion with municipal drain.

70. No connexion of any drain to any municipal drain shall be made until a certificate has been issued by the Engineer that the whole of the first-mentioned drain and the appliances connected therewith comply with all requirements of the Corporation. Such connexion shall in any case be made only by duly authorized officers of the Corporation after receipt by the Commissioner of a written application accompanied by a copy of the said certificate.

Deposit of money.

71. Every person who applies for connexion to a municipal drain shall deposit such sum of money as the Commissioner may demand to meet the cost of the connexion before such connexion is commenced.

Inspection.

72. Every person by or for whom any drain or other work connected therewith is laid out, constructed, fixed, or altered shall at all reasonable times afford any authorized officer of the Corporation free access to such drain or work for the purpose of inspection.

XIV.—Penalties.

Penalties.

73. Any person offending against any of these by-laws shall be punishable:—

(*a*) with fine which may extend to *fifty* rupees and in case of continuing breach with fine which may extend to *fifteen* rupees for every day during which the breach continues after conviction for the first breach, or

(*b*) with fine which may extend to *ten* rupees every day during which the breach continues after receipt of notice from the Commissioner to discontinue such breach.

XV.—Power to pull down work.

Power to remove, alter or pull down work.

74. If any work be begun or done in contravention of the foregoing by-laws, the person by or for whom such work was so begun or done, by a notice in writing signed by the Commissioner and duly served upon or delivered to such person, shall be required, on or before such day as shall be specified in such notice by a statement in writing under his hand or the hand of an agent authorized in that behalf and addressed to and duly served upon the Commissioner to show sufficient cause why such work shall not be removed, altered, or pulled down; or shall be required on such day and at such time and place specified in such notice to attend personally or by an agent authorized in that behalf before the Commissioner and show sufficient cause why such work shall not be removed, altered, or pulled down.

If such person fail to show within the time specified in the notice sufficient cause why such work shall not be removed, altered, or pulled down, the Commissioner may, with the approval of the Standing Committee, remove, alter or pull down such work, and recover the cost of so doing from such person.

75. In all cases of work done by the Corporation for any person the cost if chargeable to the person, shall be recoverable in instalments according to the means of the person concerned at the discretion of the Commissioner.

SCHEDULE A.

(To be submitted in duplicate.)

Drainage Register No ——Application No.—— Received / Approved

THE CORPORATION OF MADRAS.

THE MADRAS CITY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1919

Drainage of Premises.

To

The Commissioner, Corporation of Madras.

Sir,

I / We the undersigned, hereby give you notice of my / our intention to drain the premises known as *

in the Division, as described in the appended details and as shown on the accompanying plans and sections (submitted in duplicate), and undertake to pay to the Corporation the cost of so much of the connexion to the municipal drainage system as is required by the provisions of the abovementioned Act and the by-laws made thereunder by the Corporation of Madras, and to carry out the remainder of the works in accordance with the provisions of the said Act and by-laws.

* Insert the number or name of the house and the name of the street or road.

Dated this ——day of——192 .

Signature of person intending to drain the premises } ——

Address ——

Name of the owner of the house ——

† *Note*.—It is laid down in the by-laws of the Corporation that before beginning to lay or dig out the foundation of any new house or building, or to rebuild any house or building, and also before making or reconstructing any drain for the purpose of draining directly, or indirectly into any municipal drain notice is to be given to the Commissioner, on forms to be obtained from the Municipal office, such notice to be accompanied by *plans and sections in duplicate*, showing the position, depth, inclination and size of the proposed drain and all connexions therewith, in accordance with the by-laws made by the Corporation.

† This should form part of the new building by-laws.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF WORK AND SPECIFICATION OF MATERIALS.

(To be filled in by applicant or person depositing plans)

N.B.—Only new or altered work to be described in the following particulars :—

1. Separation of rain water and foul water ... See by-law No. 3, etc.	
2. Rain-water drains, curbs, and point of discharge. See by-laws Nos. 4 and 7, etc.	
3. Rain-water gutters, pipes or spouts, where discharging. See by-law No. 5, etc.	

4. Open foul-water drains, their materials, sizes, curbs and other means taken to exclude silt and rain-water. Number of washing places, verandahs, latrines and fittings discharging into such drains.
See by-laws Nos. 3 and 67, etc.

5. Silt-catcher and grating size and position.
See by-laws Nos. 58 and 59.

6. Drain—
(a) Main sewage drain —size ..
—fall ..
(b) Branch drains —size ..
—fall ..
(c) Materials .. ..
(d) Method of jointing .. .. ..
See by-laws Nos. 7 to 14 and 17, etc.

7. Bedding of pipes—
(a) Method of bedding .. .. ..
(b) Thickness and width of beds of concrete.
(c) Thickness of concrete round pipes ..
See by-law No. 16, etc.

8. Protection of drain laid under wall ..
See by-law No. 25, etc.

9. Traps, description of—
Interceptor .. ..
Lavatory waste pipes .. .. ..
Bath do. .. .. ..
Sink .. ..
Gullay traps .. ..
Water-closet traps .. .. ..
Grease traps .. ..
Slop sink .. ..
Urinal .. ..
Others .. ..
See by-laws Nos. 19, 20, 21, 32, 38, 41, 69, etc.

10. Manholes and inspection chambers—
Thickness of walls .. .. ..
Description of bricks .. .. ..
Do. rendering .. ..
Do. invert channels .. ..
Depth of chambers .. .. ..
Size and description of cover and manner of fixing.
See by-laws Nos. 11, 22, etc.

11. Ventilation of drains—
(a) Fresh air inlet—
Position .. ..
Height above nearest ground level.
(b) Outlet shaft—
Position .. ..
Terminal at top .. .. ..
See by-laws Nos. 26 to 31.

12. Soil pipe, waste pipe and ventilating pipe connexions—
(a) Lead and iron pipes (by-law No. 47, etc.)
(b) Lead pipe or trap with cast-iron pipe.
See by-law No 49, etc.
(c) Stoneware pipe or trap with lead pipe.
See by-law No. 50, etc.
(d) Lead soil pipe or trap with stoneware pipe or trap
See by-law No. 51, etc.
(e) Cast-iron pipe with stoneware drain.
See by-law No. 52, etc
(f) Stoneware trap with cast-iron soil pipe.
See by-law No 53, etc

13. Ventilation of water-closet trap .. ..
Materials and supports .. .. ..
See by-laws Nos. 54 and 55, etc.

14 Water-closets (apartments)—
(a) At or above ground level—
Approached from .. .. ..
Floor material .. .. ..
Do. fall towards door .. ..
See by-laws Nos. 35 and 36, etc.
Size of window made to open ..
Position of same .. .. ..
Means of constant ventilation ..
Position of same .. .. ..
See by-law No. 37, etc.
(b) Water closet apparatus—
Description of pan, basin, etc. ..
Flushing cistern { kind .. / capacity ..
Flush pipe .. .. ..
Material .. ..
Internal diameter .. .. ..
Union with basin .. .. ..
See by-laws Nos. 38 to 42.

15. Other work—
Description of any other sanitary work to be carried out not included under above headings.

16. Depth of sewer below surface of street ..

Schedule of pipes.

	Materials.	Diameter.	Weight.	Method of jointing
Sub-soil drains				
Main sewage drains				
Branch sewage drains				
Soil pipes				
Ventilating pipes other than soil pipes				
Waste pipes				
Rain-water pipes				
Anti-syphon pipes				

(Signed)_____

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SCHEDULE B.

AUTHORIZATION OF PLUMBERS.

Any authorized list of plumbers issued by the Commissioner shall include the names and addresses of all plumbers who shall make application to the Commissioner on the form provided for this purpose, and who shall either—

(1) produce a certificate of registration from the Worshipful Company of Plumbers of Great Britain under the conditions appertaining to the National Registration of Plumbers, or from such other body as may be set up by Statute or be approved by the Local Government, and upon such terms as the Government shall sanction ; or

(2) satisfy the Commissioner of their competence to carry out plumbing work in accordance with the regulations of the Corporation.

Provided always that the Commissioner may at his discretion refuse to grant a certificate to any applicant without giving any reason for his action in this respect.

Any plumber applying for a certificate may be required to pass a theoretical and practical examination before a certificate is granted. Master plumbers shall only employ certificated plumbers to do plumbing work.

Every plumber applying for a licence shall deposit with the Commissioner the sum of Rs. 200 as a security for the due and proper fulfilment of a plumber's duties. He will then be licensed annually after signing an agreement, and paying a fee of Rs. 10 within the first month of each official year.

In the event of the Commissioner having cause for complaint against any plumber, whose name is included on the authorized list, for doing unsatisfactory work or for contravening the regulations of the Corporation, and, failing to receive reasonable or sufficient explanation or excuse for such contravention of the regulations, the Commissioner shall be entitled to summarily cancel the name of such defaulting plumber from the authorized list. In such event the Commissioner may retain the whole or any part of the Rs. 200 deposited as security.

No. 1131.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 137 and 347 (3) (a) of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919, the Government hereby publish for general information the following draft of an alteration to rule 5 of the rules for the collection of the transfer duty published at pages 232–238 of Part I A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 4th May 1920. Notice is hereby given that any suggestion or representation which any person may desire to make in respect of the draft alteration will be considered if submitted within six weeks from the date of publication of this notification. None received after that date will be considered.

DRAFT ALTERATION.

Add the following at the end of rule 5 :—

"less a deduction of two and a half per cent thereon on account of collection of the transfer duty. The deductions made on account of the collection of the duty shall be credited to the Government."

No. 1132.—Whereas application has been made to the Government of Madras, under section 6 of the Charitable Endowments Act of 1890, by the administrators of the "Maharaja of Cochin Endowments Fund" that the amount of Rs. 1,000 to the credit of the fund may be vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, the Government of Madras, in exercise of the powers vested in them under section 4 of the Act, hereby direct that the said amount shall vest in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the territories subject to the Government of Madras, and in exercise of the powers vested in them under section 6 (1) of the Act and with the consent of the administrators of the fund further direct that the said fund shall be administered in accordance with the scheme set forth below :—

SCHEME FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF "THE MAHARAJA OF COCHIN ENDOWMENT FUND".

The Treasurer of Charitable Endowments shall stand possessed of the amount to the credit of the said His Highness the Maharaja of Cochin Endowment Fund upon trust to permit the same to be administered by the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras for the time being, and the Superintendent for the time being of the Royapuram Medical School.

2. Two prizes in the shape of books or instruments (one for Ophthalmology and another for Physiology) not exceeding in value the amount of interest accruing from the fund shall be awarded annually in the regular students of the final year and second year respectively, at the Royapuram Medical School who obtain the highest number of marks in the examinations in the respective subjects, as detailed below :—

A special examination in Ophthalmology will be held by the Superintendent of the school for this purpose and the prize in Physiology will be awarded to the student who obtains the highest number of marks in the Board examination in Physiology (Theory and Practical).

3. All unused interest shall be added to the corpus of the fund.

No. 1133.—In modification of Notification No. 1111, published on pages 657–658 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 29th November 1921, the following revised lists of plague-infected areas are published :—

A.—In the Madras Presidency.

District and taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.	District and taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.	District and taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.
North Arcot.	Gudiyattam.	Coimbatore —*cont.*		Salem— *cont.*	Naduvalur.
	Kuppam.		Erode municipality.		Narasingapuram.
	Tiruvannamalai town	Erode ..	Kavundampalaiyam	Attur —*cont.*	Peddanaicken-palaiyam.
Bellary—	Hirekogalagam.		Pudur.		Salliyampalaiyam.
Harpanahalli.	Madhalli.	Kollegal.	Kunthur.		Silayampatti.
	Ramaghatta.		Appanayakkan-patti.		Tombal.
	Sasivihalli.		Arsur.		Udaiyampatti.
	Singarahalli.		Kadambadi.	Dharma-puri.	Dharmapuri.
Kudligi.	Chowdapuram.		Kangayampalaiyam and Paruvay.		Pannagaram.
	Hosahalli.	Palladam	Kasarinkmadappur		Virupakshipuram.
	Hyalyam.		Mangalam.		Agalakottai.
	Kottura.		Mannavan.		Alur.
	Nimbalagiri		Nirsampuram.		Avalapalli.
Coimbatore—	Attipalaiyam.		Nilambur.		Dodda Ulhanur.
	Avanashi.		Tirupper municipality.	Hosur ..	Devar Ullimangalam.
	Ballapalaiyam.		Ugayanur.		Javalagiri.
	Chikkadasam-palaiyam.		Varappatti		Kudiyalam.
	Chikkarampalai-yam.	Pollachi.	Odaiyakulam.		Harappalli.
	Chavur	Udumal-pet.	Vadakkupalaiyam.		Nagamangalam.
	Mettupalaiyam.	Madura—	Periyavalavadi.		Puram.
Avanashi	Palangarai.	Melur.	Velur.	Namakkal	Ulimangalam
	Pilliyappam-palaiyam.		Melmadai.		Namakkal.
	Sengapur.		Yallalapatti.	Rasi-puram.	Sendamangalam.
	Sembinallur.	Palni	Nakkarappatti.		Natamgiripet.
	Singanapalaiyam.		Periyakalayam-kuthur.		Rasipuram.
	Tandukkarampalai-yam.	Periya-kulam.	Jakkampatti.		Agraharavalappadi
			Periyakulam town.	Salem ..	Belur.
		Ramnad— Sivaganga.			Kannankurichi.
			Tiruppuvanam.		Kuricheh.
		The Nilgiris.	Kadanad.		Mancarpalaiyam.
	Chinnathadagam.		Ansiyampatti.	Tiruchen-godu.	Pillari.
	Devarayapuram.		Attanurpatti.		Sirauvalappadi.
	Karadampalaiyam.		Attur.		Vercand.
Coimbatore.	Nanjundapuram.		Gangavalli.		Sankari.
	Uppilipalaiyam.	Salem— Attur.	Kalliyanagiri.	South Kanara— Mangalore.	Kavundanpalaiyam
	Vellakkinar.		Lakshmanasamudram.		Mangalore municipality.
	Virapandi.				

B.—Outside the Madras Presidency.

[Infected localities—Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.]

I. MYSORE.

The whole State.

II. BOMBAY.

1. *Northern Division*—
   (*b*) Town—Bombay City.
2. *Central Division*—
   Districts—Nasik, East Khandesh.
3. *Southern Division*—
   Districts—Dharwar and Satara.
4. *Political Charges*—
   States and Agencies—Kathiawar Agency.

Sind—
Karachi Town.

Punjab—
Attock Rawalpindi District.

III. BIHAR AND ORISSA.

Districts—Dharbanga, Gaya, Patna, Purnea, Saran and Shahabad.

IV. BURMA.

(*a*) Districts—Amherst, Henzada, Katha, Insein, Prome, Meiktila, Thayawaddy and Toungoo.
(*b*) Towns—Bassein and Moulmein.
(*c*) Towns and parts—Maymyo, Moulmein and Rangoon.

V. UNITED PROVINCES.

Districts—Allahabad, Azamgarh, Ballia, Basti and Gorakpur.

VI. THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Districts—Akola Division, Narsinghpur, Nagpur, Seoni and Jubbulpore
Town—Jubbulpore.

VII. COORG.

Towns—Gonicoppal and Suntoopps.

VIII. HYDERABAD STATE.

Hyderabad City and Suburbs, Baichur and Usmanabad.

No. 1134.—Under section 364 (*a*) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, the Government direct that the term of office of the councillors of the Villupuram municipality holding office

under the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, shall expire on 9th December 1921 and that the councillors newly appointed and elected for the said municipality under the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, shall come into office on the same date.

No. 1135.— Application of the Chittoor District Board for a loan of Rs. 13,000 from Government under the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1914.

1. The work for which the loan is required and an estimate of the cost of the work	Constructing a causeway across the Bahuda river at mile 19/6 of Madanapalle-Pileru road near Chittapalli village. Estimated cost Rs. 11,200. Constructing a causeway across the Pinchanadhi at mile 5/5 of Madanapalle-Pileru road near Pileru railway station. Estimated at Rs. 12,600.
2. The amount which it is proposed to borrow	Rs. 12,000 (Rs. 6,000 for each work).
3. The fund on the security of which it is proposed to borrow.	District Board funds
4. The law under which the said fund is levied, received or held.	The Madras Local Boards Act, 1920.
5. (1) The dates within which the moneys is to be borrowed, (2) the amount of instalments, if any, in which it is proposed to receive the loan, (3) the date within which the first instalment is to be taken and (4) the years in which it is intended to take the other instalments.	The amount will be taken in one instalment in 1921-22.
6. The rate of interest at which it is proposed to borrow ..	Seven and a half per cent
7. The term of years for which the money is to be borrowed and the method by which it is to be repaid.	The loan will be repaid in thirty equal annual instalments of Rs. 1,016.
8. A detailed account of the revenue and expenditure of the local authority for the three last preceding years.	Attached hereto.
9. All existing prior charges upon the funds of the local authority.	Balance of loan sanctioned in G.O. No. 817 L., dated 31st March 1920, for the construction of a combined office for the District Board and its engineer—Rs. 9,813.

Statement showing the financial position of the Chittoor District Board from 1918-19 to 1920-21.

Particulars.	Actuals, 1918-19.	Actuals, 1919-20.	Actuals, 1920-21
Receipts.			
Opening balance ..	Rs. 83,834	Rs. 85,012	Rs. 86,731
Local rates —			
Local rates	80,301	84,555	73,778
Interest —			
Educational purposes	Nil	Nil	Nil
Medical purposes	Nil	Nil	Nil
For other purposes	32	825	856
On arrears of revenue	744	846	210
Total ..	776	1,671	766
Education —			
High schools	8,138	11	
Contribution from Government	6,309	261	4,078
Total ..	14,447	272	4,078
Medical —			
Contributions —			
From Government	..	14	..
Total ..	..	14	..
Scientific and other minor departments —			
Veterinary receipts	..	10	..
Contributions from Government	901	734	931
Total ..	901	744	931
Miscellaneous —			
Sale of old stores and materials	107	4	8
Miscellaneous endowed institutions	60	57	40
Unclaimed deposits	17	66	11
Fees and fines	28	27	21
Sundry receipts	1	61	3,005
Total ..	211	203	3,084
Civil works —			
Tolls at ferries and roads	35,881	33,330	35,146
Sale of stores and materials	2,304	261	128
Sale-proceeds of avenue clippings, trees, grass, etc. ..	7,750	8,302	11,796
Miscellaneous	331	928	156
Contributions from Government	1,08,497	74,747	62,582
Other contributions	8,340	248	128
Total ..	1,63,097	2,18,882	1,09,981
Total income excluding opening balance ..	2,07,727	2,14,497	1,90,318

Particulars.	Actuals, 1919–1920.	Actuals, 1919–1920.	Actuals, 1920–1921.
Charges	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Interest on loans—			
On account of current year	* 676	830	695
Other items	..	2	..
Total	675	832	684
Administration—			
Office establishment	2,796	2,938	3,078
Office contingencies	318	139	317
Total	3,114	3,077	3,395
Education—			
Maintenance and Management	..	..	..
Training and special schools	328	653	611
High schools	16,991	4,225	208
Scholarships	1,472	1,441	1,512
Other contributions	20	20	20
Total	18,813	8,139	2,351
Medical—			
General Medical establishment	2,347	2,537	2,541
Hospitals and Dispensaries	4,059	2,558	1,809
Vaccination establishment charges	811	818	1,053
Plague charges	2,791	508	828
Contributions to Government	..	1,213	1,258
Total	9,718	7,413	10,050
Minor Department—			
Veterinary charges	1,294	1,488	1,852
Superannuation and Pensions—			
Pensions	— 1,487	872	222
Gratuities		144	..
Contributions to Government	1,121	1,359	1,828
Other contributions	2,257	1,724	5,324
Total	2,091	3,599	7,374
Stationery and Printing—			
Stationery supplied from central stores	1,181	663	859
Printing	865	396	5,766
Total	1,886	1,648	1,427
Miscellaneous—			
Other Petty Establishment charges	57	..	..
Miscellaneous	13	56	74
Contributions to Government	3,800	193	..
Other contributions	40	40	40
Total	3,910	345	114
Civil works—			
Buildings—			
Original works	2,491	852	875
Repairs	85	866	831
Communications—			
Original works	34,540	76,289	48,862
Repairs	65,968	67,047	1,15,927
Other works of improvement	2,877	2,435	2,778
Establishment and contingencies	22,583	23,547	24,197
Tools and plant	110	249	1,350
Miscellaneous	..	8	..
Contribution to Government	..	..	..
Other contributions	98	148	148
Total	1,30,652	1,75,473	1,97,215
Contributions from one fund to another through allotment	47,918	49,781	43,668
Total expenditure	3,28,240	3,43,867	3,65,218
Opening balance	58,534	95,012	* 86,791
Receipts	2,57,727	2,14,997	1,90,518
Total	3,11,261	3,10,009	2,77,307
Expenditure	2,16,248	2,42,857	2,62,218
Balance	95,012	* 86,152	14,957
Amount of special grants included in the balance	64,644	37,991	12,933

* The difference is due to transfer of certain amounts under Debt Heads to Service Heads as per new accounts, etc.

No. 1236.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 303 (2) (b) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, the Government make the following alterations in the rules for the preparation of electoral rolls for the election of Municipal Councillors published in Notification No. 953 on pages 505 to 508 of Part I A of *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 12th October 1920, as amended by

Notification No. 248 published on page 143 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 8th March 1921 :—

For rule 7 (*a*) *substitute* the following :—

7 (*a*) For each electoral roll in a municipality there shall be constituted a revising authority consisting of the chairman and two non-official gentlemen to be nominated by the Collector of the district. The chairman shall act as president. The functions of the revising authority shall cease as soon as it passes orders on the electoral roll for which it was constituted.

ERRATA.

In Notification No. 1110 published on page 657 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 28th November 1921, regarding prohibition of pilgrimage to the ensuing Kozhugai festival and of the holding of the cattle fair at Tiruvannamalai, *for* '28th November to 7th December 1921' *substitute* '28th November to 14th December 1921'.

In Notification No. 642 published at page 518, Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 13th September 1921, relating to the acquisition of land for a school building in Kuttalam—

For "Ryotwari, dry, No. 137-10, belonging to Krishna Padayachi" *read* "Byotwari, dry, No. 137-3, belonging to Krishna Padayachi"; and *for* "Minor inam, dry, No. 160-1, bounded on the north by Nos. 157-1 B and 159-1" *read* "Minor inam, dry, No. 160-1, bounded on the north by Nos. 157-3 and 158".

In Notification No. 829 published at page 378, Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 10th August 1920, relating to the acquisition of land for a sanitary lane in the Kumbakonam municipality—

(1) *For* 'T.S. Nos. 47 and 49 and 1,181 square feet,' being the southern and western boundaries of and the area proposed to be taken up in T.S. No. 49, *read* 'T.S. Nos. 47 and 48, and block 3 and T.S. No. 46 and 1,348 square feet,' respectively.

(2) *For* 'Special Land Acquisition officer' appearing at the top of the notification, *read* 'Revenue Divisional Officer, Kumbakonam'.

(3) *For* '5,819' being the total extent of land in square feet proposed for acquisition in the notification, *read* '1,967'.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

No. 1137.—Under section 5 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government hereby declare that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·30 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a Local Fund road; and, under sections 6 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Guntur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Guntur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Guntur district, Guntur taluk, Perecherla village.

	Acres.
Dry, ser, S. No. 332 B-1, belonging to (1) Boggampady Venkata Reddi, son of Ayyala Reddi, (2) Doggampady Koti Reddi, son of Rami Reddi, (3) Doggampady Krishna Reddi, son of Peddajogi Reddi and (4) Doggampady Ayyala Reddi being minor represented by his guardian No. (1), bounded on the north by S. No. 331 A; east by S. No. 333 B, south by S. No. 349; west by S. No. 428	0·30

No. 1138.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government hereby declare that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·19 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the formation and improvement of the road from 10-4 of road No. 84 to Kottaimedu, hamlet of Kallanai village, Nilakottai taluk, Madura district; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar of Nilakottai is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Nilakottai, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Madura district, Nilakottai taluk, Kallanai village.

	Acres.
Wet, R.S. No. 250-1 A, belonging to Karuppana Kone, bounded on the north by No. 250-3; east and south by No. 250-6 B; west by Nos. 250-3 and 312-4 A	0 13
Wet, No. 312-3 A, belonging to Karuppana Kone, bounded on the north by No. 312-1; east by No. 311-2; south and west by No. 312-2 B	0 ·1
Wet, No. 312-4 A, belonging to Muthu Kone, bounded on the north by No. 312-1; west by No. 250-5 A; south by No. 312-4 B; east by No. 312-3	0·07
Total ..	0 19

No. 1139.—Under section 5 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government hereby declare that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·01 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for storing road materials required for the Manjeshwar town roads; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Stationary Deputy Tahsildar of Kasaragod is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Stationary Deputy Tahsildar of Kasaragod, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

South Kanara district, Kasaragod taluk, No. 18. Hosabettu village.

	ACRE.
Dry, S. No. 43-1, belonging to Fakrudin Bazi, son of Bayt Bazi, bounded on the north by S. No. 46-1 A; east by S. No. 43-2, south and west by S. No. 54-4	0·01

No. 1140.—Under section 5 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government hereby declare that the land mentioned below and measuring 27 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a rubbish depot for Suramangalam Union Board; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Salem, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Salem, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Salem district, Salem taluk, Suramangalam village.

	CENTS.
Nearly dry, patta No. 23-1-B, bawging to (1) Vellan, (2) Kellan, (3) Chengarayan, (4) Pallamma, (5) Ruthu, (6) Pattappan, (7) Arumugam, (8) Muthuthu and (9) Kattan. [*Note.*—(1) to (3) are brothers, (6) to (9) are brothers and sons of (4); (7) (grandson), (8) Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar, (9) Ramanada Mudaliyar, (3) Pennaswami and (4) Sheri Ammal]. [*Note.*—(3) and (2) are brothers, (4) is the wife of (3)], bounded on the north by S. Nos. 20 and 14, east by S. No. 22; south by S. No. 23-1 A; west by S. No. 25 ..	27

B. RAMA RAO,
Under Secretary to Government in charge.

NOTIFICATIONS BY COLLECTORS, ETC.

With reference to rule 11 of the transitory provisions in Schedule X of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the President, District Board, Anantapur, appoints the following members to the Penukonda Taluk Board:—

M.R.Ry. Mudla Veera Gowda Garu.
" Chikka Basanna Garu.
" Venkata Reddi Garu of Venkatareddipalli.
Janab T. Kasimkhan Sahib Bahadur.
Sahadar Hussain Khan Sahib Bahadur.

Anantapur District Board's Office,
23rd November 1921.

P. KESAVA PILLAI,
President.

Under rule 11 (1) of Schedule X of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the President, District Board, Cuddapah, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. Madiga Ramaswami Garu of Pottipadu Jammalamadugu taluk, as a member of the Jammalamadugu Taluk Board.

Cuddapah District Board's Office,
19th November 1921.

T. M. NARASIMHA ACHARIYAR,
President.

Under rule 8 of the rules for the election of members of district boards by taluk boards, M.R.Ry. S. Kanagasundram Pillai Avergal is deemed to have been elected as a member of the Madura District Board by the Dindigul taluk board.

Dindigul Taluk Board's Office,
27th November 1921.

C. PONNUSWAMI NAYUDU,
President.

Under rule 8 of the rules for the election of members of district boards by taluk boards M.R.Ry. Edula Rami Reddi Garu has been duly elected as a member of the Kurnool District Board by the Markapur Taluk Board.

Markapur Taluk Board's Office,
26th November 1921.

B. BASAPPA,
President.

Under section 12 (5) of the Madras Local Boards Act, XIV of 1920, M.R.Ry. Pentareddi Chinnapparedi Garu is elected Vice-President of the Taluk Board, Sattenapalle, Guntur district.

Sattenapalle Taluk Board's Office,
1st December 1921.

P. LAKSHMAYYA,
President.

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar Avergal is declared to have been duly elected as Chairman of the Bellary Municipal Council.

Bellary Municipal Office,
1st December 1921.

P. SIVA RAO,
Chairman.

Under section 12 (1) of the District Municipalities Act V of 1920 and rule 11 (2) of the rules for the election of chairmen and vice-chairmen of municipal councils—

(i) Muhammad Raza Sahib Bahadur, B.A., is deemed to have been elected as Chairman, Guntur municipality.

(ii) M.R Ry. Nadimpalli Seetharamayya Pantulu Garu is deemed to have been elected as Vice-Chairman, Guntur municipality.

MUHAMMAD RAZA SAHIB,
Chairman.

Guntur Municipal Office,
28th November 1921.

Under rule 7 (1) of the rules for the election of Municipal Councillors, M.R Ry. K. Sundaresa Ayyar Avargal has been duly elected as a Councillor of the Kodaikanal municipality.

K. N. AYYA AYYAR,
Chairman.

Kodaikanal Municipal Office,
25th November 1921.

Under section 52 (3) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, V of 1920, M.R.Ry. Arumugam Chettiyar Ramalingam Chettiyar Avargal has been unanimously elected as Vice-Chairman of the Tirupur municipality.

K. S. RAMASWAMI GOUNDAR,
Chairman.

Tirupur Municipal Office,
30th November 1921.

Under section 12 (3) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, and rule 11 (1) of the rules for the election of chairmen and vice-chairmen of municipal councils, M.R Ry. Palaniappa Tevar Ratnavelu Tevar Avargal is declared to have been duly elected as Vice-Chairman of the Trichinopoly municipality.

P. KHALIF-UL-LAH,
Chairman.

Trichinopoly Municipal Office,
1st December 1921

Under section 12 (1) of Act V of 1920, Khan Sahib Syed Devan Abdur Razak Sahib Bahadur, M.I.C., has been duly elected as Chairman of the Udumalpet municipality.

S. D. A. RAZAK,
Chairman

Udumalpet Municipal Office,
28th November 1921.

The undersigned hereby notifies that under section 12 (1) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 and rule 11 (1) of the rules for the election of chairmen and vice-chairmen of municipal councils M.R.Ry. N. Ranganayakulu Pantulu Garu has been duly elected as Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Council, Vizagapatam.

M. KAMAYYA,
Chairman.

Vizagapatam Municipal Office,
28th November 1921.

M.R.Ry. W. Vijiaraghava Mudaliyar Avargal, M.L.C., and M.R.Ry. W. M. Ramalinga Mudaliyar Avargal has been re-elected as Chairman and Vice-Chairman, respectively, of Walajapet municipality.

W. VIJIARAGAVA MUDALIYAR,
Chairman.

Walajapet Municipal Office,
30th November 1921.

Under section 105 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the District Board of Ramnad hereby notifies that with effect from 1st April 1922 new toll gates shall be opened at the places noted below:—

1. (1) At the 27th mile 1st furlong of road No. 8 (Chookkudi to Tondi), west of Sivaganga.
(2) At the 29th mile 1st furlong of the same road, east of Sivaganga.
(3) At the 1st mile 7th furlong of road No. 12 (Sivaganga to Mahur), north-west of Sivaganga.

Payment of toll at any one of the above gates shall clear carriages, etc., at the other gates in any one period of 24 hours counted from sunrise to sunrise.

2. (1) At the 59th mile 5th furlong of road No. 8 (Chookkudi to Tondi), west of Tiruvadanai.
(2) At the 60th mile 5th furlong of the same road, east of Tiruvadanai.

Payment of toll at any one of these two gates shall clear carriages, etc., at the other gates in any one period of 24 hours counted from sunrise to sunrise.

3. At the 37th mile 4th furlong of road No. 1 (Madura to Tirupattur), west of Tirupattur.

Payment of toll at this gate shall clear carriages, etc., at the other gates now existing on roads Nos. 1, 9 and 18 around Tirupattur in any one period of 24 hours counted from sunrise to sunrise.

4. (1) At the 71st mile 7th furlong of road No. 9 (Singampunari to Vattanam), west of Devakottai.
(2) At the 73rd mile 3rd furlong of the same road, east of Devakottai.
(3) At the 9th mile 6th furlong of road No. 7 (Sarugani to Devakottai), south of Devakottai.

Payment of toll at any one of these gates shall clear carriages, etc., at the other gates in any one period of 24 hours counted from sunrise to sunrise.

5. (1) At the 1st mile 3rd furlong of road No. 19 (Karaikudi to Pudukottai), north-west of Kanadukathan.
(2) At the 2nd mile 4th furlong of the same road, north-east of Kanadukathan.
(3) At the 3rd mile 3rd furlong of the same road south east of Kanadukathan.
(4) At the 10th mile 5th furlong of road No. 19-A (Kottaiyur to Sakkottai), east of Pudunayal.

Payment of toll at any one of these gates shall clear carriages, etc., at the other gates in any one period of 24 hours counted from sunrise to sunrise.

2 Under the provision of the same section the District Board further declares that the existing gates at Sarugani at miles 47/5 and 49/6 of road No 8 (Chockkudi to Tondi) shall be abolished with effect from 1st April 1922.

Ramnad District Board's Office,
Madura, 27th November 1921.

R. RAJA RAJESWARAN,
President.

Under section 30 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, it is hereby notified with the approval of the District Board of Tanjore, that the Nagapatam Taluk Board shall be divided into 18 electoral circles as detailed below and each circle shall return one member:—

NAGAPATAM TALUK.

I. Nagapatam—Polling Station—Nagapatam.

17 Vaipar.	28 Ottur	34 Andanapet,	92 Velangani.
18 Thiruvathurai-mangalam.	37 Vengadangal.	35 Pappacoil.	—
19 Aluar	33 Nagore	36 Vaithikpoyyur.	18 villages.
	34 Nagapatam.	91 Tharikpoyyur.	—

II. Sikkil—Polling Station—Sikkil.

20 Asaimangalam.	29 Perumkadambanur.	36 Sikkil.	40 Padmthal.
24 Thennangalam.	31 Sangamangalam.	37 Peruvali.	—
26 Kakur	32 Palayur	40 Aburandari.	16 villages.
28 Vadagarai.	35 Iva alur,	41 Tiruvenkanangadi.	—
35 Vadagudi.	37 Ponnoscheri	91 Akangudi.	

III. Kuthur—Polling Station—Kuthur.

10 Adiyakkamanga-lam.	21 Agarakottaiyur.	58 Semangalam.	70 Tuppayur
11 Kallicadi.	24 Kuravana gudi.	66 Sundalur.	71 Indiramangalam.
12 Thondamadevi.	42 Kivalur	67 Kathur	—
22 Eravanji.	43 Kuruthi.	69 Pattamangalam.	16 villages.
	44 Ashipidiyur.	98 Vadakkalathur	—

IV. Tiruvalur—Polling Station—Tiruvalur.

1 Thandalai	7 Pallivarmangalam.	16 Sadappur.	48 Pallvalam.
2 Vijayapuram.	8 Pallavanbhadi.	18 Sirugudi.	—
3 Tiruvalur South.	9 Sundaravilagam.	46 Alivalam	16 villages.
4 Tiruvalur North.	13 Odambadi,	47 Venkateswara-puram.	—
5 Kilakavathangadi.	16 Palayavalam.		
6 Ramagai.			

V. Tiruvaiyur—Polling Station—Tiruvaiyur.

49 Perungudi.	58 Sulamallur	89 Pudupathur.	114 Punnavasi.
50 Kalyanambadevi.	59 Kaduvangudi.	91 Sigur.	—
51 Kilakothangudi	67 Thiruvaiyur.	93 Andagudi.	18 villages.
52 Namakanangalam.	98 Kalyanasundara-puram	94 Manalur.	—
53 Mangudi		95 Kathirkoli.	
54 Vadagarai.	99 Thuppalanayakiyar	111 Kandiyur.	

VI. Pillaiam—Polling Station—Pillaiam.

62 Kunthangudi.	102 Manalur.	113 Padur	116 Thirumanur
74 Veeranai	105 Sankaranayar.	110 Tirukkaravayal.	124 Tirukkavalur,
78 Arukkudi.	107 Adanangalam	110 Kaniyalathur.	125 Vallam,
100 Meharur	108 Thiruvarudur.	117 Vellivoyal.	—
102 Vadakkupanayur.	109 Vanjiyur	118 Kargudi.	15 villages.
103 Sattiyakudi	110 Vaigalchangudi.	119 Aankudi.	—
104 Kilangudi.	112 Agastiampalliam	120 Thekkupanayur.	

VII. Embalamchadevi—Polling Station—Embalamchadevi.

72 Irukkai.	80 Mathanur	98 Palakorichi.	127 Innur.
73 Thenur.	83 Agaramthur.	99 Vayanjeri	131 Kila ur.
76 Vanisalur	84 Orathur	121 Kuttangudi	132 Muttamanallur.
77 Embalamchadevi	89 Kandathi.	122 Mudapparam.	—
78 Agalangan.	96 Olia hattur.	123 Sulavalakkaral.	31 villages.
79 Vadagacheri.	97 Thandalapadi.	125 Valakkarai.	—

VIII. Tirupundi—Polling Station—Tirupundi west.

87 Karavalangudi.	95 Shalanidyapuram.	124 Kilapungal.	137 Vandamavadi.
88 Yadavur.	128 Vennangheri.	134 Tirupundi Melacotta.	138 Vettakkarairayan.
90 Sirumathanur.	129 Karupidugal South.	136 Tirupundi Kilacotta.	—
92 Pattapanampuram.	130 Karupidugal North.		15 villages.
93 Talayamadi.	133 Karuppalur.		—

NANNILAM TALUK.

IX. Vidaiyapuram—Polling Station—Vidaiyapuram.

1 Vayalur.	7 Sambojirajapuram.	80 Vidaiyapuram.	89 Sarganeswara-puram.
2 Paivakkarai.	8 Vadagudi.	81 Mannampallam.	90 Kadalangadi.
3 Thiruvilayadaki.	9 Karugudi.	87 Maruthurkudi.	91 Padukkadi.
4 Andiyur.	10 Thevanambalpuram.	88 Thattuvan	—
5 Vilagam	17 Ayyanpet.	94 Adhanur Uthadai	21 villages.
6 Velimedumbur.	79 Alambar	98 Kandalur.	—

X. *Kilvanguli (Pillar)—Polling Station—Pillar.*

14 Kiliyur.
15 Enakkiyur.
16 Alathur.
17 Pandaravadi.
17-1 Thammichiyur.
18 Pokkudi.
19 Kalavangudi.
20 Pillur.
21 Kiranur.
22 Kottanur.
23 Sempuliyur.
24 Perattangudi.
25 Kottiguda.
26 Annacheapuram.
27 Nedungalur.
28 Mukwettanur.
29 Ulavakkuttanam.
30 Valangudi.
31 Kadukkam.
32 Thalaiyur.
33 Panangattangudi.
34 Perilam.
35 Kottur.
36 Karungolam.
37 Kollapuram.
38 Kumarakudi.
39 Manangudi.
37 villages.

XI. *Panthalam—Polling Station—Agrathirumalam.*

11 Kadagakudi.
13 Maharajapuram.
40 Keelthiruvalam.
41 Agrathirumalam.
42 Kangaryanallur.
43 Ambal.
44 Erukkanallur.
45 Kotagudi.
46 Perukkudi.
47 Uhayavedantapuram.
48 Kattangudi.
49 Eyndi.
50 Polagam
60 Mudikondan.
68 Kothavasal.
70 Seruvelur.
71 Kattanur.
72 Marudavanjeri.
73 Alangudi.
76 Nermeli.
20 villages.

XII. *Tittakeri—Polling Station—Tittakeri.*

50 Arumalikavan.
51 Alathur.
52 Kommangalam.
56 Kattamarudi.
64 Sogathamangal.
65 Thanjadagai
66 Pandaravadai.
67 Sedamangal.
68 Edayathangudi.
144 Tirumangal.
145 Sekal.
146 Marangoe
147 Eswanjeri.
148 Thillaikeri
149 Agrahonagai.
160 Panangudi.
161 Uthamasolapuram.
162 Narimanam.
163 Uppumangapuram.
164 Kallidam
166 Thavayiyur.
166 Nakkapal.
167 Perichanamangalam.
168 Kottarakudi.
24 villages.

XIII. *Tiruttanmapuram—Polling Station—Tiruttanmapuram.*

80 Eidavangalam.
81 Keruvadi
82 Thirupangalur.
83 Kayattur
86 Madirimangalam.
87 Pattagaram
130 Adalaiyur.
131 Ennangudi.
132 Vadagaral.
134 Kerandimangalam.
135 Thenkarai.
136 Sekal.
137 Virkudi.
137 Pillaki.
138 Kritai.
139 Tirukkanapuram.
140 Padainr.
141 Padmur.
142 Thirunangallangudi.
143 Padukkudi.
149 Kilathanjavur.
160 Thirupayathangudi,
161 Kaiyaya.
162 Valkudi.
24 villages

XIV. *Nannilam—Polling Station—Nannilam.*

86 Savanallur.
87 Thathankudi
75 Seruvalangal.
76 Nallatanagudi.
97 Vadagudi.
79 Achuthamangalam.
84 Valkai
112 Sirgamur.
113 Srivanchiyam.
114 Pangalam.
116 Vadivadangam,
116 Parathiyur.
117 Kaikapur.
160 Thattakkimalai.
121 Sellipperi.
122 Kilkudi.
123 Nannilam.
124 Anaikappam.
125 Kuvalakkal.
126 Mahalanjeri.
127 Mukkamangalam.
153 Thrukkandeswaram.
129 Panangudi.
132 Vinalur.
24 villages.

XV. *Tirukkannamangai—Polling Station—Tirukkannamangai.*

118 Semmangudi.
119 Tevangudi.
163 Sankkudi
161 Kangalanjeri.
209 Vadamattalai.
160 Perumbugalur.
197 Elavangarkudi.
168 Kattur.
169 Nilakudi.
110 Nagakudi.
111 Mangamudi.
172 Melangudi.
173 Kirangudi.
174 Paivanallur.
175 Vedaranyam.
176 Tirukkannamangai.
177 Agrathirumallur.
178 Ammiyappan.
179 Manakkal.
180 Arapavanangudi.
192 Engan.
217 Anaikadapadi.
22 villages.

XVI. *Kanguduthirumittam—Polling Station—Kangudutirumittam.*

201 Valavanallur.
202 Pallur.
203 Viswanadapuram.
204 Mangudi.
205 Kalattur.
206 Thirukkavanal.
221 Mannyam.
208 Nalloore.
209 Perumalagaram.
210 Srikrishnakottagam.
211 Uthandi.
212 Azpur
213 Ayikudi.
214 Attiakamangalam.
215 Nallavagudi.
216 Mukthartanathikoottam.
217 Vidyapuram
218 Thittaimuttam.
219 Mekanathanallur
220 Kangudathanamittham.
221 Pazhiyur.
190 Ezukkattur.
223 Ramalingapuram,
224 Kulikkarai.
228 Thingarayapuram.
226 Kavanur.
229 Perundarayudi.
229 Davathankallur.
24 villages.

XVII. *Kidaval—Polling Station—Kidaval.*

94 Situdi.
97 Sirukalathur.
98 Adipalayur.
99 Kadaval.
100 Kanayapalayur.
100 Mela Adikkamangalam
107 Uthirangudi.
108 Manjakkudi.
109 Annur.
110 Aburakkai.
101 Manapparavai.
102 Akattiriyapur.
104 Mahapalayur.
105 Thirukkudi.
106 Elayur
107 Thirukkalambur
109 Sulur
199 Kannangkudi.
203 Akkaracheruvathu.
13 villages.

XVIII. *Sengalipuram—Polling Station—Sengalipuram.*

88 Pidakkamangalam.
87 Melatanagalli.
92 Kandamangalam
93 Erainjanampuram,
96 Sulipanchari.
98 Perthiyan.
108 Perumangalam.
101 Annavasal.
102 Sengalipuram.
103 Panukkudi.
104 Elandi.
106 Perumbanayur
108 Nedungari.
101 Vadavur.
109 Narumangalam.
110 Thiruvidaikari,
110 Thirupaddiyam.
111 Sedikipuram.
141 Kapparamangalam.
134 Kottappur.
135 Kilapalayur.
31 villages.

Nagapatam Taluk Board's Office,
17th November 1921.

A. K. G. AHMED THAMBI MARICAIR,
President.

Under section 48 of the Madras Local Boards Act XIV of 1920 and with the approval of the Malabar District Board, the Taluk Board of Palghat hereby notifies that its total and elective strength shall be twenty and fifteen respectively and the number of members to be returned by each circle shall be as shown below :—

(1) Parli	2	(4) Kuzhalmannam	3
(2) Palghat town	2	(5) Akathur	3
(3) Elapulli	2	(6) Kollengode	3

Palghat Taluk Board's Office,
2nd December 1921.

F. L. BRIGSTOCKE,
President.

Under section 50 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, and with the approval of the District Board, Malabar, the Taluk Board of Walluvanad hereby notifies that its total and elective strength shall be 20 and 15 respectively and the number of members to be returned by each circle as shown below :—

Name of electoral circle.	Number of members to be returned by each circle.	Name of electoral circle.	Number of members to be returned by each circle
1. Perintalmanna	2	4. Mannarghat	3
2. Mankada	2	5. Ottapalam	3
3. Pattambi	2	6. Sreekrishnapuram	3

Walluvanad Taluk Board's Office,
1st December 1921.

O. M. NARAYANA NAMBUDIRIPAD,
President.

The Union Board, Kalyandrug, has at its meeting held on 22nd October 1921 divided the Union of Kalyandrug into seven wards with the number of candidates noted against it :—

Ward number.	Names of street.	Number of candidates.	Ward number.	Names of street.	Number of candidates.
1.	Fort of Kalyandrug and Rayandrug road street	2	5.	Boyagery in west Voddar's street and Boyagari in east.	1
2.	Bazaar street and Daisly street.	1	6.	Taluk office street, Muhammadan street and Madiga street ..	1
3.	Kalemah, Kumala and Washerman's street	1	7.	Nessy street on north and Pulagery	2
4.	Bhavy Ennappa and Nessy street in south	1			

Kalyandrug Union Board's Office,
25th November 1921.

M. CHAGAPPA,
President.

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Part I-B.—Educational.

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LAW DEPARTMENT.

(Education.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, November 10, 1921.

No. 471.—*Rule* 32 *of the Grant-in-Aid Code.*—(i) In line 5, after the word 'scholarships' and before the word 'or' *insert* the following :—

"Or fee concessions in excess of 10 per cent of the fee income reckoned at standard rates."

(ii) *Add* the following to the end of the rule :—

"The scheme for the award of scholarships and fee concessions should receive the approval of the Director of Public Instruction."

Fort St. George, November 30, 1921.

No. 472.—In notification No. 104, dated 12th March 1921, constituting a District Educational Council for the district of Kistna and published at page 294 of Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 16th March 1921, and as subsequently amended—

(i) In paragraph (ii) *insert* the following :—

"Canadian Baptist Mission, Kistna .. .. 1"
"American Evangelical Lutheran Mission, Kistna .. .. .. 1"

(ii) In the sub-total and grand total *for* "20" and "27" *substitute* "22" and "29" respectively.

(iii) Notification No. 296, dated 13th June 1921, published at page 934 of Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 21st June 1921, is cancelled.

Fort St. George, December 2, 1921.

No. 473.—Under the Indian Universities Act, 1904, section 10, the Chancellor of the University of Madras is pleased to nominate the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Annapa Parasuramadas Patwa Gare to be an Ordinary Fellow of the Madras University.

P. C. DUTT,
Acting Secretary to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

- POSTING.

MADRAS EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

Mr. Seton Andrew Steele, Principal, Government College, Mangalore, and acting Assistant Inspector of Schools, Salem, to be Assistant Inspector of Schools, Salem, with effect from 1st October 1921.

R. LITTLEHAILES,
Director of Public Instruction.

Madras, 29th November 1921.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

EXAMINATION FOR THE AWARD OF CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY TO PERSONS QUALIFIED TO TEACH IN SCHOOLS FOR PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE (BLIND, DEAF AND DUMB) CHILDREN, MARCH 1922

It is hereby notified that the above examination will be held in March 1922.

2. The examination will be open to teachers who have satisfactorily undergone an approved course of training and to those who have been for some years successfully teaching defective children, and will be conducted by a Board of Examiners constituted for the purpose. It will be held at such places and on such dates as will be notified in due course.

3. Candidates should submit their applications for admission to the examination so that they may reach this office on or before the 25th January next. No printed copies of the application form are available.

4. Candidates should make out their applications in the following form and applications which are defective in any particular will not be accepted :—

Application for admission to the Examination for the Award of Certificates of Competency to persons qualified to teach in schools for physically defective (blind, deaf and dumb) children.

1. Candidate's name (in full). [The word *female* should be added in the case of female candidates.]
2. Name of father or guardian.
3. Address (in full).
4. Class of community to which candidate belongs. [The candidate will have to enter Brahman, Non-Brahman Caste Hindu, Panchama, Muhammadan, Indian Christian, Eurasian or European, as the case may be.]
5. Age. _____ years.
6. Place at which candidate desires to be examined.
7. Name of school in which candidate underwent a course of training.*
8. Period of training referred to in column 7 (from month and year to month and year).*
9. Name of school in which candidate taught physically defective children.*
10. Period of teaching referred to in column 9 (from month and year to month and year).*

*The particular physical defect of the children (blind, deaf and dumb) should be specified in columns 7, 8, 9 and 10.

*Station*_____

*Date*_____ *Signature of candidate.*

I hereby certify that _____ has satisfactorily undergone an approved course of training as specified in columns 7 and 8, successfully taught physically defective children as specified in columns 9 and 10.

*Station*_____

*Date*_____ *Signature of the head of the institution to which the applicant belongs.*

5. Applications should be sent direct to the undersigned, post-paid, and addressed as follows :—

To

The Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations,
Nungambakam, Cathedral, P.O. (Madras).

N.B.—Candidates anxious to assure themselves that their applications have been received should enclose *an addressed post card in their respective applications.* The post-card should bear the sender's address only and no other writing. Such post-cards will be returned to them in due course with the 'received' stamp of the office impressed upon them. No other form of acknowledgment except that required by the postal rules regarding registered covers can possibly be given, nor will any notice be taken of any letter from any candidate inquiring whether his application has been received. *Insufficiently-stamped covers will be rejected.*

6. The names of successful candidates will be arranged in two classes, viz., first class and second class, and published in the *Fort St. George Gazette.*

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 28th November 1921.

TRAINING-SCHOOL LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 1924.

VERNACULAR TEXT BOOKS IN PROSE AND POETRY FOR DETAILED AND NON-DETAILED STUDY.

Notice.

Publishers and authors who are desirous of having their books prescribed for the Secondary or Elementary Higher or Lower Grade of the Training School Leaving Certificate Examination, 1924, should send their books (3 copies of each) to the undersigned on or before the 12th December 1921, with a statement containing the following particulars. None but books approved by the Madras Text-book Committee for *School use* need be sent. Books which are of the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate standard will be suitable for the Secondary grade while those of a lower standard will be required for the Elementary grade:—

1. Title of the book.
   (The word 'Prose' or 'Poetry' or 'Drama' should be added after the entry.)
2. Date and page of the *Fort St. George Gazette* announcing that the book has been approved by the Madras Text-book Committee.
3. Price of the book.
4. Number of copies on hand.
5. Name of publisher.
6. Address of the firm at which copies can be had on payment.
7. Whether the book was prescribed on a previous occasion and if so, for which examination and in what year.

Station———————

Date——————— *Signature and address.*

Publishers and authors whose books are prescribed will receive intimation in due course.

(By order)

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 13th November 1921.

D. A. HORDAY,
Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

CORRIGENDUM.

In the list of successful candidates at the L.T. Degree Examination held in April 1921, published in the Supplement to Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 14th June 1921:—

On page 7, under Trichinopoly—Private Study—

For Register number 175—Subrahmanyam, K.—Methods of Teaching English and Mathematics.

Read—Register number * 175—Subrahmanyan, K.—Methods of Teaching English and Mathematics.

* Signifies success in the special paper in the Methods of Teaching English.

Senate House, 30th November 1921.

ELECTION.

With reference to the vacancy on the Syndicate caused by the resignation of M.R.Ry. P. S. Cheedrasekharam Avergal, B.A., M.D., on the 12th November 1921, Major-General G. G. Giffard, C.S.I., K.H.S., I.M.S., has been nominated for election by the Faculty of Medicine, and no other Fellow willing to serve on the Syndicate has been nominated. It is hereby notified that Major-General G. G. Giffard has been duly elected a member of the Syndicate. The election shall take effect from the date of publication of this notification.

Senate House, 6th December 1921.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The Sankara Parvathy Prize, 1922.

The prize for the year 1922, which may be in the form of money or books and may amount to about Rs. 400 or more, will be awarded by the Syndicate for the best essay or thesis on any topic connected with Ancient Indian History by Graduates in Arts of the University of Madras. The Syndicate may grant a part only of the prize for a thesis not deemed worthy of receiving the whole prize, or may decline to award the prize on the ground of insufficient merit in the thesis submitted. When two or more essays or theses are considered to be of equal merit, the prize will be divided among the authors.

2. All theses or essays should reach the Registrar before the end of February 1922.

3. The essay or thesis should be an original work done by the candidate. The candidate shall indicate by means of foot-note, the sources from which his information is taken, the extent to which he has availed himself of the work of others, the date or bases of his inferences or theories, and the portion of his thesis which he claims as original. He shall further state whether the research has been conducted independently, under any advice or co-operation with others, and in what respects his investigations appear to him to advance the study and knowledge of Ancient Indian History.

4. All essays and theses for University prizes shall be forwarded to the Registrar by the prescribed date by registered post. No essay or thesis shall bear upon it the name of the competitor or anything whereby his identity can be ascertained by the persons to whom it is to be submitted for examination. Each essay or thesis for a University prize shall be headed by a motto or a *non-de-plume* selected by the competitor and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover bearing on the outside the name of the prize and the competitor's motto or *non-de-plume* and containing his name, designation and address and a signed declaration that the essay or thesis has been prepared solely for the purpose of competing for the prize and has not in any manner been previously published. Essays or theses may be printed, typewritten, lithographed or written (but not in the competitor's own hand).

5. The successful thesis will, under the terms of award of the endowment, be published by the University, the exact mode of publication being determined by the Syndicate.

THE MAHARAJA OF TRAVANCORE CURZON PRIZE, 1921.

1. The prize shall be awarded for a thesis on *either* :—

"The scope of field-work in Archæology in South India"

or

"The determination of a minimum (subsistence) wage, for town and country, in South India."

2. All theses should reach the Registrar on or before the 1st February 1922.

3. All essays and theses for University prizes shall be forwarded to the Registrar by the prescribed date by registered post. No essay or thesis shall bear upon it the name of the competitor or anything whereby his identity can be ascertained by the persons to whom it is to be submitted for examination. Each essay or thesis for a University prize shall be headed by a motto or a *non-de-plume* selected by the competitor and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover bearing on the outside the competitor's motto or *non-de-plume* and containing his name, designation and address and a signed declaration that the essay or thesis has been prepared solely for the purpose of competing for the prize and has not in any manner been previously published. Essays or theses may be printed, type-written, lithographed or written (but not in the competitor's own hand).

THE RAMARAYANINGAR PRIZE, 1923.

It is hereby notified that the subject of the work in Telugu for which the prize will be awarded in 1923, is :—

"Principles and methods of taxation with special reference to India."

The following particulars must be noted by the intending competitors :—

(1) *Method of treatment.*—The treatment must be non-technical as far as possible and at the same time scientific. To facilitate verification, reference must be given for all authorities cited.

(2) *Style.*—The style must be simple, unaffected and grammatical. Where technical words are used, their English equivalents should be given within brackets. Special attention must be paid to clearness of exposition as the object of the endowment is to popularise scientific knowledge.

(3) *Length of the work.*—The work, if printed, should cover not less than 100 pages octavo and not exceed 120 pages. This does not include notes and references to authorities and sources.

All competitors should submit their productions so as to be received by the Registrar not later than 1st February 1922. The work should have been prepared solely for the purpose of competing for the prize and should not have been published in any manner previous to submission. Each competitor for the prize must forward with his essay or thesis a declaration that the above conditions have been observed. It is a condition of award that the prize thesis should be published by the successful competitor.

All essays and theses for University prizes shall be forwarded to the Registrar by the prescribed date by registered post. No essay or thesis shall bear upon it the name of the competitor or anything whereby his identity can be ascertained by the persons to whom it is to be submitted for examination. Each essay or thesis for a University prize shall be headed by a motto or a *non-de-plume* selected by the competitor and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover bearing on the outside the competitor's motto or *non-de-plume* and containing his name, designation and address and a signed declaration that the essay or thesis has been prepared solely for the purpose of competing for the prize and has not in any manner been previously published. Essays or theses may be printed, type-written, lithographed or written (but not in the competitor's own hand).

Further particulars regarding the prize will be found at pages 136 and 137 of Volume II of the Calendar, 1921.

The Syndicate has awarded the Sir William Wedderburn Prize to Mr. K. Krishna Rao, B.A. (Honours).

Senate House, 22nd November 1921.

Graduates who were admitted to their several Degrees at the Convocations held in the years 1918 and 1919 are requested to communicate their addresses and to return *at once* to the Registrar *by registered post* their paper diplomas for which they will receive in exchange diplomas on parchment.

Senate House, 23rd November 1921.

SUBJECTS FOR EXAMINATION.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1922.

English, Sanskrit, Marathi, Oriya, Urdu, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kanarese

Selections to be published or announced by the University.

Greek.

Xenophon: Cyropaedia III.

Latin.

Caesar: De Bello Gallico, V. cc. 26-52.
Ovid: Stories from the Metamorphoses (Edited, D. A. Slater, Clarendon Press).

French.

Poèmes Choisis (Edited by R. L. A. du Pontet), Pieces 45-54.
Mme. de Girardin—L'Ile des Marmitons (Macmillans).
X. de Maistre—La Jeune Sibérienne (Blackie).

Arabic.

Nafhatul-Yaman, Chapter I—by Shaikh Ahmad Shirwani.

Persian.

(1) Gulistan of Sadi—Chapters I and VII.
(2) Laali-i-Manzumah.

History.

History of Great Britain and Ireland: The Tudor and Stuart Periods
History of India: Mediaeval India.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1923.

PART I-A.

English.

For detailed study—
Shakespeare: Richard II.
Milton: L'Allegro and Il Penseroso.
Wordsworth: Resolution and Independence.
Tennyson: Oenone, Ulysses, The Lotus Eaters, Sir Galahad.
Lockhart: Life of Scott, abridged by O. L. Reid (The Macmillan Co.).
Representative Classical Essays selected by F. F. Monk (Macmillan & Co.).

For non-detailed study—
G. H Elora: Victorian Worthies (Oxford University Press).
Meadows Taylor: Tara, abridged by H. Martin (Longmans, Green & Co.).

PART I-B.

BOOKS PRESCRIBED FOR NON-DETAILED STUDY.

Marathi.

Moropanté varil Nibandha by V. K. Chiplunkar, B.A.
Gada ela pana Sinha gela by H. N. Apte.
Maratha ani Ingraja by N. C. Kelkar, B.A., LL.B.
} New Kitabkhana, Poona.

Oriya.

Galpa Stalpa: by Phakir Mohana Senapathy.
Subhadra: by Gantamani Mahanty
} Sahitya Press, Cuttack.

Urdu.

Al-Faruq by Shibli—the first half.
Fasana-i-Mubtala by Nazir Ahmad.
} Mujtabai Press, Delhi.

Tamil.

Life of Abraham Lincoln by K. Venkataramna Ayyar (Hindu Educational Trading Co., Kumbakonam).

Gnanamani by K. S. Gopalachariya—M. Adh & Co., Madras, E.
Krishnadéva Rāya by T. Krishnaswami Pavalar, 5 Ulagappa Mudaly Street, Chintadripet, Madras.

Telugu.

Arthashastramu by M. Venkatarangiah, M.A., Vizianagaram
Gautama Buddha Caitramu by K. Kanakamma, Gov. Sc. Girls' School, Triplicane.
Benefits of British Rule by C. Bhaskara Rao Nayudu, B.A., Gov. Translator's Office, Madras
The Story of Beowulf by R. Kesava Pillai, 1, Saravanaperumal Mudali Street, Purasawalkam

Kannada.

Mādhavi Kaṭākṣa by Bharati Sampangirama, Fort, Bangalore City
Maharāṣṭra by M. N. Kamath (Radhakrishna Vilas, Bangalore.).
Julius Caesar—by T. P. Sharma (K. M. Dasa Prabhu & Sons, Car Street, Mangalore).

Malayalam.

Sarvajñatā by Devaki Netyaramma and her sister. (Can be had of Mr. C. S. Sridharan Panikar, Chittoor, Cochin State.)
Benjamin Franklin: Mr. K. Govindan Thampi. (Mr. Thomas Paul, B.A., Vidya Vilasam Press, Trivandrum).

PART II.

GROUPS (i) AND (ii).

Physics and Chemistry.

Books recommended:

Physics:
Rintoul D: Introduction to Practical Physics (Macmillan).
Watson, W: Elementary Practical Physics (Longmans).
Schuster and Lees: Intermediate Course of Practical Physics (Macmillan)
Glazebrook: Hydrostatics, Light and Heat (Cambridge University Press).
Hadley: Magnetism and Electricity for Beginners (Macmillan).

Chemistry:
Smith: Experimental Inorganic Chemistry (Bell).
Shenstone: Elements of Inorganic Chemistry (Arnold).
Partington: Text-books of Inorganic Chemistry (Macmillan).

Reference.
Smith: Introduction to Inorganic Chemistry (Bell)

GROUP (ii).

Books recommended:

Botany.

Thoday: Botany for Senior Students (Cambridge University Press).
P. F. Fyson: Botany for India.
K. Rangachari: Manual of Elementary Botany for India.

Zoology and Physiology.

G. C. Bourne: Comparative Anatomy of Animals, two volumes.
Huxley (revised by Bancroft): Lessons in Elementary Physiology.

GROUP (iii).

Logic.

As a further indication of the scope and standard of the Intermediate Examination, Creighton's "Introductory Logic," Parts I and II, is recommended as a suitable text-book.

Sanskrit.

Daṇḍin: Daśakumāracarita, pūrvapīṭhikā (Nirnaya Sagara Press, Bombay).
Kālidāsa: Kumārasambhava, cantos 1, 2 and 3.
Śrīharṣa: Nāgānanda (Trivandrum Sanskrit Series).

Marathi.

All the extracts of Moropant's poetry from the latest Edition (1918) of Navanita. } New Khimbkhina, Poona.
Bhāṣā ostra by The Rev. N. Tilak. } New Khimbkhina, Poona.
Life of Sambhaji and Rajaram Maharaj—Edited by K. N. Sane, B.A. } New Khimbkhina, Poona.
Candragupta by H. N. Apte. } New Khimbkhina, Poona.
Wāman—Niti and Vairāgya śatakas. } New Khimbkhina, Poona.
Vēṇīsamhara by Parasuram Pant Godbole. } New Khimbkhina, Poona.

Oriya.

Nityabandha by Rajakishor Mohanty (Chandrodaya Press, Cuttack).
Utkal Rutnchitra by Sambhunabu Rai (Sahitya Press, Cuttack).
Arvabela by Chintamani Mohanty Do.
Utkal Laksmi by Gangadhar Mohera Do.
Dhruva Tapasya Natak by Damodar Misra (Mukura Press, Cuttack).

Latin.

Virgil: Æneid I.
Cicero: Pro Archia Poeta.
In Catilinam, I.
Livy: Book V, cc. 1—39.

French.

Poèmes Choisis (Edited by R.L.A. du Pontet), the last sixty pieces.
Corneille—Nicomède.
Erckmann-Chatrian—L'Ami Fritz (Macmillans).

Michaud—La Première Croisade (Macmillans).

Hebrew.

Kings, Hosea, Joel—the whole (S.P.C.K. Depot, Vepery, Madras).

Arabic.

Al-Fakhri, up to the end of the Umayyad Dynasty. } (Ghulam Rasul & Sons, Bhendy Bazaar
Nafhatol-Yeman, Chapter IV only. } Bombay).

Persian.

Diwan-i-Hafiz, from the beginning to the end of Radif Jim (Mujtabai Press, Delhi).
Wazir Khan-i-Lashkaran (S.P.C.K. Press, Madras).

Urdu.

Qand-i-Urdu (Anwar-i-Ahmadi Press, Allahabad).
Nazm-i-Tabatabai—Volume I, pages 134 to the end *omitting Arabic and Persian pieces.* (Asaph Jahi Press, Shah Ali Banda, Hyderabad, Deccan—or, Maulavi Ali Hyder Tabatabai, Balamti Khet, Hyderabad, Deccan).

Tamil.

Poetry:
Selections published by the University.
(1) Nitinerivilakkam, pages 41 to 48.
(2) Naladi, pages 88 to 120.
(3) Nalayira Divyaprabandham, pages 372 to 377.
(4) Tevaram (Sambandhar), pages 393 to 399.
(5) Pularerikuppadai, pages 468 to 485.

Drama:
Rupavati by V. G. Suryanarayana Sastri—("Paridhimarkalaijnan" Book Depot, Kakatope street, Madura).

Prose:
(1) Tamil Essays by T. Chelvakesavaraya Mudaliyar (T. P. Alagan, Perambur, Madras)
(2) Bhatta Bana Carita by R. V. Krishnamacharlyar, Government College, Kumbakonam.

Telugu.

Poetry:
Selections published by the University: Nos. 8, 10, 11, 12, 31 and 50.
Vanakumari by Dewaru Rami Reddi, Pamuraveddipalem, Nellore.

Drama:
Vinodini by Sriram Veerabrahman, Noble College, Masulipatam.

Prose:
(1) Arthasastramu by C. R. Reddi (Vignana Chandrika Mandali, Mount Road, Madras).
(2) Andhra Vyasa by M. Somasekhara Sarma (M. S. Sarma, Rajahmundry).

Kanarese.

Selections published by the University, pages 826 to 875 and 456 to 504.
Giri Mallikarjuna Satakam—by R. Tatachar, M.A. (Karnataka Nandini Office, Nanjangud).
Nala Caritra Nataka—by S. Ayya Sastri (M.S. Rao & Co., Avenue Road, Bangalore City).
Bharatana Bandha Prema—by H. Chidambaraya (Bhakta Bandhu Office, Bangalore City).

Malayalam.

Poetry:
(i) Selections published by the University. (a) Bharatam—Udyoga Parvam, pages 71 to 83 (both inclusive) and (b) Nalacaritam—Third day's play, pages 423 to 440
(ii) Kavya Candrika by S. Parameswara Ayyar (Vidya Vilasam Press, Trivandrum).

Prose:
(1) Kathakramam: K. Janardana Menon, B.V. Book Depot, Trivandrum.
(2) Jivitamahatmyam: A. Gopala Menon (Vidya Vilasam Press, Trivandrum).

B.A DEGREE EXAMINATIONS—1924.

PART I.

English.

(*A*) *Books set for Composition—Non-detailed study:*
E. L. Elias: In Georgian Times (Harrap).
Selected English Short Stories, Second Series (Oxford University Press).
R. L. Stevenson: Dr. Jekyl and Mr. Hyde.

(*B*) *Detailed study:*
1 Shakespeare: A Winter's Tale.
King Lear.
2. Select examples of 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th Cent. Verse.
Spenser: Prothalamion.
Milton: Comus.
Pope: Rape of the Lock.
Wordsworth: On revisiting the Wye above Tintern Abbey, Ode to Duty, Intimations of Immortality.
Browning: Saul.
3. 17th and 18th Cent. Prose.
Sir W. Temple: Essays on Ancient and Modern Learning and of Poetry.
Cowper: Selected letters edited by W. T. Webb.
Burke: Reflections on the French Revolution.
Swift: Battle of the Books.

4. 19th Century Prose :
Carlyle : The Hero as Man of Letters.
M. Arnold : Essays in Criticism, Second series (omitting Essays on Tolstoi and Amiel).
Landor : Imaginary Conversations omitting Metellus and Marius, Marcus Tullius and Quinctus Cicero (Blackie & Son).

PART II.

GROUP (iv).

Logic, Psychology and Ethics.

Text-books recommended :
(1) Creighton's 'Introductory Logic' (especially Part III) and Bosanquet's 'Essentials of Logic.'
(2) Angell's 'Psychology.'
(3) Mackenzie's 'Manual of Ethics.'
Philosophical work prescribed :
(4) Leibnitz's Monadology.

GROUPS (iv), (v) AND (vi).

Languages, other than English.

Sanskrit.

GROUP (iv), 1923 AND 1924.

Kṛṣṇa Miśra : Prabōdha candrōdaya
Chāndōgya-Upaniṣad—Adhyāya, VII.

GROUP (v), 1923 AND 1924.

A A. Macdonell : Vedic Reader, I to VIII hymns (Oxford University Press).
Kālidāsa : Bāghavamśa, cantos IV and VI.
Madhurāvijayam by Gangādēvi, cantos 1 to 4 (copies can be had of Mr. V. Srinivasa Sastri, Archæology Office, Trivandrum).

GROUP (vi) FOR 1923 AND 1924.

(a) A A Macdonell : Vedic Reader, I to VIII.
Aitarēya-brāhmaṇa, VIII, ii, iii (Nirnaya Sagara Press), Bombay.
Gautama Dharma Sūtra, Patna I—Text only Bibliotheca Sanskrita, Government Press, Mysore.
Chāndōgya Upaniṣad, Adhyāya VII.
(b) Kālidāsa : Vikramōrvaśī (Bombay Sanskrit Series).
Kṛṣṇa : Miśra. Prabodha-candrōdaya (Nirnaya Sagara Press).
Bāṇa : Harsacarita Ucchvāsa III (Nirnaya Sagara Press).
Patanjali : Mahābhāṣya I, i, i.
Mahābhārata, Santiparvam, adhyāyas, 177—182 (Madhava Vilas Book Depot).
Madhurāvijayam by Gangādēvi, cantos 1 to 4 (copies can be had of Mr. V Srinivasa Sastri, Archæology Office, Trivandrum).

Related subject.

Early History of India to the beginning of the present era (i.e., Christian era).
Books recommended :—
E. J. Rapson : Ancient India (Camb. Univ. Press).
V. A. Smith : Early History of India.

Marathi.

(1923 and 1924.)

GROUP (iv).

Atmavidyā by Gadbole.
Dr. Bhandarkar's Religious essays

GROUP (v).

Śivachhatrapati's life by Sabhāsada

GROUP (vi).

Yathārtha Dipikā, Chapter I, by Woman (Nirnaya Sāgar Press, Bombay).
Atmavidyā by Gadbole (Dābholkar Series) (New Khabkhana, Bodhwarpeth, Poona).
Dharma par Lēkhanē Vyākhyāne, by Sir R G Bhandarkar (Nirnaya Sagar Press, Bombay).
Jnāneswari, Chapter IX, Ed. by A. M. Kunte (Nirnaya Sagar Press, Bombay)
Śivachhatrapati's life by Sabhāsada (New Khabkhana, Bodhwarpeth, Poona).
Moropant-Brihaddasam, Pūrvārdha, Chapters I, to X (Nirnaya Sagar Press, Bombay).

Related subject

History of the Marathas upto 1720.
Books recommended :
M. G. Ranade : Rise of the Maratha Power.
Grant Duff : History of the Marathas (Calcutta, 1912).

Oriya.

GROUP (iv).

Utkal prakṛti by Sasibhushan Rai: Sahitya Press, Cuttack.
Bhāgavata Ykādaśaskandha by Jagannadha Dass: Printing Co., Cuttack.
Adhyātma Rāmāyana Sundarakānda by Haladhara Dass: Printing Company, Cuttack.

GROUP (v).

Parvati by Radhanath Rai:
Pranayini by Nealakantha Dass: } Students' Store, Satyavadi.
Konarka by Krupasindhu Misra:

GROUP (vi).

Utkal prakṛti by Sasibhushan Rai (Sahitya Press, Cuttack).
Bhāgavata Ykādaśaskandha by Jagannadha Dass (Printing Co., Cuttack).
Pārvati by Radhanath Rai (Students' Store, Satyavadi).
Konarka by Krpasindhu Misra (Students' Store, Satyavadi).
Bhīsma by Aswinikumar Ghose
Prabandha Pārijāsendra, Canto I by Jadumani Mahapatra (Printing Co., Cuttack)
Sarala Dass by Pandit Mrityunjaya Rathe (Sahitya Press, Cuttack).
Kesava Kosli by Markand Dass (Printing Co, Cuttack).

Related subject.

History of Orissa under Native and Mohammadan Rule.
Book recommended:—
W. W. Hunter: Orissa.

Greek

GROUP (iv).

Plato: Phaedrus.

GROUP (v).

Thucydides:—The Sicilian Expedition: Ed. Frost (Macmillans).

GROUP (vi)

Books prescribed:
Homer: Iliad, Book XXII.
Æschylus: Prometheus Vinctus.
Thucydides: Book IV.
Plato: Phaedrus
Sophocles: Antigone.
Books of Reference:
Goodwin (W. W.): Syntax of the Greek Moods and Tenses.
Giles (P.): A Short Manual of Comparative Philology for classical students (1901).
Murray (G. G.): History of Greek Literature (1897).
Jebb: Growth and Influence of Classical Greek Poetry (Macmillans).

Related subject.

History of Greece—the Fifth Century, B.C.

Latin

GROUP (iv).

Cicero: De Natura Deorum

GROUP (v).

Tacitus: Agricola and Germania.

GROUP (vi).

Virgil: Georgics II and Eclogues IV, VI, X.
Horace: Odes II.
Juvenal: Satires I and X.
Livy: Book XXII.
Cicero: De Natura Deorum.
Tacitus: Agricola and Germania.

Related subject.

The History of Rome—the Second Century, B.C.

French.

GROUP (iv).

Fernand Nicolay: L'Esprit de la Taquinerie.

GROUP (v).

de Ségur: La Campagne en Russie.

GROUP (vi).

Corneille: Le Cid.
Molière: Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme.
Specimens of Modern French Prose (Edited by H. F. Eastham, Macmillans).
Sainte Beuve: Franklin et Chesterfield.
Fernand Nicolay: L'Esprit de la Taquinerie.
de Ségur: La Campagne en Russie.

Related subject.

European History, 1815–1871 .

Hebrew.

GROUP (vi).

Job, Nehemiah, and Micah. The whole.
Psalms 1–41.
} S.P.C.K. Depot, Vepery, Madras.

Related subject.

The Age of the Maccabees.

Arabic.

GROUP (iv).

Tahafutul-Falasifa by Al-Ghazzali.
Saba Muallaqa. The Qasidas of Imrul-Qays, Tarafa and Zuhayr.
Muqaddima of Ibn Khaldun. First half.
} (Ghulam Rasul & Sons, Bhindi Bazaar, Bombay.)

GROUP (v).

Muqaddima of Ibn Khaldun. First half.
Hamasa-Babul-Hamasa.
} (Ghulam Rasul & Sons, Bhindi Bazaar, Bombay.)

GROUP (vi).

Al-Shir wal-Shuara by Ibn-Qutaybah (Egyptian edition, first 100 pages).
Maqamat-i-Badiu-Zaman al-Hamadhani, first 14 Maqamat, Calcutta edition (Abdul Karim & Sons, Kalootola Street, Calcutta).
Al Hamasah, Babul-Hamasah.
Saba Muallaqa, Qasidas of Antara, Labid and Amr b-Kulthum.
} (Ghulam Rasul & Sons, Bhendy Bazaar, Bombay).

Related language.

Al-Shir wal-Shuara by Ibn-Qutaybah (Egyptian edition, first 100 pages)

Related subject.

The four first Khalifs and the Umayyad Khalifate, excluding Africa and Spain.

Persian.

GROUP (iv)

Akhlaq-i-Jalali. Excluding the chapter on Music
Masnawi Maulana Rumi, First Daftar.
} Newal Kishore Press, Lucknow.

GROUP (v).

Jahankusha-i-Nadiri, the whole.
Siyarul-mutaakhkhirin, first half.
Shah-Nama. Up to (but not including) the Kayanian Dynasty.
} Ghulam Rasul & Sons, Bhendy Bazaar, Bombay.

GROUP (vi)

Majnun Layla by Khasraw': Habibur Rahman Shirwani Aligarh College Book Depot.
Tarikhah-i-nasb—to the end of Shin (Mujtabai Press, Delhi).
Akhlaq-i-Jalali—excluding the discussion on music (Mujtabai Press, Delhi).

Related language.

Akhlaq-i-Jalali (excluding the discussion on music)

Related subject.

The four first Khalifs and the Umayyad Khalifate, excluding Africa and Spain.

Urdu.

GROUP (iv).

Al-Mamun by Shibli.
Ilmul Akhlaq by Karamat Hussain
Diwan-i Mir Taqi Mir. First Diwan.
} (Aligarh College Book Depot, Aligarh).
Mukhtarul Ashar. Part I (S.P.C.K. Depot, Madras).

GROUP (v).

Hayat-i Jawid by Hali.
Diwan-i Zauq. The whole.

GROUP (vi).

Al-Mamun by Shibli—the whole.
Ijaz-i-Ishq, the Zamimah of (Amir Mahal, Madras).
Nazm-i-Tabatabai, first 110 pages ((Azam Jahi Press, Shah Ali Banda, Hyderabad, Deccan).
Taubatun Nasuh by Nasir Ahmad (Mujtabai Press, Delhi)

Related subject.

The Moghal Empire, 1526 to 1605.

Tamil.

GROUP (iv).

Poetry.

Selections published by the University :—
Volume I. (1) Paranâṇûru (1-20), pages 70 to 91.
(2) Tirukkural (Chapters 64-73), pages 193 to 201.
Volume II. Kamberamâiyanam, Kishkindhâṇḍam, pages 107 to 142.

Prose:
1. Kapilar by *N. M.* Venkataswami Nattar, S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
2. History of the Tamil Language by V. G. Suryanarayana Sastri ("Paridhimarkalaijnan" Book Depot, Kakatope Street, Madura).

GROUP (v).
Same as Group (iv).
GROUP (vi).

Poetry:
Selections published by the University.
Volume I.—(1) Paṭṭiruppattu, pages 55 to 59.
(2) Kalittokai, pages 60 to 69.
(3) Porunaṟṟuppaṭai (1-20), pages 70 to 91.
(4) Tirukkuṟaḷ (Chapters 54-75), pages 193 to 201.
Volume II.—(1) Kambarāmāyaṇam, Kiṣkindhā Kāṇḍam, pages 107 to 142.
(2) Inscriptions Nos. 10—20 pages 341 to 381.
Jīvakacintāmaṇi, Govindaiyārilambakam.—(Mahamahopadhyaya V. Swaminatha Ayyar).

Drama:
Māṉavijayam by V. G. Suryanarayana Sastri ("Paridhimarkalaijnan" Book Depot, Kakatope Street, Madura).

Prose:
1. Kapilar by N. M. Venkataswami Nattar, S. P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
2. History of the Tamil Language by V. G. Suryanarayana Sastri ("Paridhimarkalaijnan" Book Depot, Kakatope Street, Madura).

Grammar:
Iṉiyaṉṟakapporuḷ Urai Longmans, Green & Co., Madras.

Telugu.

GROUPS (iv) AND (v)
Same as Group (vi) omitting Appakaviyamu
GROUP (vi).

Poetry:
Selections published by the University: Volume I.—Nos. 7, 10, 11, 13 and 22, and Volume II.—Nos. 28 and 32
Appakaviyamu, Chapter III.

Drama:
Uttararāmacaritramu by V. Venkataraya Sastri. (4, Mallikeswarar street, Madras.)

Prose:
Lives of Telugu Poets: Bhaskara, Ketana and Potana K. Veerasalingam Pantalu, 2nd Edition. (V. Ramaswami Sastrulu & Sons, Madras).
Tikkana Sōmayāji by Chilukuri Veerabhadra Rao, (Sarada Pabhshing House, 135, Mount Road, Madras).

Kanarese

GROUPS (iv) AND (v)

Selections published by the University:—Volume I, pages 353 to 381.—Volume II, pages 179 to 348.
Karṇāṭaka Kavi Caritre—by B. Narasimhachar, M.A., Poets of the 18th Century. (The author, Malleswaram, Bangalore).
Kaiṣṭha Vijaya by B. Krishnappa, M.A. (Maharaja's College, Mysore).
Caṇḍa Kauśika Nāṭaka by Basappa Sastri (M. S. Rao & Co., Bangalore City).

GROUP (vi).

Selections published by the University—Volume I, pages 312 to 381.
Karṇāṭaka Kavi Caritre by B. Narasimhachar, M.A. Volume II, pages 179 to 348. (The author, Malleswaram, Bangalore).
Indra Kīla Vijaya Nāṭaka by M. Sitarama Sastri. (M. S. Rao & Co., Bangalore City).
Adbhuta Rāmāyaṇa—(Kavyakalanidhi Office, Mysore).
Kavirāja Mārga by Nṛpatuṅga, Cantos I and 2, (Mysore Government Edition).

Malayalam.

GROUP (iv).

Poetry:
Raghuvamsam, Cantos 4 and 5, by Kandur Narayana Menon (B. V. Book Depot, Trivandrum).
Daksayāgam Kathākali by Ravi Varma Thampi.
Pratimā Nāṭikam by Kuttipparatt Kesavan Nair (Saraswati Vilasam Book Depot, Trichur).

Prose:
Parimala: (Manorama Printing Works, Calicut.)

GROUP (v).
Same as Group (iv).
GROUP (vi).
In addition to books prescribed for group (iv).

Poetry:
Raghuvamsam, Cantos 4 and 5. Kundur Narayana Menon, (B. V. Book Depot, Trivandrum.)
Dakṣayāgam Kathākali by Ravi Varma Thampi.
Pratimā Nāṭikam by Kuttipparatt Kesavan Nair (Saraswati Vilasam Book Depot, Trichur.)
Prarōdanam: First seventy slokas by Mr. N. Kumaran Asan (V. V. Press, Quilon.)
Ramacaritam: First nine patalams.
Kamasūtra Ramayanam: Sundara Kandam (published by Mr. S. Parameswara Ayyar). First fifty stanzas. B. V. Book Depot, Trivandrum.
Kumaragītha: Bukmuṇi Svayamvaram.

Prose:
Parimala: (Manorama Printing Works, Calicut.)

THE DRAVIDIAN LANGUAGES.

Related languages.

SANSKRIT (1923 and 1924)

Kalidāsa: Vikramōrvasi and Raghuvamsa, cantos IV and VI.

Related subject.

Early South Indian History: The Period of the Pallavas—
Books recommended:
J. Dubreuil: The Pallavas; Pallava Antiquities.
R. G. Bhandārkar: Early History of the Deccan.
Vincent Smith: Early History of India.
Venkayya: The Pallavas (Archæological Survey of India, 1903).

B.A. (HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1924.

PART I.

English. Preliminary Examination.

Books set for Competition—Non-detailed study:
L. Elia: To Georgine Tinnes (Herrap).
Selected English Short Stories, Second Series (Oxford University Press).
R. L. Stevenson: Dr. Jekyl and Mr. Hyde.

1918 *Cent. Press:*
Carlyle: The Hero as Man of Letters.
M. Arnold: Essays in Criticism, Second series (omitting Essays on Tolstoi and Amiel).
Lander: Imaginary Conversations omitting Metellus and Marius, Marcus Tullius and Quintus Cicero (Blackie & Son).

B.A. (HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION 1925.

PART II.

BRANCH II.

Mental and Moral Science.

(1) *Syllabus of Logic and Theory of Knowledge:*

(A) Knowledge and Thought:

1. Postulates of knowledge, formal and material. Relation between logical theory and functional psychology, including a detailed consideration of the antecedent conditions, datum and content of judgment. Unity and continuity in intellectual life.
2. The central function of the knowledge-process. Image, idea and meaning as factors in logical thought. Thought and language. Names and their import. Extension and intension of terms and the doctrine of their inverse relation.
3. Nature of judgment. The various theories of judgment. Unity of judgment. Varieties of judgment and their affiliation. Negation and disjunction.
4. Nature of inference. The various theories of inference. Induction. Enumerative induction and analogy.
5. Scientific induction by perceptive analysis. Value of Mill's Experimental methods as methods of proof.
6. Scientific induction by hypothesis. Different forms of explanation.
7. The varieties of deductive inference. Relation between induction and deduction. Classification of the sciences. Fallacies.
8. Necessity in knowledge.

(B) Knowledge and Reality.

Relation of knowledge to truth and reality. The criterion of truth. Error. Theories of the relativity of knowledge. The conception of degrees of truth and reality. The ideal of knowledge.

(2) (a) *Syllabus of Psychology:*
1. Definition, scope and methods of Psychology. Relation to other sciences. Analysis of mental processes.
2. The nervous system in its relation to psychical states. Psychophysics.
3. Consciousness and sub-consciousness. Hypnotism. Phases of personality.
4. The Senses. Sensation. Perception.
5. Images. Association and suggestion. Noetic synthesis. Memory.
6. Thought. Belief. Psychology of language. Mental development. Influence of society.
7. Affective side of consciousness. Its expression. Pleasure and pain. Instinct. Emotions and their classification.
8. Mental activity. Attention. Desire. Voluntary action. Habit. Higher forms of volition.

(2) (b) *Syllabus of Ethics:*
1. Scope and method of Ethics. Relation to other sciences.
2. The beginnings and growth of morality—custom; conscience; systematic reflection.
3. Moral development of the individual—Childhood; adolescence; 'conversion'; temptation; fixation of character. The moral and the religious life.
4. Psychology of Ethics—Analysis of the moral judgment: the situation which provokes it; the course it follows; the function of moral criteria. Motive; intention; character.

5. Constructive theory—Good and moral good. Obligation. Casuistry. The moral ideal. Discussion of the principal virtues. The moral significance of institutions; the family; the state; property and rights; punishment.
6. Critical study of ethical thought—General characteristics of Indian, Greek and European morality. Ethical systems—hedonistic, rationalistic, psychological, idealistic.
7. Metaphysics of Ethics—The ultimate validity of moral judgment. Free will and responsibility. Morality and religion.

(3) *Syllabus of European Philosophy:*
Pre-Socratic Philosophy (7).
The Sophists and Socrates (4).
Socratic Schools (1).
Plato (6).
Aristotle (3).
Stoics, Epicureans and Sceptics (3).
Neo-Platonism (1).
The Philosophy of the Middle Ages (3).
Philosophical Writers of the Renaissance (2).
Descartes (7).
Transition to Spinoza (1).
Spinoza (7).
Leibniz (7).
Locke (5)
Berkeley (3).
Hume (5).
Kant (30).
Transition to Hegel (3).
Hegel (15).
Philosophy after Hegel (5)

NOTE.—*The figures in brackets are offered as an approximate indication of the number of days which, in a course extending over 125 lectures, might suitably be given to the respective periods or tendencies or thinkers enumerated.*

(4) *Syllabus of Outlines of Indian Philosophy:*
I. *Historical Antecedents.*—The world conception characteristic of the Mantra period. Germs of philosophic thought in the later hymns. Development of ritualism in the Brāhmaṇas. Ritual as the means of attaining the ideal of enjoyment here and in Svarga.

II. *Rise and development of the main currents of Speculation.*—Subordination of ritual to knowledge in the Upaniṣads due to change of ideal. Tendency of the early Upaniṣads towards Pantheistic Monism. Germs of Sāṅkhyan thought. Karma and Rebirth. Conception of deliverance. Jñāna and Dhyāna as means for its attainment.
(a) Theism of the later Upaniṣads and the Gīta. The liberal attitude of the Gīta in respect of means of salvation. Ethics and Metaphysics of the Gīta. Germs of other philosophical schools in the later Upaniṣads and the Gīta.
(b) Jainism and Buddhism. Their independence of authority. Their rejection of single Supreme Being. Universality of Law and Suffering. Karma and Rebirth. Buddha's view of Nirvāṇa. His rejection of ritual. His emphasis on ethical life as the only means of salvation. Buddhistic Logic, Psychology and Ethics. The Jaina emphasis on *Samyag jñāna*. *Samyag darśana* and *Cāritra*.

III. *Resultant Systems.*—Issue of the above speculative tendencies in well-defined schools of thought: formation of Sūtras. (*A*) Logical Prolegomena: the study of the Pramāṇas. Pratyakṣa and Anumāna, and an investigation of the nature of cause and causal relation. (*B*) A comparative and critical study: (1) Materialistic, (2) Rationalistic and (3) Supra-rationalistic systems.
(1) *Materialistic.*—The system of the Cārvākas. Perception, the only test of reality. Denial of the Supersensible. Denial of the validity of inference. Denial of the causal relation. Four elements. Mind, only a function of matter. Denial of any real connexion between virtue and happiness, vice and misery. Artha and Kāma as only ends of life.
(2) *Rationalistic.*—The Buddhistic schools. Their common features. Kṣaṇa bhaṅga-Vāda, or Ātma-bhaṅga-Vāda and Bāhyārtha-bhaṅga Vāda. The Ātmakyāti-Vāda, of the Yogācāras. The Bāhyārthānumēya-Vāda of the Sautrāntikas. The Bāhyārthāpratyakṣa-Vāda of the Vaibhāṣikas. The Śūnya-Vāda of the Mādhyamikas. Saṃvṛti Satya.
(3) *Supra-rationalistic* systems, accepting the authority of the Vedas.
(i) *The Nyāya and the Vaiśeṣika.*—Their standpoints. Their theory of cognition. Theory of atoms. Conception of God as extra cosmic and personal. Relation of God to the Universe. Nature of the soul and its final destiny. Relation of the individual soul to God. Conception of Mōkṣa and the means for its attainment.
(ii) *The Sāṅkhya Schools (Sāṅkhya and Yoga).*—View of cognition. Conception of reality. Causality. Cosmology and Psychology of the Sāṅkhyas. The doctrine of the plurality of souls: Puruṣa and Prakṛti, the only ultimate realities. Their nature and relation. The attitude of Kapila and Patañjali, to the existence of God. Purpose of cosmic evolution. Conception of Kaivalya. Yoga, the only means for its attainment. The condition of Puruṣa in Kaivalya.

(iii) *The Mīmāṁsā Schools (Pūrva Mīmāṁsā and Uttara Mīmāṁsā.)*—Pūrva Mīmāṁsā, as the systematisation of the varieties of Vedic ritual. Uttara-Mīmāṁsā (Vēdānta), as a philosophy based entirely on the Upaniṣads. Brahman, the highest reality. Brahman, both upādāna and nimitta of the universe. Identity of cause and effect. Different schools of the Vēdānta—

(a) *Advaita.*—Theory of cognition. Conception of reality. Kinds of reality as Prātibhāsika, Vyāvahārika and Pāramārthika. Causality. Brahman, devoid of all attributes, the only Pāramārthika reality. Māyā. Īśvara. Avidyā. Jīva. Relation of Jīva to Brahman: Avacchēda Vāda and Pratibimba-Vāda. Relation of Brahman to Māyā. Salvation through the realization of Jīva's identity with Brahman. Jñāna Yōga, the only direct means for its attainment.

(b) *Viśiṣṭādvaita*—Conception of reality. Causality. Aprthaksiddha-Sambandha (inseparable union). Plurality of souls. Personality of God. Universe, an embodiment of God. The nature of soul. Its relation to God. Mōkṣa. Bhakti and Prapatti, the direct means of Mōkṣa. Condition of the released soul in Mōkṣa and its relation to God.

(c) *Dvaita.*—Its essential features. Points of difference from Viśiṣṭādvaita.

(5) *Alexander's Gifford Lectures.*

(6) (a) The Advaita Vēdānta, to be studied historically and critically: *Syllabus of Advaita Vēdānta.*

A. History (16)—

I. Traces of Advaita thought in the Ṛg Vēda (Maṇḍalas I and X).

II. Development of Advaita thought in

(a) The Upaniṣads—mainly (i) Bṛhadāraṇyaka-Yājñavalkya's discourses; (2) Chāndōgya discourses addressed to Śvētakētu and Indra also Śāṇḍilya, Upakōśala, Bhūma and Dahara Vidyās; (3) Taittirīya; (4) Kēna; and (5) Māṇḍukya . . . . . (6)

(b) Brahma-Sūtras esp. I i. 1-to 4; II. i. 14 and II 3-30; III, 2, 3 and III. 2, 22.

(c) Bhagavad-Gīta—esp. chaps. II. v. xiii and xviii . . . . . (3)

(d) Viṣṇu Purāṇa (chiefly monistic extracts considered in the Śrī Bhāṣya) and Śrīmad-Bhāgavata (Skandhas x and xi) . . (1)

III. First systematic formulation of Advaita doctrine in Gauḍapāda's Māṇḍūkyakārikās— (3)

IV. Classical exposition of Advaita doctrine in Śaṅkara's works:

(a) Bhāṣya on Brahma Sūtras—esp. reference to section II (b) and Sūtra IV. 3. 14.

(b) Bhāṣya on Bṛhadāraṇyaka and Chāndōgya (select passages).

(c) Vivēkachūḍāmaṇi, Ātmabōdha and Upadēśa Sāhasrī . . . (2)

V. Rise of divergent views within the fold of Advaita.

Main topics of interest.

(a) Ajñāna as positive (bhāva-rūpa).

(b) Ēkajīva-vāda and Nānājīva-vāda.

(c) Dṛṣṭi Sṛṣṭi-vāda and Pratibimba vyavasthā.

(d) Śābdāparōkṣa and Akhaṇḍārtha doctrines . . . (3)

VI. Controversy with other systems—as in Madhusūdana's Advaita Siddhi . . . (1)

B. Exposition (25)—

I. Relation to other Eastern systems (Buddhism Sāṅkhya, etc.) Cf. Brahma-Sūtra Śāṅkara-Bhāṣya, II 2 Relative unimportance of affinities with Western systems (Idealism, Pantheism and Monism) . . . (3)

II. Theory of knowledge—

(a) The Pramāṇas or means of knowledge—importance of Śabda—Parā and Aparā Vidyās—nature of Jñāna and its relation to Antaḥkaraṇa and vṛtti—Theory of pratyakṣa—immediate and mediate (pratyakṣa and parōkṣa) . . . (3)

(b) Truth and Reality and the doctrine of three kinds of Reality (sattātraye) . . . (1)

(c) Nature of Adhyāsa and theory of error (anirvacanīyakhyāti) . . (2)

III. Metaphysics.

(a) Nature of Brahman—proofs for his existence—categories of cause and substance—transcendence (nāni-vāda) and immanence (antaryāmitva)—saguṇa and nirguṇa vādā . . (3)

(b) Nature of jīvātman—plurality of jīvas—their respective svarūpa, karma and upādhi—nature and proof of the identity of Brahman and Ātman—bimbapratibimba-vāda and avacchēda vāda . . . (2)

(c) Nature of prapañca—theory of abhinnanimittōpādāna-pariṇāmavāda and vivarta-vāda—doctrine of māyā; its history and proof; its relation to time, space and causality . (3)

IV. Ethics—

(a) Nature of the highest good (puruṣārtha)—mukti or complete freedom from māyā or avidyā—beyond good and evil—free from activity—positive aspects of mukti-vasudēvānanda—jīvanmukti and vidēhamukti . . . (2)

(b) Means of realization (sādhana)—vidyā the one means—value of such other means sakarma samadamādi and apēkṣā—call for divine grace . . . (3)

(c) Advaita and social service (lōkasaṅgraha) . . . (1)

(d) The ideal and the real—metaphysical warrant of moral endeavour—problem of free-will—morality and religion . . . (2)

C. Criticism—in the light of other systems, Eastern and Western . . . (20)

I. Criticism of Māyā or mithyātva—charge of economism . . . (3)

II. „ of anirvacyatva or transcendence—charges of agnosticism and mysticism . (2)

III. Criticism of svaprakāśatva or self-knowability—charge of subjectivism . . . (1)
IV. ,, of nirguṇa vāda—charge of absolutism . . . (1)
V. ,, of abhēdavāda—charge of abstract identity . . . (1)
VI. ,, of jīvabrahmaikya—charges of atheism and solipsism . . . (3)
VII. ,, of jñānasiddhānta or the subordination of both bhakti and karma to jñāna, charge of intellectualism . . . (4)
VIII. ,, of karmasamuchchaya—charges of ritualism and quietism . . (2)
IX. ,, of kaivalya as a goal—charges of moral stultification and pessimism . . (2)
X. ,, of ātmānubhūti—charge of agnosticism . . . (1)

Note—The figures in brackets are offered as an approximate indication of the number of days which in a course extending over 60 hours, might suitably be given to the various sections and sub-sections specified.

(6) (*b*) The development of philosophy from Plato to Aristotle.
(*c*) The development of philosophy from Kant of Hegel.
(*f*) *Syllabus of Experimental Psychology* :
1. The psycho physical methods. Methods of treating series of observations—average, median, mean variation. Graphic methods.
2. Cutaneous sensations. The compass test and localization.
3. Visual sensations. Colour vision. Mixture, After-images. Contrast. Visual perception of space. Binocular vision. Illusions.
4. Auditory sensations. Binaural audition.
5. Gustatory and olfactory sensations.
6. Discrimination of movements and of lifted weights. The size-weight illusion.
7. Sensory acuity.
8. Weber's law.
9. Reaction times: simple and complex. Estimation of intervals of time.
10. Experimental investigation of memory and association.
11. Mental work. Fatigue and practice.
12. Feeling. Its expression.

In connexion with the respective subjects of examination the following courses of reading are suggested but in no sense prescribed :—

(1) Bosanquet: Logic or the Morphology of Knowledge. Dewey: Studies in Logical Theory [Chapters I to V, VIII.
Joachim. The Nature of Truth.
(2.) (a) Stout: Manual of Psychology.
James: Principles of Psychology
Ward: Article on 'Psychology' (*Ency. Brit.*).
McDougall: Physiological Psychology.
Social Psychology.
Body and Mind.
Article on 'Hypnotism' (*Ency. Brit.*)
Myers: Human Personality, abridged edition, Chapters II—V.
(2.) (b) Dewey and Tufts: Ethics
Stuart: Valuation as Logical Process (in Dewey: Studies in Logical Theory).
Cross: Philosophy of the Practical.
Green: Prolegomena to Ethics, Bks. II and III.
Muensterberg: The Eternal Values, Chaps. I—VI; XI. C; XII. C.
Moore: Principia Ethica, Chaps. I—IV.
Bradley: Appearance and Reality, Chap. XXV.
Mezes: Ethics: Descriptive and Explanatory.
Rogers: Short History of Ethics.
(3) Rogers: Students History of Philosophy.
Adamson: Development of Greek Philosophy
Development of Modern Philosophy.
Read: Modern Classical Philosophers, pp. 3-1—420; 583—589.
Croce: What is Living and What is Dead of the Philosophy of Hegel.
(4) Bloomfield: The Religion of the Veda.
Deussen: The Philosophy of the Upanishads.
Max Muller: Six Systems of Indian Philosophy.
Sarva Darsana Sangraha (transl. by Cowell and Gough).
Davies: Hindu Philosophy. The Sankhya Karikas of Iswara Krsna.
Chatterjee: Indian realism.
Thibaut: The Introduction to his translation of the Vedanta Sutras (S.B.E. Vol. XXXIV).
Mrs. Rhys Davids: Buddhism.
(5) (a) Brihadaranyaka and Chandogya Upanishads, with Sankara's commentaries (English translation edited by V. C. Seshachariar, Mylapore).
Bhagavadgita with Sankara's commentary (translation by Mahadeva Sastri).
Gaudapada's Karikas on the Mandukyopanishad (English translation).
Deussen: The System of the Vedanta.
Shastri: The Doctrine of Maya.
(b) Plato: Republic, Protagoras and Phaedo (transl. published in Golden Treasury Series).
Aristotle: Metaphysics, Bk. I (transl. by A. E. Taylor).
Nicomachean Ethics (transl. by F. H. Peters).
Wallace: Outlines of the Philosophy of Aristotle.
Grote: History of Greece, Chaps. 67—68.
(6) The selections from Kant's Critiques of Pure and of Practical Reason in Read: Modern Classical Philosophers, pp. 370—685.

The selections from Kant's Critique of Judgment in Watson: Selections from Kant, pp. 307—349.
The first six chapters of Hegel's Logic in Wallace: The Logic of Hegel, pp. 1—156.
The selections from Hegel's Logic in Rand: Modern Classical Philosophers, pp. 525—613.

(d) Green: Principles of Political Obligation.
Bosanquet: Philosophical Theory of the State.
Barker: Political Thought from Spencer to To-day
Rousseau: The Social Contract.
Maciver: Community.

(e) Marrett: The Threshold of Religion.
Jevons: Introduction to the History of Religion.
Hoffding: Philosophy of Religion.
Iverach: Theism in the Light of Present Science and Philosophy.
Webb: Problems in the Relations of God and Man.
Boyce Gibson: God with Us.
Ward: Realm of Ends.
Caldecott and Mackintosh: Selections from the Literature of Theism.

(f) Seashore: Elementary Experiments in Psychology.
Meyers: Text-book of Experimental Psychology.
Titchener: Experimental Psychology.
Scripture: The New Psychology.
Judd: Psychology, volumes ii and iii.

BRANCH iii.

History, Economics and Politics.

SPECIAL SUBJECTS: Books recommended :—

(1) ECONOMIC HISTORY—HISTORY OF LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION IN BRITISH INDIA.
Land Revenue Policy of the Indian Government (Calcutta, 1902).
Field, C. D.: Landholding and the relations of Landlord and Tenant, Chaps. XIX.—XXX (inclusive).

Phillips, A.: Land Tenures of Lower Bengal, Lectures VII.—XII (inclusive).
Kaye, Sir J.: History of the Administration of the East India Company, Part II. Chaps. I—III (inclusive).

Arbuthnot, Sir A.: Selections from the Minutes of Sir Thomas Munro.
Hunter, Sir W. W.: Bengal Manuscript Records, Introduction to Vol. I.
Seton Karr, W. S.: Marquess Cornwallis.
Bradshaw, J.: Sir Thomas Munro.
Temple Sir. R.: James Thomason.
Roy, S. C.: Land Revenue Administration in India.
Dutt, R. C.: Economic History of India, Chaps. 3, 3, 8, 9, 11, 21, 22.
Dutt, R. C.: India in the Victorian Age, Book I, Chaps. 3, 4, 5, 6; Book II, Chaps. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7; Book III, Chaps 4, 5, 6, 7.

S. Srinivasa Raghava Ayyangar: Progress of Madras Presidency.
Ascoli, F. D.: Early Revenue History of Bengal and the Fifth Report.
Baden Powell, B. H.: Short Account of the Land Revenue and its Administration.
Character of Land Tenures in Bombay Presidency (Selection from the Records of the Bombay Government).

For reference.

Baden Powell, B. H.: The Land Systems of British India.
The Fifth Report of the Select Committee on the Affairs of the East India Company.
Life and Correspondence of Lord Cornwallis.

(2) POLITICS—THE CITY STATE.
Aristotle: Politics (as edited by Newman; as translated by Welldon).
De Coulanges: The Ancient City State (translated by Small, 1216).
Fowler: The City State of the Greeks and Romans.
Freeman: History of Federal Government in Greece and Italy.
Hammond: Bodina Politia and their Governments.
Greenidge: Greek Constitutional History.
Greenidge: Roman Public Life.
Sidgwick: The Development of European Polity.
Whibley: Greek Oligarchies.
Brown: Venice.
Potter: The Lombard Communes.
Hazlitt: The Venetian Republic (Vol. II).
Simonds: The Italian Republics of the Middle Ages (recast by Boulting).
Villari: History of Florence.
Zimmern: The Hanse Towns.

(3) HISTORY—THE FRENCH REVOLUTION (TO THE FALL OF THE DIRECTORY).
Madelin: The French Revolution.
Cambridge Modern History, Vol. VIII.
H. Morse Stephens: A History of the French Revolution (Vols. 1 and 2).
J. Holland Rose: The Revolutionary and Napoleonic Era.
Lord Acton: Lectures on the French Revolution.
Mignet: The French Revolution (trans.).
de Tocqueville: L'Ancien Regime (trans.).
Taine: The Ancient Régime (trans.).
Taine: The Revolution (trans.).
Mallet: The French Revolution.
Aulard: The French Revolution.

For consultation.

Thos. Carlyle: The French Revolution (as edited by J. Holland Rose, or C.R.L. Fletcher).
Rousseau: The Social Contract (trans).
H. Morse Stephens: Orators of the French Revolution.
Legg: Documents Illustrative of the French Revolution.
Arthur Young: Travels in France.
Lecky: History of England during the 18th Century.
Leslie Stephen: English Thought in the 18th Century.
Burke: Reflections on the French Revolution.
Burke: Letters on a Regicide Peace.
Macintosh: Vindiciæ Gallicæ (a reply to Burke).
Morley: Voltaire.
Morley: Diderot and the Encyclopædists.
Morley: Rousseau.
M Blanc: Madame Roland.
Belloc: Danton.
" : Robespierre.
" : Mirabeau.
Higgs: The Physiocrats.
J. Holland Rose: Napoleon I.
Mahan: The Influence of Sea Power upon the French Revolution.

(4) HISTORY—THE HOHENSTAUFEN EPOCH.
The Popes and the Hohenstaufen, by Ugo Balzani. (Epochs of Church History Series.)
The relevant portions of the following:—
Stubbs: Germany in the Middle Ages.
Henderson: Germany in the Middle Ages.
Henderson: Historical Documents of the Middle Ages.
Fisher: The Medieval Empire, Vol. II.
Hill: European Diplomacy, Vol. I.
Medley: The Church and the Empire.
Villari: Medieval Italy.
Milman: Latin Christianity, Vols. IV, V and VI.
Ranke: History of the Popes, Vol. I.
Butler: The Lombard Communes.
Simonde: Italian Republics (recast by Boulting).
Gregorovius: Rome in the Middle Ages, Vols. IV and V.
Testa: The War of Frederick I with the Communes of Lombardy (Smith Elder & Co. [pub. 1877).
Michaud: History of Crusades.
Freeman: History of Sicily.
Mann: The History of the Popes (3 Vols.).

(5) INDIAN HISTORY—MUGHAL INDIA, 1606 TO 1761.
M. Elphinstone: History of India, ed. E. B. Cowell.
H. G. Keene: History of Hindustan.
Pringle Kennedy: History of the Great Mughals, 2 vols.
Lane Poole: Aurangzeb. (Rulers of India Series)
Jadunath Sircar: History of Aurangzeb (3 vols., so far published).
Sir William Hunter: History of British India, 2 vols.
Duff: History of the Mahrattas, Vol I. (3 vols., Cambray & Co., Calcutta)
Ranade: Rise of the Mahratta Power.
W. Irvine: Life of Aurangzeb (Indian Antiquary reprint)
Memoirs of Jahangir. Trans. by Rogers and Beveridge, 2 vols. Asiatic Society's Publi- [cations.
Sir Henry Elliot: History of India, as told by her own historians. Vols. VI and VII.

For consultation only.

Sir Thomas Roe (Ed. by W. Foster, 2 vols.).
Storia do Mogor, by Manucci (Trans. by Irvine, 4 vols.).
Travels in the Mughal Empire: Bernier. (Vincent Smith's edition, Oxford University [Press)
Travels in India: Tavernier. (Ball's edition, 2 vols.)
David Macpherson: History of European Commerce with India.
W. Foster: Letters received by the East India Company from its servants in the East
J. Talboys Wheeler: Madras in the Olden Times.
Jadunath Sircar: 'The India of Aurangzeb'.
Letters of Aurangzeb, by J. H. Billimore.
Gemelli Careri's Travels (Hakluyt Society).
Ma'asir-ul-Umara (English translation in the Bibliotheca Indica).

(6) ECONOMICS—CURRENCY AND BANKING WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SOUTH INDIA.
Withers, H.: The Meaning of Money.
Nicholson: Principles of Economics, Vol. I, Part 2.
Fisher, I.: Why the Dollar is Shrinking.
Barbour, Sir D.: The Standard of Value.
Marshall, A.: Evidence before the Gold and Silver Commission.
Conant, C. A.: Principles of Money and Banking.
Kemmerer, E. W.: Modern Currency Reform.
Keynes, J. M.: Indian Currency and Finance.
Probyn, L. C.: Indian Coinage and Currency.
Howard: India and the Gold Standard.
Brunyate: An account of the Presidency Banks.

Wolff: Co-operative Banking
Indian Currency Commission Reports, 1893, 1898, 1913.
Department of Statistics, India: Statistical tables relating to Banks in India.
Layton: Introduction to the Study of Prices.
Shirras: Memorandum on Banking

BRANCH 7.

English Language and Literature (1923–25).

Division (a)—

Gothic—St Mark, Chapters VII to XVI.

Old English (1923 only).—Sweet: Anglo Saxon Reader (Eighth Edition), I, II, IV, VIII, X, XV, XVIII, XIX, XXI, XXII, XXIV, XXV, XXVI, XXVII, XXIX, XXX, XXXI (I E F, G), XXXII, XXXIV.

Old English—*Beowulf* (1923 only).—Lines 1963–3195.

Old English (1924–26).—Anglo-Saxon Reader by A. J. Wyatt (Cambridge University Press, 1919)

Middle English.—A Literary Middle English Reader, ed A. S. Cook (Ginn & Co.).

Division (b)—

Candidates are required to show a general knowledge of all the books prescribed in Division (b) and a detailed knowledge of books marked with an asterisk.

*Shakespeare**: One of the following groups of plays:—

A. A Midsummer Night's Dream, Henry IV, Part I, All's Well that Ends Well, Antony and Cleopatra, A Winter's Tale.

B. The Comedy of Errors, Romeo and Juliet, Twelfth Night, King Lear, Henry VIII.

Poetry and Prose of the fifteenth to the nineteenth century: One of the following groups:—

A. *Poetry and Prose* Specimens of English Literature, 1394 to 1579, edited by Skeat, III, V, VIII, XI, XV, XIX, XXI, XXV, XXVII, XXVIII.

Poetry and the Drama: Marlowe: *Edward II*. Jonson: *Every Man in His Humour*. Beaumont and Fletcher: *Philaster*. Spenser: *The Faerie Queen*, Books VI and VII*. *Anthology of the Poetry of the Age of Shakespeare*, edited by Young. Milton: *L'Allegro, Il Penseroso, Samson Agonistes, Paradise Lost*, Books III* and IV*. Dryden: *Absalom and Achitophel*.* Gray, Wordsworth, Keats: Selections in *Ward's English Poets*. Tennyson: *The Lady of Shalott, Ulysses*,* *Tithonus, Morte d' Arthur**. Browning: *Pippa Passes*. Morris: *The Defence of Guenevere and other Poems*.

Prose.—Craik's Selections from English Prose—Mandeville, Malory, Berners, Fisher, Sidney: *Apologie for Poetry**. Bacon: First twelve *Essays*, edited by Abbot, *The New Atlantis*. Browne: *Religio Medici*. Dryden: *Essay on Dramatic Poetry*.* Addison: Selections from the *Spectator* edited by Lobban. Swift: *Gulliver's Travels*. Goldsmith: *The Vicar of Wakefield*. Johnson: *Lives of the Poets—Milton, Dryden, Swift, Addison, Pope and Gray*. Gibbon: *Autobiography*. Hazlitt: *The Spirit of the Age*. Lamb: *Essays of Elia*, First Series. *Nineteenth Century Essays*, edited by Sampson (Cambridge University Press)

B. *Poetry and Prose*. Specimens of English Literature, 1394 to 1579, edited by Skeat, IV, VII, IX, XIII, XIV, XVI, XX, XXIV, XXVII, XXVIII.

Poetry and the Drama. Marlowe: *Dr. Faustus*. Webster: *The Duchess of Malfi*. Fletcher: *The Knight of the Burning Pestle*. Spenser: *The Faerie Queen*, Book II. *Anthology of the Poetry of the Age of Shakespeare*, edited by Young. Milton: *Paradise Lost*, Books I and II, *Samson Agonistes** Dryden: *Mac Flecknoe*. Pope: *Satires and Epistles of Horace* imitated Calhne, Blake, Shelley: Selections in *Ward's English Poets*. Tennyson: *A Dream of Fair Women. Enoch Arden, The Lotus Eaters**. D. G. Rossetti: *The Blessed Damozel, Sister Helen, The White Ship*. Browning: *Men and Women*.

Prose.—Craik's *Selections from English Prose*—Mandeville, Malory, Berners, Fisher. Daniel: *The Labyrinth of Kings**. Bacon: *Henry VII*.* Walton: *Lives*. Dryden: *Selections* edited by Hadow. *The Preface to the Fables*.* *The Dedication to the Aeneid*. Bunyan: *The Life and Death of Mr Badman*. Swift: *The Battle of the Books*.* Steele: *Selections from Steele's contributions to the Tatler* (Macmillan). Gibbon: *The Age of the Antonines*. Cowper: *Letters* edited by Lucas. Jane Austen: *Pride and Prejudice*. Lamb: *Essays of Elia*, second series. Wordsworth: *Literary Criticism* edited by N. C. Smith. *Nineteenth Century Essays*, edited by Sampson (Cambridge University Press).

Division (c) Special Periods—

1. *Elizabethan Literature* (1558 to 1607).

I. *The Drama*. Kyd: *The Spanish Tragedy*. Greene: *Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay*. Marlowe: *Dr Faustus** Ben Jonson: *The Alchemist, Volpone*; Beaumont and Fletcher: *The Faithful Shepherdess. The Knight of the Burning Pestle*; Webster, *The Duchess of Malfi** Dekker: *A Shoemaker's Holiday*. Heywood. *A Woman Kill'd with Kindness*. Middleton. *The Witch*. Massinger: *A New Way to pay Old Debts*. Shirley: *The Traitor*.

II. *Non-dramatic Poetry*. Spenser: *The Faerie Queen*, Books I and II. *An Anthology of the Poetry of the Age of Shakespeare*, edited by W. T. Young (The Cambridge Press) Shakespeare: *Sonnets*, Marlowe: *Hero and Leander*, Sestiads I and II

III. *Prose*. Lyly: *Euphues, The Anatomie of Wit*, Ascham: *The Schoolmaster*, Book II, Hakluyt: *'Voyages of Elizabethan Seamen,'* edited by E. J. Payne, First Series. Raleigh: *The Last Fight of the Revenge*. Hooker: *Ecclesiastical Polity*, Book I. Bacon: *The New Atlantis, Henry VII*.* Dekker: *The Gull's Horn Book*.

Note.—The above books are to be studied for the examination of 1922 also.

2. *The Age of Milton and Dryden*.

(Set books will be announced later if required.)

3. *The Age of Pope and Johnson*.

Poetry—Pope: *The Essay on Criticism. The Rape of the Lock. The Epistle to Augustus.* The Epistle to Dr Arbuthnot.* The Elegy on an Unfortunate Lady.* Gay: *Trivia.* Swift: Selections in *Ward's English Poets.* Smart: *Song to David.* Thomson: *The Seasons—Winter.* Collins: *Odes.* Johnson: *The Vanity of Human Wishes, London.* Goldsmith: *The Deserted Village, Retaliation.**

Prose.—Defoe: *Captain Singleton.* Addison: *The Coverley Papers.* Swift: *Selections* in the Scott Library. Richardson: *Pamela.* Fielding: *The Jesse, Journal of a Voyage to Lisbon.** Sterne: *A Sentimental Journey.* Smollett: *Humphrey Clinker.* Gibbon: *The Crusades.** Burke: *Letter to a Noble Lord.* Walpole: *Letters*—Selection by Henry Morley (Cassells). *The Castle of Otranto.* Goldsmith: *She Stoops to Conquer.* Sheridan: *The School for Scandal.* Miss Burney: *Evelina.*

4. *Wordsworth and his Contemporaries.*

Poetry.—Wordsworth, Coleridge and Landor: Selections in *Ward's 'English Poets'* Keats: *Hyperion, Isabella. The Eve of St. Agnes.* Shelley: *Prometheus Unbound, Adonais.* Byron: *The Vision of Judgment, Childe Harold,* III and IV; Selections in Palgrave's *Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrics,* Book IV.

Prose.—Coleridge: *Biographia Literaria.* Wordsworth. *Prefaces* (Lord Morley's Edition of Wordsworth's Poems, pp. 849 *et seq*). *A Guide to the Lakes.* Hazlitt: *The English Poets.* Lamb: *Essay of Elia,* and Critical Essays (see Poems, Plays and Essays, Ed. Ainger). Landor: *The Pentameron.* De Quincey: *Rhetoric and Style, Shakespeare, Milton, Pope, Shelley.*

5. *Tennyson and his Contemporaries.*

(Set books will be announced later if required.)

6. *Indo-Germanic Philology with special reference to Sanskrit.*

A Sanskrit Reader by C. R. Lanman (Ginn & Co.)
A Sanskrit Grammar for Beginners. New edition by A. A. Macdonell (Longmans).
A Sanskrit Primer by G. D. Perry (Ginn & Co.)

THE FOLLOWING BOOKS INDICATE THE CHARACTER AND SCOPE OF THE COURSE:—

A Thumb: Handbuch der Sanskrit, Vol. I.
C. C. Uhlenbeck: A Manual of Sanskrit Phonetics.
Loewe: Germanic Philology. English Translation by Jones.
L. Armitage: Introduction to Old High German Grammar.
Giles: A short Manual of Classical Philology for Classical students (1907).
L. Bloomfield: An Introduction to the Study of Language—English Edn. (G. Bell & Sons, London).

BRANCH VI.

Sanskrit Language and Literature, 1925.

General Part :—

Siddhānta-kaumudī: (*a*) Pūrvārdha, from Stūtipratyayaprakaraṇa to the end of Apatyādhikāra in the Taddhita-prakriyā.

(*b*) Uttarārdha, the whole omitting Uṇādi prakaraṇa.

Vidyānātha: Pratāparudra-yaśō-bhūshaṇa.

Rg-Veda: Macdonell's Vedic Reader, hymns I to X, together with Sāyaṇa's Upōdghāta and the corresponding passages (I to X) in the "Sāyaṇa's commentary on the Rg-Veda" edited by Pasupatinath Sastri, M.A., B.L. (Oxford University Press).

Yāska: Nirukta, Naighaṇṭuka Kāṇḍa, Chapter II.

Bhavabhūti: Mālatīmādhava.

Śrī Harṣa: Naiṣadhīya, cantos I-III.

Bāṇa: Harshacarita, ucchvāsas, I-III.

Special Part :—

Sānkhya, Yoga, Nyāya and Vaiśeshika.

Īśvarakṛṣṇa: Sānkhyā-kārikā with Gauḍapādī's Vṛtti (Chowkhamba Book depot, Benares).
Patañjali: Yōga-sūtras with Bhōja vṛtti (Anandasrama Press, Poona).
Gautama: Nyāya sūtras with Vātsyāyana's Bhāṣya, Chapters I and II only (Lazarus & Co., Benares).
Udayanāchārya: Nyāya-kusumāñjali, Stabakas I and II. (Chowkhamba Book depot, Benares).
Viśvanāthapañchānana: Nyāya-siddhānta-muktāvalī (whole) (Nirnaya Sagara Press, Bombay).
Kaṇāda: Vaiśeshika-sūtras (whole) (Chowkhamba Book depot, Benares).

General Part.

In connexion with Branch VI of the B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination, the attention of students is invited to the following books though it must be distinctly understood that they are not prescribed as text books.

7. Science of Language, History of the Sanskrit Language and History of Sanskrit Literature:—

Books recommended for study:

Giles: Short Manual of Comparative Philology for classical students (Macmillan).
Tucker: Introduction to the Natural History of Language (Blackie).
Sweet: The History of Language (Temple Primers).
Bloomfield: Introduction to the study of Language (H. Holt & Co; New York).
Macdonell: Vedic Grammar for students (Oxford Univ. Press).
Whitney: Sanskrit Grammar (Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co.).
Uhlenbeck: Manual of Sanskrit Phonetics (Luzac & Co.).
Knauer: The Rig-veda: the oldest Literature of the Indians (Ginn & Co., Boston).
Macdonell: History of Sanskrit Literature (William Heinemann).
Max Muller: History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature (Reprint, Panini Office, Allahabad).

Books recommended for consultation:

Brugmann: Comparative Grammar of the Indo-Germanic languages, translated by Wright (Conrad and Rees).

Bopp . Comparative Grammar of the Sanskrit, Zend, Greek, Latin, Lithuanian, Gothic, German and Slavonic languages, (translated by Eastwick)
Schleicher : Compendium, translated by Bendall.
Whitney : Life and Growth of Language
do. Language and its study.
do. Oriental and Linguistic studies.
Max Muller : Lectures on the Science of Language.
do. Biography of Words.
Delbruck . Introduction to the Study of Language.
Carl Abel : Linguistic Essays.
Lefèvre . Race and Language.
Gray : Principles of Indo-Iranian Phonology.
Thumb : Handbuch des Sanskrit
Wackernagel : Altindische Grammatik.
Macdonell : Vedic Grammar.
Beames : Comparative Grammar of the modern Aryan languages of India.
Hoernle : Comparative Grammar of the Gaudian languages.
Arnold : Vedic Metre.
Bloomfield : The Atharvaveda.
Rk-, Yajoh-and Atharva-prātiśākhyas.
Goldstücker : Pānini : his place in Sanskrit Literature.
Weber : History of Indian Literature, translated by Mann and Zachariah.
Muir : Original Sanskrit Texts.
Stein : Kalhana's Chronicle of Kashmir.
Rapson , Vedic India.
Rhys Davids : Buddhist India.
V. A. Smith : Early History of India.
Rapson : Ancient India
R. C. Dutt : History of Civilization in Ancient India.
C. V Vaidya : Epic India.
C. V Vaidya : Riddle of the Ramayana.
Bhandarkar : Early History of the Dakhan.
Schrader : Prehistoric Antiquities of the Aryan Peoples.
Langlois and Seignobos ; Introduction to the Study of History, (translated by Berry)

Special Part.

Books recommended for study.

Creighton : An introductory logic.
A. S. Rappoport : A Primer of Philosophy (John Murray, London).
Laura Bracken bury : A Primer of Psychology do.
F. M. Muller : The Six Systems of Indian Philosophy.
J. Davies : Hindu Philosophy.
R. Garbe ; Philosophy of Ancient India
J. C. Chatterji : Hindu Realism.
A. B. Keith : Sānkhya System.
Tarkasamgraha with Dipika edited by Y. A. Athalye (Bombay Sanskrit Series).

Books recommended for consultation.

Brajendranath Seal : "The Positive Sciences of the Ancient Hindus".
Satis Chandra Vidyabhūsana : "The History of the Mediæval School of Indian Logic"
H Ui. : The Vaiśeṣika Philosophy according to the Daśapadārtha Śāstra.
Sugiura : Hindu Logic as preserved in China and Japan.
W James : Pragmatism.
Flint : Theism.
Flint . Anti-theistic Theories.
Balfour : Theism and Humanism.
Hobhouse : Theory of Knowledge.
Kegor : Introduction to Modern Philosophy.
A. S. Pringle Pattison. The Idea of God in the Light of Recent Philosophy.
Madhavāchārya : Sarvadarśanasamgraha.
Gangeśa : Tattvachintāmani.
Yōga-sūtras with Vyasa bhāsya : Trans : (Eng : by Haughton Woods—Harvard Oriental Series).

N.B.—Students are informed that all the Oriental books in the above lists could be procured through the Oriental Books Supplying Agency, 19, Chakrawarpet, Poona.

BRANCH VII.

Arabic Language and Literature.

General Part—

1. The Commentary of al Baidawi, Suras 1-5.
2. Saba Mallaqat.
3. Hamasa, first half.
4. Yatimatu'd-Dahr , Vols. I and II.
5. Diwan of Mutanabbi, Vol. I (Ukbari's commentary).
6. Muhasnat of Hasan and Badi-al-Zamān al Hamadhani.
7. Sahihu'l-Bukhari. 1st quarter.

Grammar, Prosody and Poetics—

8. Asraru' Balaghat } by Abdul Kahir Jurjani.
9. Dalailu'l-Ijaz }
10. Wright's Arabic Grammar, Vols. I & II.
11. Wright's Comparative Grammar of the Semitic Languages.
12. Nicholson's Literary History of the Arabs.

Special Part—

1. Life of Mahommed (Ibn Hisham).
2. Tarikhu'l-Khulafa (Suyuti).
3. Fathu'l-Qawi-il Fathu'l Kadir (Imadu'd din-al-Katib).
4. Prolegomena of Ibn Khaldun.

The attention of students is invited to the following books, though it must be distinctly understood that they are not prescribed as text-books :

I. *Books recommended for study with reference to the General Part* :

1. The Kamil of Muberad (Ed. by Wright).
2. Majma'a-al-Bahrayn.
3. Diwans of : Farazdaq, Hassan ibn Thabit, Jarir, Abu Tammam, Abu Nuwas, Abu'l-Ala-al Ma'arri
4. History of Islamic Civilization (Zaidan).
5. Al-Masalik Wa'l-Mamalik.
6. Milal wa'o-Nihal (Shahristani).
7. Al-Aghani, Vols. 1–4.
8. Oriental and Linguistic studies (Whitney).
9. History of Arabic Literature (Huart).
10. Sha'araun-Nasraniya.
11. Translation of Arabian Poetry (C. F. Lyall).
12. Lectures on the Religion of the Semites (Robertson Smith)
13. Kinship and Marriage in early Arabia.
14. Kitabu'l Amali, Vols. I & II (Abu Ali-al-Gali).

II. *Books recommended for study with reference to the Special Part* :

1. The Annals al Tabari
2. Al-Fakhri,
3. Ibn Khallikan's Biographical Dictionary.
4. Yaqut's Dictionary of Learned men (Ed. by Margolinoth).
5. Ar-Raudatayn.
6. Ibn Khaldun.
7. History of the Seljuks.
8. Mukhtasaru'd-Duwal (Abu'l-Faraj).
9. The Spirit of Islam (Amir Ali).
10. History of the Saracens (Amir Ali).
11. Rise, decline and fall of the Caliphate (Muir).
12. History of the Mamlukes in Egypt (Muir).
13. History of the Muhammadan dynasties of Spain (Nafhu't-Tib Maqqari).
14. The Moors in Spain by Stanley Lane-Poole (Story of the Nations Series).
15. History of the Mongols (Ed Blochet)
16. Life of Timur (Ibn Arabshah).
17. Tarikh-i-Ferishta.
18. Al-Biruni's India.

M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATIONS, 1924 AND 1925.

(UNDER THE NEW REGULATIONS.)

Branch I—Mathematics : No text-books have been prescribed.
Branch II—Mental and Moral Science : Same text books, etc., as for the B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination except the 'Optional Subjects' defined in connexion with the Honours Degree Examination.
Branch III—History and Economics : Same text-books, etc., as for the B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination
Branch IV—Two Languages other than English :—Same as for Branch IV (Honours).
Branch V—English Language and Literature : Same text-books as for the B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination.
Branch VI—Sanskrit Language and Literature : Same text-books as for the B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination with the omission of Comparative Philology and Comparative Grammar.
Branch VII—Arabic Language and Literature : Same text-books as for the B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination with the omission of Comparative Philology and Comparative Grammar.

ADDITIONAL PAPER ON COMPOSITION.

Books prescribed.

Tamil.

Tolwar Velayudha Mudaliyar's Tiruvenkattadigal Carittiram (Ripon Press, Madras).
Mallaippattuppayoi by Swami Vedachalam, Pallavaram.
Essay on Kamban by T. Chelvakesavaraya Mudaliyar (T. P. Alagan, Perambur, Madras).

Telugu.

Kavyalankarasangrahamu.
Amuktamalyada.

Note.—Candidates are expected to make a critical study of these books and the most recent opinions on them, if any.

Kanarese.

Jnana Yoga Tarangini, Volume I (M.S. Rao & Co., Bangalore).
Kavyavalokana by Nagavarma (Mysore Government Edition).
Kamalodaya by Doddabele Narayana Sastri (M.S. Rao & Co., Bangalore).

Malayalam.

Rajaratnavaliyam—(Mangaladayam Press, Trichur).
Jnanaprapaneyam—(C. Chathu Kutti Manaudiar).
Prumanartham—C. V. Raman Pillay (Messrs. Parmanda & Co., Trivandrum).
Krimiravadham:" Vatakkan Kottayatt Thampuran.
Tripuradahanam—Pullal—(S. D. Reddiyar & Co., Trivandrum).

EXAMINATION FOR TITLES IN ORIENTAL LEARNING.

COURSES OF STUDY FOR THE EXAMINATION OF 1924.

SANSKRIT.

Compulsory Division—Siromani (Regulation—6, Chapter XXIX).

General Part.

Preliminary Examination (I—II)—

(a) Books prescribed—

1. Vidvanmukhopanchanana—Muktavali. (Nirnaya Sagara Press, Bombay.)
2. Mimamsa-nyaya-akasa—Apadeva. (Nirnaya Sagara Press, Bombay.)
3. Jaimeiya-nyaya-mala-vistara—Chapters I and II and the first four pādas in Chapter III (Anandasrama Series, Poona).
4. Siddhantakaumudi—Purvardha only, omitting Taddhita. (Nirnaya Sagara Press, Bombay.)

(b) Books prescribed—

1. Rg-Veda—Vedic Reader I to X hymns (both inclusive) text only by A. A. Macdonell, Oxford University Press.
2. Kathopanisad—text only. (Anandasrama Series, Poona.)
3. Gautamadharma-sutras—text only. (Bibliotheca Sanskrita, Government Press, Mysore.)
4. Manu-smrti-Chapter I—text only. (Gopal Narayan & Co., Bombay.)

N B.—In connexion with the History of Sanskrit Language and Literature, for the Final Examination, under the general part the attention of teachers is invited to the list of books recommended for study and consultation under the corresponding subjects, for Branch VI—B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination.

(Special Part.)

(Regulation—6-iii Chapter XXIX.)

BRANCH I—*Mimamsa Group.*

Preliminary Examination—

Books prescribed—

1. Taittiriya samhita with Sayana's Bhasya—(Kanda I Prapathaka I.) (Anandasrama Series, Poona.)
2. Aitareya brahmana with Sayana's Bhasya, the fourth Pañchika. (Anandasrama Series, Poona.)
3. Apastamba's Srauta sutras with Rudradatta's Vrtti—Prasnas I to V, both inclusive.
4. Yajnavalkya-smrti with Mitaksara (whole). (Anandasrama Series, Poona.)
5. Bhatta-dipika—Purvapatha only. (Bibliotheca Sanskrita, Mysore Government Press or Bibliotheca Indica, Calcutta.)

Final Examination—

1. Bhatta dipika—Uttarapatha only.
2. Sabara-bhasya, Chapter I—with Kumarila's Vartika, Chapter I—omitting Sloka-Vartika (Chowkhamba Book Depôt, Benares.)
3. Parthasarathimisra's Nyayaratnamala. (Chowkhamba Book Depôt, Benares.)
4. Bhattarahasya—whole. (Sudarsana Press, Conjeevaram.)

BRANCH II—*Vedanta Group.*

Advaita—Preliminary Examination—

Books prescribed—

Brahma-Sutras with Sankara's Bhasya. (Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam.)
Bhamati—Catus-Sūtri. (Nirnaya Sagara Press, Bombay.)
Pañcapadika with Vivarana—the first Verpaka only (Viziangram Sanskrit Series, Benares).
Brhadaranyakopanisad with Sankara's Bhasya—Chapters I to III
Chandogyopanisad with Sankara's Bhasya—Adhyaya VI only.
Mandukyopanisad with Gaudapada's Karikas and Sankara Bhasya.
Bhagavadgita with Sankara's Bhasya .. .. .. (Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam.)

Advaita—final Examination—

(a) Prescribed books—

Siddhanta bindu with Nyayaratnavali—up to the end of the portion relating to the first Sloka.
Advaita-siddhi .. ..
Pariccheda I—(i) From the beginning of the work up to the end of Agamabadhakhandana, (ii) Ajnanavada, (iii) Anirvacaniyakhyati; and Pariccheda II:—Akhandarthavada.
Laghucandrika; from the beginning of the work up to the end of Upadhi. (Advaitamanjari Series, Srividya Press, Kumbakonam.)

(*b*) Prescribed books—

Patañjali's Yōga-sūtras with Bhōja-vṛtti .. .. } (Chowkhamba Book Depôt, Benares.)
Īśvarakṛṣṇa's Sāṁkhya-kārikā with Gauḍapāda's commentary.

Advaita-Paribhāṣā, by Dharmarājādhvarin. (Gopal Narayan & Co., Bombay.)
Yatīndramatadīpikā, by Śrīnivāsāchārya. (Ananda Sarma Press, Poona.)
Daśaprakaraṇa, by Madhvāchārya—omitting Karmanirṇaya and Yajñatattvanirṇaya—(text only). (Madhva Vilas Book Depôt, Kumbakonam.)

Viśiṣṭādvaita Preliminary Examination—

Books prescribed—

Brahma-Sūtras with Śrī Bhāṣya. (Ananda Press Madras.)
Śrutaprakāśikā—Jyotsnādhikaraṇa. (Pandit, Benares.)
Bhagavadgītā with Rāmānuja's Bhāṣya (Ananda Press, Madras.)
Bṛh-āraṇyakōpaniṣad with Raṅgarāmānuja's Bhāṣya. (Chakravarti Ayyangar's Telugu Edition, Mysore.)

Viśiṣṭādvaita Final Examination—

(*a*) Prescribed books—

Vēdārthasaṁgraha. (Pandit, Benares.)
Siddhitraya, by Yāmunāchārya. (Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series, Benares.)
Śatadūṣaṇī with Candamāruta—the first fifteen Vādas only (according to the Śāstramuktāvalī Edition—Conjeeveram). (Pandit, Benares.)
*Nyāyasiddhāñjana (up to the end of Buddhiparicchēda or the 8th Paricchēda). (Pandit, Benares.)

(*b*) Prescribed books—Same as under Advaita Final Examination (*b*).

Dvaita Preliminary Examination—

Prescribed books—

Brahmasūtras with Madhvāchārya's Bhāṣya .. .. } (Madhva Vilas Book Depôt, Kumbakonam.)
Tattvaprakāśikā, by Jayatīrtha .. .. ..
Gītātātparya or Gīṭa with Jayatīrtha's Ṭīkā .. ..
Madhva Bhāṣya on the Chāndōgya, Bṛhadāraṇyaka and Īśāvāsya.
Madhvāchārya's Anuvyākhyāna with Jayatīrtha's Nyāyasudhā—*Jijñāsādhikaraṇa only.*

Dvaita Final Examination—

(*a*) Prescribed books—

Nyāyāmṛta (the first Paricchēda only) .. .. .. } (Madhva Vilas Book Depôt, Kumbakonam.)
Bhēdōjjīvana, by Vyāsarāya .. .. ..
Nyāyāmṛta tarañgiṇī (the first Paricchēda only) ..
(*b*) Prescribed books—Same as under Advaita—Final Examination (*b*).

BRANCH III—*Nyāya Group.*

Preliminary Examination—

Books prescribed—

Kaṇāda's Vaiśeṣika sūtras with Śaṅkaramiśra's Sūtrōpaskāra. (Chowkhamba Book Depôt, Benares.)
Gautama's Sūtras with Vātsyāyana's Bhāṣya—Chapters 1 and 2—[Vizianagram Sanskrit Series, F. J. Lazarus & Co., Benares.]
Jagadīśa's Tarkāmṛta and Simhavyāghrī (Chowkhamba Book Depôt, Benares.)
Gadādhara's Ca ura-śaktikaṇa: (i) From the beginning of the work up to the end of Dvitīyavyaktikaṇa (ii) Kēvalānvayilakṣaṇa (iii) Kēvalavyatirēkilakṣaṇa. (iv) Vyadhikaraṇa-dharmāvachinnābhāva tattvachintāmaṇi-granthas. (Chowkhamba Book Depôt, Benares.)
Gadādhara's Siddhāntalakṣaṇam—the first hundred pages according to Chakravarti Ayyangar's Telugu Edition, Mysore.

Gadādhara's Pakṣatā—(Śīrabhauma-vādam). (Chowkhamba Book Depôt, Benares.)

Final Examination

Books prescribed—

Udayanāchārya's Nyāyakusumāñjali. (Chowkhamba Book Depot, Benares, or Bibliotheca Indica, Calcutta.)

Gadādhara's Avayava—from the beginning of the work to the end of Prāmāṇya. } (Chakravarti Ayyangar's Telugu Edition, Mysore.)
Gadādhara's Sāmānyanirukti .. .. ..
Gadādhara's Sarvabhauma-anumānyalakṣaṇam .. ..
Gadādhara's Satpratipakṣa vibhāgakam .. .. } (Sudarsana Press, Conjeeveram.)
Khaṇḍadeva's Bhāṭṭa-rahasyam—(to the end of Dvitīya)
Gadādhara's Vyutpattivāda—whole. (Nirnaya Sagara Press, Bombay.)

BRANCH IV—*Vyākaraṇa Group.*

Preliminary Examination.

Books prescribed—

Paribhāṣēndu śēkhara .. .. .. } (Chowkhamba Book Depot, Benares.)
Paramalaghumañjūṣā with Śabdaratna from the beginning to the end of Śiriprattyaya ..
Kāśikāvṛtti—Seventh Chapter only. (Lazarus & Co., Benares.)

Final Examination.

Books prescribed—

Laghuśabdēnduśēkhara—to the end of Kārakaprakaraṇa. (Chowkhamba Book Depot, Benares.)

Mahābhāṣya.—Navāhnikam (Nirnaya Sagara Press, Bombay.)
Vaiyākaraṇa-bhūṣaṇa-sāra (Chowkhamba Book Depot, Bombay.)
Laghumañjūṣā by Nāgēśa from the beginning to the end of Ākāṅkṣādhikāra.

BRANCH V—*Sahitya Group.*

Preliminary Examination.

Books prescribed—

(*For Sahitya-Siromani and Vidwan Sanskrit. Regulation* 7, *Chapter XXIX.*)

Bāṇa's Kādambari—Pūrvabhāga only. Bombay Sanskrit Series.
Śiśupālavadha, cantos 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 .. } (Nirnaya Sagara Press, Bombay.)
Kumārasambhava (cantos 1 to 7 both inclusive). }

Śākuntala— .. }
Uttararāmacarita— } Gopal Narayan & Co., Bombay.
Mṛcchakaṭikā— .. }
Mudrārākṣasa— .. }

Final Examination.

Books prescribed—

(*For Sahitya-Siromani and Vidwan Sanskrit. Regulation* 7, *Chapter XXIX.*)

Siddhāntakaumudi, Pūrvārdha (omitting Taddhita) and Uttarārdha (omitting Uṇādis, Vaidikaprakaraṇa and Svara-prakaraṇa.) (Nirnaya Sagara Press, Bombay.)
Daṇḍin's Kāvyādarśa. (Oriental Book Supplying Agency, Poona.)
Vararuci's Prākṛtaprakāśa. (Trubner & Co., London.)
Śrutabōdha. (Gopal Narayan & Co., Bombay.)

(*For Sahitya-Siromani only. For Regulation* 6, *Branch V, Final* (b).

Mammaṭa's Kāvyaprakāśa. (Bombay Sanskrit Series.)
Dhvanyāloka. (Kāvyamālā Series, Bombay.)
Vyaktiviveka (Trivandrum Sanskrit Series.)
Vāmana's Kāvyālaṅkāra-sūtra-vṛtti (Sri Veni Vilas Press, Srirangam.)
Udbhaṭa's Kāvyālaṅkārasāra with Pratihārenduraja's vṛtti. (Nirnaya Sagara Press, Bombay).
Citramīmāṃsā. (Kāvyamālā Series, Bombay.)
Citramīmāṃsākhaṇḍana. (Kāvyamālā Series, Bombay.)

VERNACULAR TESTS EXAMINATION.

Oriya.

A. Prescribed Text-books relating to Grammar, Prosody and Poetics.

Rādhānath Rai Vyākaraṇa Praveśa .. .. } (Printing Company, Cuttack.)
Vāsudeva Sudhala Deva Alaṅkāra Bodhadāya .. }
Sacchidānanda Deva Alaṅkāra Sāra Chandaprakaraṇa only .. .. }

B. Prescribed Text-books in Prose and Poetry.

Itihāsa prasaṅga by Chintamani Acharya.. } (Sahitya Press, Cuttack.)
Mudrarakṣasa Nāṭak by Mrutunjaya Rath. }
Vaidehīśa Vilāsa by Upendra Bhanja, cantos 1 to 8. (Printing Company, Cuttack.)
Kisarkā by Nilakantha Dasa. (Students, Store, Satyavadi.)
Bhāgavata, canto IV—Dhruva Carita—by Jagannadha Dasa. (Printing Co., Cuttack.)
Bhāgavatgita by Balaram Dasa .. .. .. } (Sahitya Press, Cuttack.)
Śwētadvipa Yātrā by Ajayachandra Dasa, poems 5 to 7, 10 and 13 .. .. }

Tamil.

A. Grammar, Prosody and Poetics :

Nannūl Virutti-urai .. .. .. } Navalar Press, 300, Mint Street, Madras.
Akapporuḷviḷakka-urai .. .. }
Puṟapporuḷvenpā Mālai .. .. Mahamahopadhyaya V. Swaminatha Ayyar, Tiruvattiswaranpet, Triplicane, Madras.
Yāppeṟukkalaviyiti .. .. Longmans, Green & Co., Mount Road.
Daṇḍiyalaṅkāram .. .. .. Navalar Press, 300, Mint Street, Madras.
Ilakkaṇaviḷakkam, Pāṭṭiyal .. .. Ripon Press, Madras.

B. Poetry :

Kamparāmāyaṇam, Ayōdhyākāṇḍam .. }
Prabhulingalīlai, stanzas 1 to 304 .. } Ripon Press, Madras.
Nāladiyār, Poruṭpāl .. .. }
Tiruvaraṅgakkalambakam .. .. }

Nālāyiraprabandham, Periyatirumoḻi, 51 to 100. }
Tēvāram, Paṇmuṟai, Appar, Tirunēriśai, 51 to 100. } Ripon Press, Madras.

Paṭṭuppāṭṭu, Maṭurainikāñji .. .. }
Paṭaṇḍūṟu, 1 to 63 .. .. } Mahamahopadhyaya V. Swaminatha Ayyar, Tiruvattiswaranpet, Triplicane, Madras.
Cilappatikāram, Maturaikāṇḍam .. }
Cintāmaṇi—Guṇamālaiyārilambakam .. }

Tirukkoṟaḷ, Aṟattuppāl .. .. Navalar Press, 300, Mint Street, Madras.
Paḷamoḻi 51 to 100, T. Chelvakesavaraya Mudaliyar (T. P. Alagan, Perambur, Madras).

C. Prose :

Matirāppaṇ by V. G. Suryanarayana Sastri (G. A. Vaidyaraman & Co., Madras).
Paṭcatantiram by Tandavaraya Mudaliyar, (C. Coomaraswami Nayudu & Sons, Madras).
Essay on Kamban by T. Chelvakesavaraya Mudaliyar (T. P. Alagan, Perambur, Madras).

Telugu.

A. Grammar, Prosody and Poetics:

Bālavyākaraṇamu.
Prauḍhavyākaraṇamu.
Āndhraśabda Cintāmaṇi.

Kavijanāśrayamu.
Appakavīyamu, Chapter 8
Kāvyālaṅkara Cūḍāmaṇi, Chapters 4, 5 and 6.

B. Poetry:
Mahābhāratamu—Udyōga Parvamu.
Bhāgavatamu—Skandha 10, Uttarabhāgamu.
Campu Rāmāyaṇamu (Venkatachalapati Kavi). (Manager, Telugu Academy, Madras.)
Manucaritramu—Canto 2.
Hariścandra Naiṣōpākhyānamu—Cantos 1—3.

C. Prose:
Veeralingam's Lives of Telugu Poets. (Vol. I, Revised Edition.)
Dasakumāra Caritra, by Y. Sanjeeva Rao (Prose). (V. Ramaswami Sastrula & Sons, Madras.)

Kanarese.

Text-books relating to Grammar, Prosody and Poetics—
Nāgavarma's Prosody. (Kavya Kalanidhi Series, Mysore.)
Kāvyāvalōkana (Mysore Government Edition).
Kēśirāja's Śabdamaṇidarpaṇa (Kannada Academy Office, Shankarpur, Bangalore).
Kumāra Kavi Carita, Vol. II, by E. Narasimhachar, M.A., Malleshwaram, Bangalore.

Text-books in Poetry and Prose—
Jagannātha Vijaya Aswamēdha 1—3 inclusive (Central Book Depot, Bangalore).
Rājaśēkhara vilāsa—Aswāsas 1—3 inclusive.
Kabbigara Kāva (Kavyamanjari Series, Mysore).
Mitravindā Govinda Nāṭakam (Kavyamanjari Series, Mysore).
Cikka Dēvarāja Vamśāvaḷi (Kavyamanjari Series, Mysore.)

Malayalam.

Grammar:
Vyākaraṇamitram: (M. Seshagiri Prabhu and M. Krishnan.)
Līlātilakam: (A. Krishna Pisharodi, College, Trivandrum).
Kēraḷapāṇinīyam: Revised edition. (A. R. Rajaraja Varma, Trivandrum.)

Prosody and Poetics:
Prosody: Vṛittamanjari
Poetics: Bhāṣābhūṣaṇam } (B.V. Book Depot, Trivandrum).

Text-books in Poetry:
Specimens of Early Malayalam Part I. The first seven Pattalams (U. S. Parameswara Ayyar). Bhaskara Press, Trivandrum.
Kathākali: Krimmira Vadham. (Kottayath Tampuran.)
Extracts from the beginning to the end of Nanda Mōkṣam, and the introduction to the work (P. K. Narayana Pillai, Kottayam.)
Bhāṣālukaśaudēśam: by Kuchi Kuttan Tampuran,

Nāṭakam:
Rājaratnāvaḷīyam Bhāṣā Campū—Mangalodayam Press, Trichur.
Bhagavat Gita: Adhyayas, 7 to 12, both inclusive (Madhava Panikkar) Ed. S. Parameswara Ayyar.
Bharatam: Karnaparvam. (Kshathashan.)
Kuṇḍalēpākhyānam—P. Bhaskaran Nambudripad (Saraswati Vilasam Book Depot, Trichur.)
Prarōdanam: N. Kumaran Asan (V. V. Press, Quilon).
Vēṇi Saṁhāram. P. Kerala Varmma Tamburan (S. R. Book Depot, Trivandrum).

Prose:
Akbar.
Navina Śāstra Pīṭhikal (Raja Raja Varma, M.A.)
Kanjao Nambiyar: An essay. (P. K. Narayana Pillai, B.A., B.L.)

AFZAL-UL-ULAMA TITLE EXAMINATIONS.

A. PRELIMINARY FOR 1922 AND 1923.

TEXT-BOOKS.

Sūratul-Baqara with Tafsir-i-Bai Dāwi, Mishkāt-al-Masābīh, chapters on Tahārat, Salāt, Zakāt Saum; Mandaik and Nikāh; Hidāyah, chapters on Tahārat, Salāt, Zakāt, Saum, Hajj; Shaibi-'Aqā'id, by-al-Nasafi, Isāghūji, Mizānul-Mantiq; Al-Fakhri (to the end of the Umayyad Dynasty); Diwani-Abul-Atahiyah (to the end of Rashi-Aya), Maqamat-i-Hariri (first eight only).

For 1924.

1. Sura Al-i-Imran with Bayawi.
2. Mishkatul-Masabih, as for 1923.
3. Hidayah, as for 1923.
4. Sharh-i-Aqaid-i-Nasafi.
5. Mizanul Mantiq.
6. Al-Fakhri, to the end of the Ummayyad Dynasty.
7. Diwan-i-Abul-Atahiyah (to the end of Rashi'ayn).
8. Maqamat-i-Hariri, first eight Maqamat.

} Ghulam Rasul and Sons, Bhendy Bazaar, Bombay).

B. FINAL FOR 1922 AND 1923.

TEXT BOOKS.

The Quran with Tafsir-i-Bayawi, Suras 3, 4 and 5; Sahih-i-Bukhari, chapters on 'Ilm, Shuf'a, Nikah, Talaq, Waqf, Nafaqat, Kitabul-adab: Tanqihul-'Wasil; Nukbatul-Fikr; Introduction to Sahih-i-Muslim; al-Majallah; Tauzih; Muqaddima of Ibn Khaldun first half, An-Nawadiru-Sultaniyah (Sirat-i-Salahuddin), by Ibn Shaddad; al Milalu wan-Nihal, by Shahristani first half; Hamasah, first two chapters; Sab'a Mu'allaqa first four Muallaqat Qasaid-i-Burdah, al-Bayan Wat Tabyin, Vol. I Egyptian edition). Mukhtasarul Ma'ani, by Taftazani.

For 1924.

1. Suras 3, 4 and 5 with Bayzawi.
2. Sukhari, as in 1923.
3. Tagsiral-Wasul.
4. Nukhbatel-Fikr.
5. Al Majalisah.
6. Tawrib.
7. Futuhul-Buldan by Baladuri.
8. Muqaddima-i Ibn Khaldun, 1st half.
9. Diwan-i-Imrual-Qays.
10. First four Muallaqat.
11. Qasida-i-Burdah.
12. Al-Umdah by Ibn Rashiq, Vol. I.
13. Mukhtasarel-Maani, whole.

(All books are available from Ghulam Rasul & Sons, Bhandy Bazaar, Bombay.)

MUNSHI-I-FAZIL TITLE EXAMINATIONS.

A. PRELIMINARY FOR 1923 AND 1924.

TEXT-BOOKS.

Akhlaq-i-Muhsiri; Diwan-i-Hafiz to the end of Radif i-Dal; Diwan-i-Khusraw, poems headed "Ghurratulkamal"; al-Ghazali, by Shibli; Diwan-i-Dard; Siyasatnama i-Nizamul-Mulk-i-Tusi; Ud-ul-Hindi; Diwan-i-Munshi (to the end of Radif Jim); Ikhwanus-Safa (whole).

Questions on Grammar may be put in the examination papers on the Text-Books.

For 1924.

1. Waqai i-Nimat Khan-i-Ali (Mujtabai Press, Delhi.)
2. Siyasat Namah-i-Nizamul-Mulk-i-Tusi. (Homes Scrab & Co., Bombay.)
3. Layla Majnun-i-Hatifi. (Mujtabai Press, Delhi.)
4. Diwan-i-Khusraw (only the odes headed Ghurratul-Kamal). (Mujtabai Press, Delhi.)
5. Maqalat-i-Shibli, } Al-Nasir Book Agency, Lucknow.
6. Ud-i-Hindi, } Al-Nasir Book Agency, Lucknow.
7. Mamavi Mir Hasan. } Al-Nasir Book Agency, Lucknow.
8. Diwan-i-Munshi. } Al-Nasir Book Agency, Lucknow.
9. Ikhwanus-Safa. (Shahul Hamid & Co., Triplicane, Madras.)

B. FINAL FOR 1924 AND 1925

TEXT-BOOKS.

Akhlaq-i-Jalali, excluding the chapter on music; Rubaiyat-i Jawid; Muwaddas i-Hali; Diwan-i-Zauq, up to the end of Radif i-Sin and all the Qasaid Shi'rul-Ajam Part IV, by Shibli.

Makhzan i-Asrar of Nizami; Intikhab-i-Saib (to the end of Radif Shin); Majnun Layla of Khusraw; Ishyai Shairi by Ashhari; Nizamul-mulk-i-Tusi by Abdur Razaq; Nafhatul-Yaman (Ch. III, IV and V); Sukhandan-i-Fars, Parts I and II only.

Questions on Grammar may be put in the examination papers on the Text-Books.

For 1924.

1. Akhlaq-i-Nasiri. } Mujtabai Press, Delhi.
2. Makhzan-i-Asrar of Nizami. } Mujtabai Press, Delhi.
3. Intikhab-i-Saib, to the end of Radif Shin. } Mujtabai Press, Delhi.
4. Majnun Layla of Khusraw. (M.A.O. College Book Depot, Aligarh.)
5. Yadgar-i Ghalib } Al-Nasir Book Agency, Lucknow.
6. Nizamul-mulk-i-Tusi Sadur Razaq. } Al-Nasir Book Agency, Lucknow.
7. Dawat-i-Islam by Inayatullah. } Al-Nasir Book Agency, Lucknow.
8. Masnawi Gulzar i-Nasim } Al-Nasir Book Agency, Lucknow.
9. Diwan-i-Hali, with the Muqaddimah. } Al-Nasir Book Agency, Lucknow.
10. Nafhatul-Yaman, Ch. III, IV and V. Ghulam Rasul & Sons, Bhandy Bazaar, Bombay.
11. Sukhandan-i-Fars, Parts I and II. } Al-Nasir Book Agency, Lucknow.
12. Shirul-Ajam by Shibli, Vol. III. } Al-Nasir Book Agency, Lucknow.

EXAMINATIONS IN LAW.

(UNDER THE NEW REGULATIONS.)

Note.—(1) The Syndicate has purposely refrained from prescribing any special text-books in the case of Acts of the Indian Legislature, but students will be expected to have a mastery of the matter which is usually contained in the best commentaries as well as a knowledge of the bare text of the Act.

(2) Text-books have been prescribed where necessary with a view to indicating the general scope of each subject, but questions will not be confined to the books prescribed.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN LAW.

1. *Jurisprudence*—
   Austin's Jurisprudence, volume I, omitting Lectures II, III and IV.
   J. W. Salmond's Jurisprudence.
   Maine's Ancient Law.

3. *Roman Law*—
J. B. Moyle's Institutes of Justinian, except Book III, Titles I to XII (inclusive), and Excurses I and X, and the Latin Text throughout; but including the Author's English Translation.

3 & 4. *Contracts*—
Anson's Law of Contracts.

5. *Torts*—
Pollock on Torts.

6. *Indian Constitutional Law*—
Cowell's Courts and Legislative Authorities in India.
Ilbert's Government of India except chapter III (the Digest of Statutory Enactments relating to the Government of India).

B.L. Degree Examination.

1 *The Law of Property with special reference to the Transfer of Property Act, the Indian Trust Act and the Indian Easements Act*—
William's Principles of the Law of Real Property.
Underhill's Private Trusts and Trustees.
Peacock's Easements in British India.

2. *Hindu Law*—
Mayne's Hindu Law and Usage.

3. *Muhammadan Law*—
Sir R. K. Wilson's Digest of Anglo-Muhammadan Law.

4. *Criminal Law*—

5. *The Law of Evidence*—
Will's Theory and Practice of the Law of Evidence.

6. Land Tenures in the Madras Presidency.

M.L. Degree Examination.

The following text-books are recommended for the guidance of candidates reading for the above examination; but it must be distinctly understood that questions will not necessarily be confined to the books specified:—

Branch I.

The Science and History of Law.

Jurisprudence—
Austin's *Jurisprudence.*
Maine's *Ancient Law: Early History of Institutions: Early Law and Custom.*
Baden Powell's *Land Systems of British India: Indian Village Community.*
Lightwood's *Nature of Positive Law* (Messrs. Macmillan & Co.).
Kant's *Philosophy of Law* (Translated by Hastie) (1887)—T. and T. Clark 38, George St.) Edinburgh.
Savigny's *System of Modern Law.* { Volume I (Translated by Holloway) (1867)—Mr. J. Higginbotham, Madras. Volume II, Jural Relations (Translated by Rattigan) (1884)—Messrs. Wildy and Sons, Lincoln's Inn, Archway, W.C., London.
Holmes' *Common Law.*

Roman Law (General)—
Muirhead's *Historical Introduction to Roman Law.*
Salkowskie's *Institute and History of Roman Law.*
Poste's *Institutes of Gaius.*
Mackenzie's Studies in Roman Law (latest edition 1911 published by William Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh and Madras).

Roman Law (The Digest)—
Roby's *Introduction to the study of the Digest.*
Digest IX (2). *The Lex Aquilian Damno in Property.* By Grasber
Digest XLVII (2). *De Furtis.* By Munro.
Digest XIX (2). *Locatio Conducti.* By Macrae.
Digest XVII (1). *Mandati.* By Bryan Walker.
Digest XLI (1) and (2). *De acquirendo rerum Dominio. De acquirendo Possessione.* By Bryan Walker.
Digest VII (1). *De Usufructu.* By Roby.
Digest XII (1) and (4) to (7). *De Condictionibus.*
Digest XIII (1) to (3). *De Condictionibus.* By Bryan Walker.

Legislation—
Bentham's *Principles of Morals and Legislation.*
Sidgwick's *Elements of Politics.*
Maxwell *On the Interpretation of Statutes.*

Public International Law—
Hall's *International Law.*
Wheaton's *International Law.* Edited by Boyd.
Pitt-Cobbett's *Leading Cases and Opinions on International Law.*

* It is already notified that one of the four portions bracketed will be prescribed yearly in rotation with reference to text-books in Roman Law (Digest)—vide notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 20th September 1921.

Private International Law—
Dicey's *Conflict of Laws.*
Bar *Private International Law.*
Foote's *Private International Law.*
Nelson's *Selected Cases in Private International Law.*

Constitutional Law and History—
Stubbs's *Constitutional History.*
Hallam's *Constitutional History.*
Erskine-May's *Constitutional History.*

Legal History—
Anson's *Law and Custom of the Constitution.*
Dicey's *Law of the Constitution.*
Stephen's *History of the Criminal Law of England.*

BRANCHES II AND III.

It is not deemed necessary to recommend any particular text-books in these branches.

BRANCH IV.

Customary and Statute Law relating to Land Tenure in India.

Maine's *Ancient Law.*
Maine's *Early History of Institutions; Early Law and Custom; Village Communities in the East and the West.*
Baden Powell's *Indian Village Community; Land Systems of British India.*
Field's *Landlord and Tenant.*

For other parts of this branch it is not deemed necessary to recommend any particular text-books.

B.S.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

Practical Chemistry and Bacteriology—
1. A W. Stewart—A Manual of Practical Chemistry for Public Health students.
2. David McNeil—Public Health Chemistry and Bacteriology.
3. Muir and Ritchie—Manual of Bacteriology.

Physics—
Ganot's Natural Philosophy.

General Hygiene—
1. Notter and Firth—Theory and Practice of Hygiene.
2. Blandford—Climates and Weather of India, Ceylon and Burma.
3. Turner—Sanitation in India.

General Pathology—
1. Green's Pathology.
2. Beattie and Dickson's General Pathology.
3. Manson's Tropical Diseases.
Reference—Adami's General Pathology.

Sanitary Law, Vital Statistics and Vaccination—
1. Robertson and Porter's Sanitary Law and Practice.
2. Knight's annotated by laws.
3. Newsholme's elements of Vital Statistics.
4. The sections or rules in the following, relating to Sanitation and Vaccination:
(1) Latest Madras District Municipalities Act or any Act, Regulations or rules amending the same.
(2) Latest Madras Local Boards Act, or any Act, Regulations or rules amending the same.
(3) Latest Madras City Municipal Act, or any Act, Regulations or rules amending the same.
(4) Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, or any Act, Regulations or rules amending the same.
(5) Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Nuisances and adulterations of foodstuffs) or any Act, Regulations or rules amending the same.
(6) Towns Nuisances Act, 1889, or any Act, Regulations or rules amending the same.
(7) Plague Regulations (city) or any Act, Regulations or rules amending the same.
(8) Plague Regulations (mofussil) or any Act, Regulations or rules amending the same.
(9) Marine Plague Regulations or any Act, Regulations or rules amending the same
(10) Civil Medical Code, Section XVII, Sanitation and sections relating to Vaccination.
(11) Vaccination Code (revised).
(12) Manual of Vaccination, by Major Cornwall.
(13) Chapter rules in G.Os. Nos. 1038 M., dated September 9, 1895, 200 L., dated February 3, 19, 8, and 649 L., dated May 3, 1911.
(14) The English Public Health Act of 1875 and all Acts amending the same.

Sanitary Engineering and Sanitation—
Jones' Manual of Hygiene, Sanitation and Sanitary Engineering.

The following books as books of reference:—
Mente and Silcock's Sanitary Engineering, 2 volumes.
Reenke Treatise on Water-supply.
Reid's Practical Sanitation.
Fletcher's Architectural Hygiene.
Galton's Observations on the construction of Healthy Dwellings.
Galton's Hospital Construction

(By order)

F. DEWSBURY,
Registrar.

Senate House, 22nd November 1921.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA BOARD, BOMBAY.

It is hereby notified that the Government of Bombay have, on the recommendation of the Accountancy Diploma Board, awarded the Government Diploma in Accountancy of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, to the undermentioned six candidates who have passed the prescribed professional examination and received adequate practical training in accounts. The candidates will hereafterward be styled "Government Diplomates in Accountancy" and authorized to attach the letters G.D.A. to their names.

GOVERNMENT DIPLOMATES IN ACCOUNTANCY.

19. Mr. Vidyadhar Lakshmishankar Desai, G.D.A., Bombay.
20. Mr. Bomanshaw Framji Cama, G.D.A., Bombay.
21. Mr. Kumbakonam Tyagaraja Krishnamurti, G.D.A., Madras.
22. Mr. Hakim Roy Bahri, G.D.A., Delhi.
23. Mr. Hormasji Framji Captain, G.D.A., Bombay.
24. Mr. Dorab Rustomji Davar, G.D.A., Bombay.

This Diploma makes the holder thereof eligible for the award of a permanent unrestricted auditor's certificate by the Local Government of the province where the candidate desires to practise

Bombay, 30th November 1921.

GOVERNMENT DIPLOMA IN ACCOUNTANCY OF THE SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS, BOMBAY.

The examination for the above Diploma will be held at (1) The Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Whiteaway Laidlaw Buildings, Hornby Road, *Bombay*, (2) The Government Institute of Commerce, Law College Buildings, *Madras*, (3) The Government Commercial Institute, *Calcutta*, and (4) The Muir Central College, *Allahabad*, from 2-30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. (Standard time) from Monday, 3rd April 1922 to Saturday 8th April 1922, both days inclusive.

2. Applications for the examination must be forwarded, on the prescribed printed form, to the Secretary of the Accountancy Diploma Board, so as to reach his office at 55, Apollo Street, Bombay, *on or before 31st January* 1922, with a fee of Rs. 60 per candidate

3. Applications will be accepted from—

(a) Qualified students of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics and Davar's College of Commerce, Bombay; the Government Commercial Institutes of Calcutta and Madras;

(b) University graduates;

(c) Holders of auditor's certificates granted by a Local Government; and

(d) Candidates who have passed the Matriculation or an equivalent examination and have undergone practical training for a period of at least two years under a Chartered Accountant, an Incorporated Accountant, or the holder of a permanent auditor's certificate, recognized by the Government of the province where he is practising.

4. Applications from ex-students of a college or institution, if undergraduates, must be submitted through the Principal.

5. Candidates are required to be at the examination hall by 2.15 p.m. (Standard time) every day and will not be allowed to leave the hall on any account till 8 p.m. (Standard time).

6. Candidates are required to bring with them pencils and pens; they will not be allowed to bring any paper or blotting paper with them.

7. Candidates must not write their names on the answer books supplied to them; every candidate must write on his answer book the register number allotted to him by the Board.

8. The register number allotted to each candidate will be communicated in the third week of March 1922 direct to the postal address of that candidate as given in his application form; this will be the only information supplied about his register number.

9. The examination will be from 2-30 to 5.30 p.m. (Standard time) every day :—

Monday, 3rd April	Accountancy and Auditing	..	..	Paper No. I.—General Accounts
Tuesday, 4th April	Do.		..	Paper No. II.—Special Accounts.
Wednesday, 5th April	Do.		..	Paper No. III.—Auditing.
Thursday, 6th April	Mercantile Law	..	..	Paper No. I.—Law of Contracts and Arbitration.
Friday, 7th April	Do.	..	..	Paper No. II.—Company and Insolvency Law.
Saturday, 8th April	Do.	..	..	Paper No. III.—Negotiable Instruments, Charter Parties, Bills of Lading and Insurance.

K. S. AYYAR,
Secretary, Accountancy Diploma Board, Bombay.

Bombay, 1st December 1921.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Under the Government Scholarship notification, the Inspector of Schools, Madras and Chingleput, sanctions the transfer of scholarships on behalf of pupils mentioned in the annexed statement tenable from 1st July 1921 to the end of June 1922.

2. The scholarships are debitable to the detailed head "Government Scholarships—Higher Elementary Schools for Boys".

3. The instructions contained in the notification regarding the grant of leave, etc., and the maintenance of the acquittance roll for the amount of Government scholarships drawn and disbursed should be strictly adhered to.

4. The scholarships are payable monthly and in advance.

Name of pupils in elementary schools for whom transfer of scholarship has been sanctioned.

Name of pupil.	Name of school in which tenable.	Name of correspondent or headmaster who will draw the amount.	Original sanction (number and date)	Remarks.
		SPECIAL FOR PANCHAMAS.		
		VII Standard, Rs. 2-8-0.		
Devasigamani Thangaraj	Orphan Indian Christian School, Nungambakkam.	Rev. G. J. Israel ..	R.C. No. 787-Ch/20, dated 10th September 1920.	Vice Amarnadi Pallian of M.T.M. Elementary school, Portugeese Church street, Georgetown, Madras.
		GENERAL.		
		VIII Standard, Rs. 3-0-0.		
Sithayathi ..	Hindu Union Committee School, Chodai.	M.E.Ry. L. S. Rajagopala Pillai.	R.C. No. 287 Ch-20, dated 30th September 1920.	Vice Venkatswami Lakshmipathi of the C.M.S. Higher-Grade Elementary school, Pannamalles.

H. W. CALLAGHAN,
Inspector of Schools, Madras and Chingleput.

20th November 1921.

SCHEME OF WRITTEN EXAMINATION IN SCHOOL MANAGEMENT AND THE ART OF TEACHING UNDER ARTICLE 88 OF THE CODE OF REGULATIONS FOR EUROPEAN SCHOOLS, DECEMBER 1921.

Friday, 9th December 1921 .. .. { 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., Art of Teaching; 2-30 p.m. to 5 p.m., School Management.

2. The following are centres of examination:—

Centre.	Place of examination.	Superintendent.
(1) Madras ..	Church Park Training School for Women, Teynampet, Madras.	The Women Assistant to the Inspector of European Schools, Madras.
(2) Bangalore ..	Sacred Heart College, Bangalore.	Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

3. All the rules and regulations that govern public examinations will be applicable to this examination also.

J. H. MELVILLE,
Inspector of European Schools.

Madras, 23rd November 1921.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER ELEMENTARY TRAINING SCHOOL, ELLORE.

Managers or heads of institutions and heads of other offices in which the undermentioned ex-students of the Government Higher Elementary Training School, Ellore, are employed are requested to be so good as to intimate the fact to the undersigned so as to enable him to take steps to see that the conditions of the bond executed by them while under training are duly fulfilled by them:—

Serial number.	History number.	Year of training.	Name of student.	Grade for which trained.	Age while under training.	Name of parent.	Native place.	School in which last employed	Service yet to be completed.
1	28	1916—18	Kambhampati Adinarayana.	Lower.	yrs. 23	Not known ..	Tondavaram, Amalapuram taluk.	Board Girls' school, Kaikaram (Ellore taluk).	T. M. D. 2 0 0 (nearly).
2	.	1920—21.	Nambari Joseph alias Jonayya.	Do.	29	N. Lakshmi Narasayya.	Kallayavaram, Bapatla taluk.	....	Suddenly left on 7th April 1921 while undergoing training.

M. VENKATASUBBAYYA,
Headmaster, Government Training School.

Ellore, 8th November 1921.

GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOL, BANGALORE.

The following is a list of ex-students of the Government Training School, Bangalore, who have not fulfilled the terms of the bond executed by them while under training :—

Number and name of ex-student	Period of training.	Date of birth.	Father's name.	Period of service as teacher already put in.
Elementary Higher Grade.				
1. J. S. Pachiamuthu ..	1916-17 ..	16th Jan. 1894.	Sivaramulu ..	2 years 2½ months.
2. V. N. Venkatachalish ..	1917-19 ..	17th Apr. 1894	Narasimhayya ..	6 months 6 days.
3. M. C. Rego	1918-21 .. Did not undergo the full course of training	1st July 1903 ..	Lawrence Rego ..	Nil.

Managers and headmasters of schools in which any of the abovenamed teachers are employed are requested to report the fact of their employment to the Headmaster, Government Training School for Masters, St. John's Hill, Bangalore.

J. A. YATES,
Inspector of Schools, South Kanara, Coorg and Bangalore.

Bangalore, 2nd December 1921.

NOTICE.

Three blank elementary school-leaving certificate forms Nos. 91171, 91172 and 91173 are missing and these, if produced by any one, are not to be considered valid.

V. NARASIMHARAYUDU,
Acting Assistant Inspector of Schools, Guntur District.

18th November 1921.

UNCLAIMED SERVICE REGISTERS.

Notice is hereby given that the service registers of the following teachers lately employed in this range are lying unclaimed in this office and that they will be destroyed if they are not claimed by them within one month from the date of this publication :—

(1) G. Appaswami Padayachi (lastly employed in the Board Panchama school in Parur).
(2) K. Parthasarathi Pillai (lastly employed in the Board school, Panoadam).
(3) K. Nagabhushana Madeliyar (lastly employed in the Board school, Mangalampet).

M. SUNDARAM,
Sub-Asst. Inspector of Schools, Vriddhachalam Range.

Camp, Tittagudi, 29th November 1921.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for the information of the Headmasters of High Schools that the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, has debarred K. V. Sankaranabhan, formerly a pupil (Fourth form) of the S.A.V. High School, Tuticorin from admission into any recognized school up to the end of the current school term.

K. NATESA AYYAR,
Acting Inspector of Schools, Tinnevelly.

30th November 1921.

MADRAS STUDENTS' ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

President: The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Madras (ex-officio).

Vice-Presidents: The Director of Public Instruction (ex-officio).

Members:

The Hon'ble the Resident at Hyderabad (ex-officio).
The Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore (ex-officio).
The Principal, College of Engineering, Madras (ex-officio).
The Principal, Medical College, Madras (ex-officio).
The Director of Industries (ex-officio).
Raja Vasudeva Raja, C.I.E., Vahi Nambidi of Kollengode.
Mr. F. S. Dass, B.A., Inspector of Public Instruction, Cochin.
M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur K. Ramunni Menon Avargal, M.A., Professor of Zoology, Presidency College, Madras.
Sayid Hoss Mamad, Director of Public Instruction, Hyderabad.
The Rev. W. M. Zumbro, M.A., Principal, American Mission College, Madura.
The Rev. Allen Gardiner, M.A., Principal, S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
Mr. H. Venig Venkar, M.A., Headmaster, Bishop Corrie's High School, Madras.
Mr. Krishnan Pandalai, M.A., Bar.-at-Law, Judge, Court of Small Causes, Madras.
M.R.Ry. D. Appa Rao Pantulu Garu, Bar.-at-Law.
Mr. L. C. Hodgson, Director of Public Instruction, Travancore.
The Rev. W. Meston, M.A., D.D., Madras Christian College.
M.R.Ry. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar Avargal, M.A., B.L., M.L.C.
Miss de la Hey, Principal, Queen Mary's College for Women, Madras.
Mir Zyn ud-din, Judge, Court of Small Causes, Madras.
Captain A. Guthrie, M.B.E., Leather Expert.
Dr. John Matthai, M.A., B.Sc., C.S.I., (Lond.), B. Litt. (Oxon.).
Mr. V. K. Raman Menon, M.A., Bar.-at-Law, Acting Inspector of Schools.
Mr. G. V. Krishnaswami Chetti, Electrical Engineer, Electrical Department, Madras Corporation.
Dr. Subbarayan.
Mr. S. G. Sivagnanayan, I.C.S.

Secretary: Mr. A. Davies, M.A., Bar.-at-Law, Principal, Law College, Madras.

The main functions of the Committee are—

(1) To furnish information and advice to Indians who contemplate going to England.

(2) To circulate in India to colleges and other institutions the Educational, Financial and Social information, collected by the Bureau in London.

(3) To communicate with the Central Bureau on behalf of students before they start, or on behalf of their parents when they are in England.

Students of the Madras Presidency and of Native States whose colleges are affiliated to the Madras University, who contemplate going to England, and the relatives and friends of those who are going or are already gone, are invited to correspond with Mr. Arthur Davies, Secretary to the Madras Committee, at the Law College, Madras, from whom all necessary information can be obtained.

Letters from Madras students to the Educational Adviser in London or to other Educational authorities in Great Britain are forwarded to the Madras Secretary for disposal and much delay will therefore be saved by *direct* correspondence with the latter.

There is a library attached to the Secretary's office at the Law College consisting of the prospectuses, syllabuses and calendars of the various educational institutions and universities in Great Britain and students and other enquirers will be allowed the use of the library on all week days except Saturdays and holidays between 12 noon and 5 p.m.

A. DAVIES,
Secretary.

Madras, 31st August 1921.

VACANCIES.

APPLICATIONS are invited from trained secondary grade women teachers for the undermentioned posts in this institution :—

(1) Three Assistants on Rs. 45—3—90 each per mensem (inclusive of usual allowance).

The applications should contain particulars as to the applicant's age, caste, district, vernaculars known and be accompanied by copies of general educational and technical certificates.

Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Egmore, Madras, 21st November 1921.

M. I. EBBUTT,
Superintendent.

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE BOTANICAL BULLETIN.

The Presidency College Botanical Bulletin consists of illustrations with descriptions of common flowering plants of Madras.

Nos. 1—50—a limited number available for Rs. 2.

Nos. 51—75 issued 1918—19 still available for Rs. 2.

Nos. 75—100 now being issued at Re. 1 payable in advance.

Applications for copies accompanied by a money order for the necessary amount should be made to the Professor of Botany, Presidency College, Madras.

TELUGU SHORTHAND MANUAL.

Copies of this publication by M. Srinivasa Rau, which has been recommended for the use of candidates taking vernacular shorthand as an optional subject, are available for sale at the Government Press, Mount Road Branch, Madras, at Rs. 3-8-0 a copy.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, COIMBATORE, CALENDAR FOR 1921-22. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 12 (1 s.).

GOVERNMENT VICTORIA COLLEGE, PALGHAT, CALENDAR FOR 1921-22. Demy 8vo. Paper cover. As. 12 (2 *annas* 6 *p.*).

HANDBOOK OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES FOR INDIAN SCHOOLS BY A. G. NEMBHARD, 1920. Re. 1 (1 s. 6 p.)

TEACHERS' COLLEGE, SAIDAPET, CALENDAR FOR 1921-22. Royal 8vo. Paper cover, As. 12. (2 *annas*.)

MADRAS : PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 49.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 6, 1921. [Price, 6 *pies*

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS, OCTOBER 1921.

The following candidates are declared to have passed the Special Tests under which their names appear :—

[Note.—Failure list will be published in due course.]

[Applications for certificates should be made in accordance with the notice that will be published in the Fort St. George and District Gazettes in January next.]

[*N.B.—Applications from successful candidates asking for information as to the cause of failure or for a re-valuation of their answer papers will not be attended to.*]

Number in general register.	Name of candidate.	Place of examination.	Age	Highest general education test passed.	Designation of office held.
		THE JAIL TEST.			
		SECOND CLASS.			
113	K. Ekma Rao	Berhampur.	THE 42	F A	Jailor, District Jail, Berhampur
1893	A. Raman Pillai ..	Trichinopoly.	45	Matriculation .	Clerk, Central Jail, Trichinopoly
1894	M. Muhammad Yusuf ..	Do.	25	Intermediate ..	Probationary Deputy Jailor, Central Jail, Trichinopoly.
1289	C. V. Lakshminarayana Ayya.	Cuddapah.	34	Form plod ..	Clerk, Office of the Inspector-General of Prisons, Cuddapah.
2018	Ip D'Cruz	Madras.	26	Do. .	Probationary Deputy Jailor, Penitentiary, Madras.
2022	Jerome Vincent Willmott.	Do.	21	Do. ..	European Warder, Penitentiary, Madras.

Number in general register.	Name of candidate.	Place of examination.	Age.	Examination in Law passed	Designation of office held.

THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

SECOND CLASS.

			YRS.		
518	Tenda Venkatasaramyya.	Masulipatam.	36	B L.	Revenue Inspector, Machavla Pinka.
633	S. Raghunatha Acharya.	Guntur ..	35	B.L.	Inspector of Salt and Abkari Revenue, Markapur.
1301	Sayyid Muhammad Nakhuda.	Vellore ..	28	B L.	Probationary Deputy Tahsildar, Vellore.

FAILURE LIST.

[*Note*.—(1) Candidates who were absent from part of the examination are regarded as having failed in the subject or subjects from which they absented themselves.

(2) Applications from unsuccessful candidates asking for information as to the cause of failure or for a re-valuation of their answer-papers will not be attended to.]

THE TRANSLATION TEST.

TELUGU.

Translation from English into Telugu .. .. a
Translation from Telugu into English .. .. b

Register number.	Subjects failed in.	Register number.	Subjects failed in.	Register number.	Subjects failed in.	Register number.	Subjects failed in.	Register number	Subjects failed in.
1	b	662	b	758	a, b	1362	b	2078	a, b
2	b	664	b	819	b	1346	b	2380	b
134	a, b	636	a, b	1005	b	1200	b		
668	b	764	b	1076A	a, b	2376	b		

(By order)

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 1st December 1921.

D. A. HOBDAY,
Secretary.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

Reg. No. 1—M.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 49.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 6, 1921. [Price, 8 annas.

Part II.—Miscellaneous Notifications.

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APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE, ETC.

Judicial.

No. 118 *Appointment and Posting.*—M.R.Ry. Melarkode Narasimha Ayyar Krishna Ayyar Avergal, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, practising in Madras, is appointed to act as District Munsif, and is posted to Kollipatti, *vice* M.R.Ry. R. S. Sankara Ayyar Avergal, on other duty or until further orders. To join emergently.

High Court, Madras,
26th November 1921.

No 118.—The following transfer of a District Moonsif has been ordered by the High Court :—

M.R.Ry. Perunguthur Madabhushi Vijayaraghavachari Avergal, from Tenali to Coimbatore (Principal), *vice* M.R.Ry. K. Soundrajala Nayudu Garu on leave or until further orders.

To join expeditiously on relief without availing himself of the usual joining time.

High Court, Madras,
29th November 1921.

F. G. BUTLER,
Registrar.

Board of Revenue.

Salt, Abkari and Customs Department.

Leave.—Under article 280 of the Civil Service Regulations and with reference to G.O. No. 177, Financial, dated 7th March 1919, M.R.Ry. S. J. Subbayya Nayudu Garu, Inspector, is granted privilege leave for six months with permission to prefix the Christmas holidays.

Board (Separate Revenue), Madras,
24th November 1921.

D. N. STRATHIE,
Secretary.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Reposting.—M.R.Ry. Tiruvenkatacharl Vaidyalinga Saptharishi Sastri Avargal, Assistant Engineer, posted to this circle in Public Works Department Notification No. 880-C, dated 22nd November 1921, is first posted to the Circle office and then reposted to the charge of the Uthamapalayam subdivision, Madura division.

W. G. MOLESWORTH,
Superintending Engineer, VI Circle.

Trichinopoly, 1st December 1921.

Leave.—Under articles 294 (b) and 280, Civil Service Regulations and G.O. No. 177, Financial, dated 7th March 1919, M.R.Ry. M. R. Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal, Assistant Engineer, South Arcot division, is granted privilege leave for four months from 21st January 1922 preparatory to retirement.

R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR,
Superintending Engineer, VII Circle.

Madras, 5th December 1921.

MEDICAL.

Leave.—M.R.Ry. R. Subrahmanyam Avargal, L.M.S., temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon, acting Assistant to District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Tinnevelly, was granted privilege leave for three months and fourteen days with effect from 6th September 1921.

Services placed.—M.R.Ry. M. S. Lakshmana Ayyar Avargal, L.M.S., from Municipal Hospital, Pallakkad, is placed at the disposal of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, for special duty in connexion with the visit of His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales to the City of Madras.

Madras, 28th November 1921.

Services placed.—Mr. K. M. Mathulla, L.M.S., temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon, from reserve duty, Government General Hospital, Madras, is placed at the disposal of the President, District Board, Nellore, for Local Fund Hospital, Venkatagiri, *vice* Mr. T. K. Kuruvilla, M.B.B.S., temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon.

Posting.—Mr. T. K. Kuruvilla, M.B.B.S., temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon, on relief at Venkatagiri, is posted to Government Kuppuswami Hospital, Madras, *vice* Mr. K. P. Thomas, L.M.S., temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon given notice of discharge.

Services placed.—A. M. Muhi-ud-din Sahib, M.B.B.S., late Captain, I.M.S. (T.C.), is re-entertained as a temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon in the department and placed at the disposal of the President, District Board, Chingleput, for Local Fund dispensary, Tiruvallur, *vice* M.R.Ry. W. V. Perumal Avargal, L.M.S.

Posting.—M.R.Ry. W. V. Perumal Avargal, L.M.S., on relief at Tiruvallur, is posted to Headquarter Hospital, Chingleput, on reserve duty, until the expiry of one month's notice.

Madras, 1st December 1921.

Furlough.—First-class Military Assistant Surgeon R. H. Hughes, I.M.D., Senior Assistant Surgeon, Government General Hospital, Madras, is posted to the Government House dispensary, Madras, *vice* First-class Military Assistant Surgeon C. P. V. Shunker, I.M.D., proposed to be granted leave.

M.R.Ry. C. S. S. Sarma Avargal, L.M.S., temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon on reserve duty in the Government General Hospital, Madras, is posted to hold temporarily a sanctioned appointment in the same hospital in the arrangement due to the transfer of Military Assistant Surgeon R. H. Hughes, I.M.D.

(By order)

W. C. GRAY, Major, I.M.S.,
Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General.

Madras, 3rd December 1921.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

PATENTS.

The following printed specifications of applications for patents, which have been accepted under section 8 of the Indian Patents and Designs Act of 1911, have been published and can be inspected free of charge at the Madras Record office, Egmore. Copies of these specifications may be purchased at the Patent office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, at the price of 8 annas per copy.

Directions for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price 10 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price 2 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller of Patents and Designs.

6093. N. E. Rambush. Improvements in the removal of sulphur from gases.

6133. F. S. Smith. Improved process of, and apparatus for, electrically treating food products, clothing and other articles for sterilization or destruction of insects and the like.

6145. E. A. Ashcroft. Improved process for the production of anhydrous magnesium chloride or anhydrous double chlorides of magnesium.

6146. E. A. Ashcroft. Improvements in the production of magnesium or alloys of magnesium and a by-product therefrom.

6258. W. J. Still. Improvements in and connected with internal combustion engines.
6282 J. J. Proffitt. Improvements in identification plates for motor vehicles, motor cycles and the like.
6288. C. C. Bussey. Improvements in method of, and apparatus for, treating carbonaceous material.
6319. K. Schomber and R Jokoch. An improved electric steelyard weighing machine.
6328. H. G. Farpoint. Improvements in pickers of looms for weaving.
6333. M. E. Simes. Improvements in inner tubes for pneumatic tyres.
6708. Taj Ram. Improved brick for construction of side percolation masonry walls.
6740. V. G. Murray. Improvements in locks.
6761. S. W. Blake. Improvements in alcohol fuels.
6850. A. Jokling. Improvements relating to furnace firebridges.
6944. W. R. Sykes Interlocking Signal Co., Ld.; F. J. Sykes and T. S. Lascelles. Improvements in railway signalling.
6960. W. J. Mellersh-Jackson. Improvements in pocket electric flash lights.
7230. British Thomson-Houston Co., Ld. Improvements in and relating to radio signalling systems.
7296. British Thomson-Houston Co., Ld. Improvements in and relating to wireless signalling systems.
5469. H. Seibel. Improvements in pneumatic seats.
6954. A. France. Improvements in apparatus for washing and sorting coal and other minerals.
6955. A. France. Improvements in apparatus for washing and sorting coal and other minerals.
6956. A. France. Improvements in apparatus for washing and sorting coal and other minerals.
5977. Nihon Chasei Kabushiki Kwaisha. Process of manufacturing tea essence.
5996. H. W. Seaman. Refrigerant and process of refrigeration.
6007. H. W. Seaman. Refrigerant and process of refrigeration.
6008. H. W. Seaman Refrigerant and process of refrigeration.
6009. H. W. Seaman. Refrigerant and process of refrigeration.
6023. D. H. Stent. An improved flooring or roofing
6031. F. W. Kramer. Improvements in tires.
6042. V. Fiorazzi. Improvements in devices for automatically cleaning the silk filament from cocoons.
6057. B. J. Corporation, Ld. Cleaning for metals by electrolysis.
6074. A. E. Worster. Improvements in method and apparatus for sealing preserving jars.
6084. D. V. Hutchins. Improvements in the propulsion of ships, aircraft and the like.
6125. Gesellschaft Fur Drahtlose telegraphie m. b. H. Improvements in wireless telegraph transmitters.
6167. A. P. Lehmann. Method of and apparatus for mixing and kneading.
6168. A. Frank-Philipson. Improvements in solidified suitable coal-tar derivative disinfectants.
6169. J. A. McKay. Improvements in dikes, breakwaters and the like.
6169. D. Wright. Improvements in or relating to liquid fuel furnaces.
6235. Dorr Co Improvements in process of manufacturing sugar
6253 W. N. Best Inc. Improvements in burners.
6254. W. N. Best Inc. Improvements in the oxidation of finely subdivided material
6313. L. E. Causey. Improvements in or relating to the spring suspension of motor road vehicles.
6315. K. Schomberand R Jokoch. Improvements in electric apparatus for synchronous movements.
6328. F. R. Rand and T. H. Sanders. Improvements in couplings for railway and other vehicles.
6344. A. F. Jerram. Improvements in or relating to lawn mowers.
6351. Empire (Alloy) Steel Corporation, Ld. Improvements in and relating to the production of ferro-chrome alloys.
6368. J. B Allen and H. J. Preston. Improvements in supporting and holding brackets for curtain rods and the like.
6375. P. E. H. Rousan. Improvements in application of the bark (suber) of melaleuca leucadendron to thermic; hydraulic and dielectric devices.
6420. W. G Boonzaier. Pumps
6500. Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd. Improvements in electrolytes for use in electrolytic cells.
6511. Oliver Chilled Plow Works. Improvements in agricultural ploughs of a wheeled type.
6519. C. M. O. Hughes and Thomas Hill-Jones, Ld. Improvements in or relating to the manufacture of artificial fuel.
6527. Amalgamated Zinc (De Bavay's), Ld. Improvements in the recovery of lead and silver from sulphide ores and metallurgical products.
6554. Metals Extraction Corporation, Ltd. Improvements in and relating to the treatment of zinc solutions.
6569. H P. Hayle. Improvements in centrifugal driers.
6617. Anand Behari Lal Improved cooker and chapati baker.
6649. B. A Thornhill Improvements in and relating to sole and heel-protectors for boots and shoes.
6650. Low Temperature Construction Ld. Low Temperature Carbonisation, Ld., T. M. Davidson and H. L. Armstrong. Improvements relating to retorts for the distillation of carbonaceous substances.

6961. W. J. Mellersh-Jackson. Improvements in pocket electric dash lights.
6980. S. F. Aldis and H. C. Eddy. Electric separation of emulsions and liquid mixtures
6107. L. W. Bates. Improvements in fuel.
6147. E. A. Ashcroft. Improved process and apparatus for the electrolytic decomposition of anhydrous magnesium chlorids and the production of magnesium and chlorine.
6172. W. Williams and S. R. Fairclough. Improvements in lifting jacks.
6285. Luckenbach Processes Incorporated. Reagent for concentration of ore by flotation and method of making and process of using the same
6316. Societe D'Etudes Chimiques Pour L'Industrie. Process for the manufacture of nitrogenic or nitrogen and phosphatic substances as single or mixed manures.
6317. K. Schember and R. Johseb. Improvements relating to travelling poises for weighing machines.
6360. R. Prasad Sao. Sugar turbine mill
6386. Essex Motors. Improvements in oil cups.
6392. Bissy Ideal Type Caster Corporation. Improvements in and relating to casting and assembling types, leads, quads and typographical line slugs.
6396. E. Fenbourne. Improvements in automatic carburetters for internal combustion engines.
6419. W. G. Boonzaier. Cigarette making device.
6468. F. J. Nicholls. Sparking plug
6484. C. H. Schol. Improvements in or relating to apparatus for the manufacture of artificial stone.
6507. F. R. V. le Tellier. Improvements in electric pocket magneto lamps.
6510. B. A. Thornhill. Improvements in and relating to boot and shoe protectors.
6566. Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd. Improvements relating to means for supporting and or connecting bodies, machines or other apparatus.
6672. H. Guillon. Improvements in driving belts.
6728. A. R. Gaved. Improvements in or relating to the recovery of china clay.
6756. L'Air Liquide, Societe Anonyme Pour L'Etude Et L'Exploitation Des Procedes Georges Claude. Improvements in or relating to processes for the production of bi-carbonate of soda and of ammonium chlorids.
6780. S. W. Sisley. Improvements in making alcohol fuels.
6767. W. Yonlen. Improvements in or relating to machines for opening and cleaning cotton, wool and other fibres.
6788. Mansa Ram Kalay and Amin Chand. The automatic shuttle spring propeller.
6802. E. R. Watson. A process for manufacturing trinitrotoluene from Assam or Burma petroleum.
6846. A. Bagnulo. Improvements in injecting and carburetting apparatus for internal combustion engines.
6852. L. Bartmann. A fusible electric interchangeable cut-out.
6857. T. A. Clayton. Improvements in and relating to sulphur burning furnaces and the like.
6928. M. Ashby & Co., Ld. Improvements in and relating to advertising apparatus.
7049. L'Air Liquide, Societe Anonyme Pour L'Etude Et L'Exploitation Des Procedes Georges Claude Process of effecting exothermic chemical synthesis taking place under pressure and at a high temperature.
7226. British Thomson-Houston Co., Ld. Improvements in and relating to electric vacuum devices.
7229. British Thomson-Houston Co., Ld. Improvements in and relating to wireless signalling systems.
7234 British Thomson-Houston Co., Ld. Improvements in means for controlling alternating electric currents.

Fort St. George, 6th December 1921.

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Chief Secretary.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

QUALIFIED URDU TEACHERS.

Bangalore.—Ghulam Ahmad, 1, Fattigrew Street, St. John Hill.
Mukhtar Ahmad, C/o A. D. S. & Y., Bangalore.
Muhammad Saleh, Munshi, 112, Narain Pillai street, Bangalore Cantonment.
A. S. Wali Muhammad, Old Post House Road, Bangalore.
Bellary.—Mir Mahmud Husain, 76, Tank Bund, Bellary.
Madras.—Mahiddin Hussain, 16/16, Vathiar Chinniah Pillai Street, Royapettah, Madras.

QUALIFIED KANARESE TEACHER.

Bangalore City.—K. Hanumantha Rao, Pandit, Krishna Singh Lane.

QUALIFIED TAMIL TEACHERS.

Madras.—K. Raghavachariar, Lecturer in Tamil (and Superintendent of Vernacular Studies) Wesley College, Madras.
Kumbakonam.—A. M. Srinivasaramanujacharyya, Vidvan (Madras University), Lecturer in Tamil, Government College.

N.B.—Whenever any teacher changes his address, he is requested to communicate his new address to the Board of Examiners.

Calcutta, the 30th November 1921.

C. L. PEART, Major,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

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J. A. CHAPMAN,
Librarian.

EXAMINATION FOR ENGINE DRIVERS.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the Examination held by the Board of Examiners on the 7th and 8th November 1921 :—

CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY.

First Class.

Number in order of merit.	Register number and name.	Number in order of merit.	Register number and name.
1	78 P. K. Subramania Mudali.	2	70 M. D. Venkatapala.

Second Class.

1	96 T. V. Damodaran.	7	70 S. T. Narayanaswami Nayudu.
2	98 M. Selume	8	74 K. V. Ayyamperumal Pillai.
3	66 A. Satapathy Chetti.	9	68 B. Venkatakrishniah
4	71 V. T. Arumughom Pillai.	10	88 T. Jagannadham.
5	77 M. Ponnappa Pillai.	11	83 C. Naina Mudali.
6	64 A. Suryanarayana Rao.		93 Koka Chelapati Rao.
7	85 N. Venkata Rao	12	87 N. Krishnamma.
	89 P. Govindarajulu Chetti.		

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE.

1	17 M. Ponnappa Pillai.	3	45 C. A. Hanah.
2	79 Ganapathi Nayudu.		

Chepauk, 9th November 1921.

R. F. STONEY,
President, Board of Examiners and Offg. Sanitary Engineer to Government.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Under section 40 of Act II of 1912 (India), the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras, has cancelled the registration of the Tittagudi Public Servants Co-operative Stores, Limited, No. 2992, in Vriddachalam taluk of the South Arcot district and, under section 42 of the above Act, has appointed the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Cuddalore, to be the liquidator of the society.

This order shall take effect from this date, viz., 28th November 1921.

Madras, 29th November 1921.

Under section 39, sub-section (1) of Act II of 1912 (India), the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras, hereby cancels the registration of the Manhappra Co-operative Credit Society No. 1907, in the Palghat taluk of the Malabar district and under section 42 of the above Act appoints the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Calicut, to be the liquidator of the society.

This order shall take effect on the expiry of two months from this date, i.e., 30th November 1921.

Under section 40 of Act II of 1912 (India), the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras, hereby cancels the registration of the Kadiri Christian Co-operative Credit Society, Limited, No. 2891, in the Kadiri taluk of the Anantapur district and under section 42 of the above Act appoints the Assistant Registrar, Anantapur, to be the liquidator of the society.

This order shall take effect from this date i.e., 30th November 1921.

J. GRAY,
Acting Registrar of Co-operative societies.

Madras, 30th November 1921.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified, under section 6 (c) of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that on or about the 3rd day of June 1921, a gold necklace (Pooja) weighing about one tola and valued at Rs. 22, was found in Jherangadu village in Parlakimedi taluk while the villagers were removing mud from a well in the field of Adhikari Lokanath Sahu of the village. All claims to the property should be preferred either in person or by agents before the Collector at Chatrapur on 2nd January 1922.

Ganjam Collector's Office,
10th August 1921.

C. D. A. CROFTON,
Acting Collector.

It is hereby notified under section 6 of Act VI of 1878 that a small pot, containing Rs. 150 buried underground, was found by one Ankunda Lingayya in Nulamarri of Nandigama taluk, when digging the foundation for a wall in the compound of Galagani Ramayya of the village.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure are hereby required to appear in person or by agent before the Collector of Kistna at his office in Chilakalapudi at 11 a.m. on the 15th December 1921 when the matter will be inquired into and determined according to law.

Kistna Collector's Office,
24th June 1921.

T. G. RUTHERFORD,
Collector.

Notice is hereby given, under section 6 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that the undermentioned treasure is stated to have been found on the 10th September 1921 in survey field No. 468 (peramboke hillock) at Kavali-Yedavalli village, Atmakur taluk, by one Yaganti Venkatarathnayya while grazing sheep :—

Details of find.	Weight.	Estimated value.
		Rs. A. P.
(1) Gold coins (4) 13/16th of an inch in diameter. All the four coins have a plain rim and are also plain on one side. (One of them has the figure of a chunnk on the other side, while the others have an ornamental work in the form of a flower.)	One varaha each.	6 0 0 each.
(2) Small coins (12) 7/16th inch in diameter. All rim plain. There are Sanskrit or Arabic letters on one side and flower on the other.	1/8th varaha each or 4 (four) seeds.	0 12 0 each.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any portion thereof are requested to appear in person or by duly authorized agent before the Collector of Nellore at his office in Nellore on 3rd April 1922 in view of their claims being enquired into and disposed of by law.

Nellore Collector's Office,
13th October 1921.

A. R. COX,
Collector.

Under section 6 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, notice is hereby given that on or about the 15th July 1921, a copper image of a bull called "Nandi or Siva's bull" valued at Rs. 800 approximately was found in the dry land of Venkatachala Ambalam called "Karukkurichpanjai" in A. Karungulam village, Tiruppattur taluk, Ramnad district, by Velliyan, son of Suppan, Pichan, son of Vala Suppan, and Rakkan, son of Para Karuppan, of Karungulam. All persons claiming the said treasure are required to appear before the Collector of Ramnad at Madura on the 24th day of February 1922 either personally or by agent so that the matter may be inquired into and determined according to law.

Ramnad Collector's Office, Madura,
26th August 1921.

Under section 6 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, notice is hereby given that on or about the 15th July 1921 a copper image of a bull called "Nandi" or Siva's bull valued at Rs. 800 approximately was found in the dry land Venkatachala Ambalam called "Karukkurichi" panjai in A. Karungulam village, Tiruppattur taluk, Ramnad district, by Velliyan, son of Suppan, Pichan, son of Vala Suppan, and Rakkan, son of Para Karuppan, of Karungulam. All persons claiming the said treasure are required to appear before the Collector of Ramnad at Madura on the 25th February 1922 either personally or by agent at Madura so that the matter may be inquired into and determined according to law.

Ramnad Collector's Office, Madura,
28th September 1921.

A. G. LEACH,
Collector.

It is hereby notified under section 6 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878 (VI of 1878), that on the 7th August 1921 a treasure consisting of the following jewels ([illegible] 1, [illegible] 1, [illegible] 5, [illegible] 1, [illegible] 3, [illegible] 1, [illegible] 1, [illegible] 1, [illegible] 2, [illegible] 1, [illegible] 3) generally worn by

woman valued at Rs. 10 was discovered in a small earthern vessel hidden in front of the outlet-shed of the house of one Pachai Ammal, daughter of Muthu Kavundan of Dadapuram village, Tindivanam taluk, South Arcot district, Madras Presidency.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of South Arcot at his office in Cuddalore on Monday the 6th February 1922 in order to have the matter inquired into and determined according to law.

South Arcot Collector's Office,
18th September 1921.

R. F. B. L. GUPPY,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that the undermentioned treasure was found on 6th April 1921 by one Perumal Shalagan of Adhanakottai, Pattukkottai taluk, while digging earth for erecting a wall from his patta dry land known as 'Perayan Kollai' in the aforesaid village:—

			Rs.	A.	P.
(1)	Brass idol—Krishnan	..	3	0	0
(2)	Do. do.	..	1	8	0
(3)	Do. do.	..	5	0	0
(4)	Do. do.	..	7	0	0
(5)	Brass pot ..	..	0	8	0
(6)	Brass lamp plate	..	0	8	0
		Total ..	17	0	0

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore at his office on Thursday the 2nd day of March 1922, so that the matter may be inquired into and determined according to law.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
12th August 1921.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of Act VI of 1878 that the undermentioned treasure was found on 24th January 1921 by one Pakkiri while he was reclaiming the portion of the patta land in S. No. 134 O 1 of Sottupalam village of Tirutturaipundi taluk classed as dry registered in the name of Kandasami Thevan and recently purchased by Tiravenkatathaiyangar:—

Description.	Approximate value. Rs.	A.	P.
1. Nataraja murti with Tiruvasi (left thumb broken) ..	430	14	0
2. Pedestal of Nataraja murti with Tiruvasi ..	20	10	0
3. Ammen	38	0	0
4. Vigna-varar	43	0	0
5. Somaskandar	55	4	0
6. Pradoshamurti .. .. }	97	8	0
7. Pradoshamurti Tiruvasi .. }			

Description.	Approximate value. Rs.	A.	P.
8. Sembandamurti	60	0	0
9. Astradevar .. .. }	4	11	0
10. Pedestal .. .. }			
11. Lamp with the chain ..	2	10	0
12. Big Amman	126	7	0
13. Balakrishnan	10	0	0
Total ..	890	6	0

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore at his office on Wednesday the 18th May 1922 so that the matter may be inquired into and determined according to law.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
26th November 1921.

H. G. GHARPUREY,
Collector.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of Act VI of 1878 (India) that on or about 13th of August 1921 the undermentioned treasure was found hidden in a small copper vessel in S. F. No. 94-2 C patta land of Kuthuswami Udaiyan, son of Arunachala Udaiyan of Senjeri village, Perambalur taluk:—

	Nature of the treasure.	Number.	Approximate value. Rs.	A.	P.
(1)	Big old silver coins bearing the name of Alangar Batcha on one side and Hindustani inscription on the other side not decipherable (each weighing about one tola).	20	18	12	0
(2)	Small old silver coins inscribed with Hindustani letters (each weighing about one-eighth tola).	30	3	12	0
(3)	One small copper (chombu) vessel, broken	1	0	4	0
(4)	Two small copper plates	2	0	0	3
(5)	One melted silver piece	1	2	0	0
	[Total ..	54	24	12	0

2. All persons claiming the above treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector at his office at Trichinopoly on 4th April 1922 for the purposes of enquiry and determination.

Trichinopoly Collector's Office,
21st November 1921.

V. RAMA RAO,
Acting Collector.

SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

RETURN showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Districts of the Madras Presidency during the month of September 1921.

Population according to Census of 1911.	Districts.	Population for which returns were received.	BIRTHS. Class. Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mahommedans.	Other Classes.	BIRTHS. Total. M.	F.	Total.	DEATHS. Class. Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mahommedans.	Other Classes.	DEATHS. Total. M.	F.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
* 3,221,262	Ganjam ..	1,873,864	..	..	1	946	3	6	188	178	366	..	..	4	807	2	4	148	174	322
* 3,330,891	Vizagapatam.	2,180,876	..	..	8	3,779	98	7	* 452	3,057	4,319	..	2	4	3,438	35	13	2,182	2,378	4,560
* 1,982,849	Godavari ..	2,562,159	..	..	17	4,218	45	8	2,187	2,103	4,290	..	..	64	3,107	104	16	2,522	2,518	5,040
1,997,538	Kistna ..	1,997,538	..	..	202	3,171	102	28	3,542	3,361	6,903	..	..	144	3,690	139	21	2,904	3,050	5,954
1,997,551	Guntur ..	1,997,551	..	..	403	4,883	402	19	3,949	3,388	7,337	..	..	261	4,491	434	11	2,728	2,832	5,560
1,218,167	Nellore ..	1,218,122	..	..	92	1,912	88	23	988	977	1,965	..	..	18	970	89	24	337	478	1,810
518,857	Madras ..	518,669	4	27	72	1,393	118	..	859	772	1,631	..	28	34	1,226	246	1	879	799	1,678
1,496,904	Chingleput .	1,495,904	..	4	48	1,777	59	22	1,216	1,469	2,685	1	..	10	* 349	91	11	1,229	1,252	2,481
2,849,899	South Arcot.	2,362,649	..	..	127	3,032	184	10	2,252	2,032	4,284	..	..	47	2,528	46	8	1,848	1,373	3,218
2,243,637	Tinchinopoly.	1,829,528	..	..	209	4,837	102	15	2,810	2,765	5,575	..	..	127	3,318	57	9	1,722	1,828	3,550
2,462,289	Tanjore ..	2,362,680	..	..	337	4,321	368	..	2,338	2,273	4,611	..	..	126	3,112	159	8	1,812	1,785	3,597
2,932,932	Madura ..	1,932,932	..	..	397	4,198	156	82	2,205	2,225	4,430	1	..	80	2,368	91	31	1,803	1,864	3,667
1,448,438	Tinnevelly ..	1,269,458	..	..	86	2,874	169	4	1,621	1,506	3,127	1	..	72	1,339	114	25	838	872	1,710
1,190,618	Tavancrelly ..	1,790,816	..	..	681	4,163	271	9	2,564	2,464	5,028	..	..	207	3,309	128	8	1,875	1,761	3,636
874,645	Kurnool ..	836,196	..	..	110	1,887	314	28	1,168	1,198	2,341	..	..	95	1,236	217	15	788	788	1,576
863,993	Cuddapah ..	893,998	..	..	96	2,318	348	31	1,443	1,337	2,780	..	..	43	1,417	177	21	918	853	1,771
982,997	Bellary ..	982,962	1	..	10	2,406	229	24	1,186	1,084	2,270	..	..	6	1,257	129	24	711	705	1,416
853,723	Anantapur ..	863,238	1	..	11	2,938	223	18	1,323	1,248	2,571	..	..	6	1,227	101	19	784	640	1,424
2,960,940	North Arcot.	1,960,960	..	..	77	5,617	261	107	3,097	2,898	5,992	..	..	18	2,488	115	21	1,197	1,269	2,466
1,228,742	Chittoor ..	1,228,742	..	..	6	2,471	187	22	1,280	1,185	2,765	..	..	6	1,476	118	6	830	778	1,608
2,044,134	Salem ..	2,044,134	..	..	8	4,061	186	8	2,178	1,975	4,153	..	..	18	2,341	78	7	1,110	1,182	2,292
2,11?,64.	Coimbatore ..	2,118 644	..	..	23	3,881	51	7	2,032	1,910	3,942	..	..	38	2,368	72	1	1,178	1,117	2,295
118,638	The Nilgiris.	118,818	8	3	98	197	8	29	139	129	268	2	..	20	164	18	16	66	89	197
1,193,327	South Kanara.	1,193,327	1	..	298	3,861	438	8	1,576	1,547	3,503	..	1	168	1,757	274	17	1,047	1,067	2,114
2,330,293	Malabar ..	2,018,093	..	8	324	4,804	2,219	8	3,197	3,281	6,478	..	1	78	2,830	905	1	1,330	1,749	3,079
42,270,150	Total ..	40,048,351 *	15	53	3,608	69,761	3,605	503	49,104	48,931	98,035	11	36	1,102	32,020	3,005	618	23,782	23,412	46,194

* Including the hill tracts.

(Continued on next page.)

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Districts of the Madras Presidency during the month of September 1921—*contd.*

Population according to Census of 1911.	Districts.	Population for which returns were received.	DEATHS—*contd.*																												Still-birth or born dead.		Deaths under one year.	
			Cholera.		Small-pox.		Plague.		Fevers.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Respiratory diseases.		Injuries.										Deaths from child-birth.		All other causes.					
															Suicides.		Wounds or Accidents		Snake-bite.		Killed by wild beasts.		Rabies.									
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
			23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50				
* 1,221,382	Ganjam	2,859,884	8	9	..	1	..	..	73	69	21	24	9	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	6	38	42	6	1	31	28			
* 2,159,891	Vizagapatam	2,160,870	56	52	13	11	..	..	1,007	1,003	111	109	35	25	6	7	12	10	..	1	..	..	..	..	6	120	160	8	4	583	510			
* 1,852,809	Godavari	1,852,809	323	452	1	1	..	..	1,009	1,007	215	190	140	142	1	6	12	7	5	1	2	..	..	..	..	760	768	10	14	502	511			
1,997,185	Kistna	1,997,185	315	297	46	60	..	..	1,177	1,150	261	195	211	205	2	6	10	11	6	6	..	1	..	..	2	1,041	1,008	22	21	787	699			
3,697,851	Guntur	3,697,851	164	66	6	10	..	..	2,010	1,926	301	214	140	135	7	6	8	13	4	6	3	3	..	..	1	917	883	13	7	718	657			
2,529,153	Nellore	1,338,152	..	..	80	27	..	..	299	283	18	12	6	9	1	..	3	3	4	5	4	1	..	..	..	129	126	9	6	127	93			
818,569	Madras	818,569	..	..	8	10	..	..	85	90	194	203	297	201	..	..	3	3	1	1	1	7	..	..	21	370	330	64	38	265	197			
2,408,059	Chingleput	1,406,908	..	..	30	18	..	..	197	199	132	133	72	88	1	1	6	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	601	544	30	37	414	368			
2,852,566	North Arcot	2,852,566	..	..	8	19	..	..	486	508	112	118	88	88	3	3	6	6	3	5	1	..	..	..	9	916	948	17	15	699	539			
2,241,411	Trichinopoly	1,329,520	8	..	8	8	..	..	829	827	70	68	60	44	1	..	11	6	5	5	1	..	..	..	18	748	807	32	29	758	721			
1,369,259	Tanjore	1,369,259	8	10	16	10	..	..	850	883	32	30	48	34	3	1	11	13	6	4	..	..	..	..	37	1,136	1,218	28	32	878	847			
1,322,932	Madura	1,322,932	42	37	18	5	4	19	810	803	89	98	68	67	2	..	15	18	7	3	..	..	..	..	18	618	748	17	11	603	547			
1,408,463	Salem	1,408,463	38	61	31	7	1	..	320	290	71	55	39	34	..	..	8	6	3	3	..	..	..	..	8	323	307	18	8	150	129			
1,760,619	Coimbatore	1,760,619	18	4	13	18	..	..	2,7	836	63	61	42	18	1	..	8	6	3	1	..	..	..	..	7	985	894	18	16	376	302			
676,548	Nilgiris	676,548	..	..	19	16	..	..	850	818	38	38	18	25	2	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	303	300	4	..	146	128			
897,995	Malabar	893,988	..	..	18	21	..	..	940	892	24	26	54	34	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	394	386	3	3	117	109			
842,062	South Kanara	842,062	36	8	38	30	81	18	348	317	66	53	46	38	1	1	3	4	2	3	..	..	..	..	1	378	404	8	8	168	163			
468,479	Anantapur	463,328	8	..	7	9	..	..	126	126	35	30	21	26	..	..	3	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	178	197	8	6	100	100			
1,020,940	North Arcot	1,020,940	..	..	7	13	10	20	296	310	734	132	81	66	..	..	6	6	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	382	418	12	8	252	238			
1,138,742	Chittoor	1,138,742	1	..	10	7	..	..	220	227	50	48	66	61	..	..	16	18	8	4	3	1	..	..	..	426	418	12	8	192	173			
2,041,284	Salem	2,041,284	7	8	19	16	59	23	484	500	84	70	31	7	..	..	8	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	450	430	6	1	270	240			
2,116,464	Coimbatore	2,116,464	28	26	8	2	316	120	382	393	148	156	82	81	6	8	10	9	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	353	334	6	3	204	241			
216,878	The Nilgiris	118,638	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	34	23	18	13	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	33	3	3	15	26			
1,196,227	South Kanara	1,196,227	17	2	10	23	..	1	246	403	118	84	68	59	3	1	10	13	3	3	..	..	..	..	8	601	678	45	37	316	335			
8,020,491	Malabar	8,012,091	1	..	6	8	..	..	819	866	154	139	106	104	2	6	13	19	6	..	..	..	..	..	13	857	796	68	43	408	374			
41,870,189	Total ..	40,046,651	870	885	335	436	680	223	13,876	13,860	3,387	3,188	1,904	1,740	61	48	200	201	67	61	20	33	2	158	10,089	13,774	499	409	7,011	6,004			

* Including the Hill tracts.

RETURN showing the Births and Deaths registered in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency exclusive of Zamindari villages during the month of September 1921.

Population according to Census of 1911.	Districts.	Population for which returns were received.	BIRTHS. Class. Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Other Classes.	Total Births M.	Total Births F.	Total Births.	DEATHS. Class. Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Other Classes.	Total Deaths M.	Total Deaths F.	Total Deaths.	Causes of Death. Cholera. M.	Cholera. F.	Small-pox. M.	Small-pox. F.	Plague. M.	Plague. F.	Fevers M.	Fevers F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1,478,878	Madura ..	1,478,878	..	6	184	3,329	128	31	1,823	1,758	3,516	1	..	61	1,662	85	20	1,049	1,011	2,060	84	59	3	4	6	18	166	158
718,749	Ramnad ..	718,749	..	..	23	1,127	14	1	620	555	1,175	..	..	13	657	8	13	353	323	676	13	14	4	3	..	..	142	120
2,197,627	Total ..	2,197,627	..	6	207	4,456	142	32	2,443	2,313	4,756	1	..	74	2,319	93	33	1,402	1,334	2,736	97	73	7	7	6	18	308	278

Population according to Census of 1911.—cont.	Districts.—cont.	Population for which returns were received.—cont.	DEATHS—cont. Causes of Death—cont. Dysentery and diarrhœa. M.	Dysentery and diarrhœa. F.	Respiratory diseases. M.	Respiratory diseases. F.	Injuries. Suicides. M.	Suicides. F.	Wounds or Accidents. M.	Wounds or Accidents. F.	Snake-bite M.	Snake-bite F.	Killed by wild beasts. M.	Killed by wild beasts. F.	Rabies. M.	Rabies. F.	Deaths from child birth F.	All other causes. M.	All other causes. F.	Still-birth or born dead. M.	Still-birth or born dead. F.	Deaths under one year M.	Deaths under one year F.
1	2	3	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
1,478,878	Madura ..	1,478,878	78	64	44	38	1	..	14	3	7	3	..	..	..	..	10	687	658	16	11	259	208
718,749	Ramnad ..	718,749	72	24	13	15	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	166	138	10	3	73	66
2,197,627	Total ..	2,197,627	93	93	57	41	3	..	17	13	7	13	..	..	..	..	16	954	796	24	14	332	274

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Municipalities of the Madras Presidency during the month of September 1921.

District.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1911	BIRTHS									DEATHS								
			Class.						Total.			Class.						Total.		
			Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mahammadans.	Other Classes.	M.	F.	Total.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mahammadans.	Other Classes.	M.	F.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Ganjam ..	Chicacole	11,882	..	..	..	40	1	..	17	24	41	..	..	1	84	2	..	31	35	67
	Berhampur	61,465	..	..	..	97	..	..	39	61	100	..	..	..	74	..	7	45	38	83
	Parlakimedi	14,810	..	..	..	48	1	..	25	24	49	..	..	..	43	..	..	21	22	43
Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam	58,018	..	1	..	106	4	..	61	48	109	..	..	..	120	..	..	72	86	157
	Bimlipatam	9,316	..	..	..	22	..	..	10	13	23	..	..	..	11	..	..	11	8	19
	Vizianagram	57,460	..	..	..	312	8	..	69	80	170	..	..	..	108	4	..	33	64	216
	Anakapalle	28,628	..	..	..	61	..	..	32	19	51	..	..	..	273	13	..	146	140	286
Godavari ..	Cocanada	84,138	..	..	..	148	11	..	47	17	164	..	..	..	91	6	..	69	69	138
	Rajahmundry	68,413	..	..	4	84	4	..	50	46	96	..	..	..	37	1	..	21	17	38
	Peddapuram	16,486	..	..	..	28	..	..	14	16	30	..	..	..	65	2	..	46	21	67
Kistna ..	Ellore	41,681	..	..	2	121	14	..	73	54	127	..	..	..	169	13	..	80	49	129
	Masulipatam	42,133	..	..	..	116	18	..	66	51	120	..	..	..	466	25	..	103	86	189
	Nuzvidu	22,681	..	..	..	104	22	..	75	56	132	..	..	..	28	..	..	15	13	28
	Bezwada	19,063	..	..	1	20	1	..	14	8	22	..	..	..	185	27	..	110	111	221
Guntur ..	Guntur	40,413	..	..	26	165	65	..	108	130	238	..	..	..	17	3	..	14	13	27
	Ongole	11,330	..	..	..	48	7	..	29	26	57	..	..	..	59	17	..	38	40	78
	Tenali	16,198	..	..	..	51	3	..	25	29	54	..	..	..	36	..	..	19	17	36
	Narasaraopet ..	8,143	..	..	..	20	4	..	13	12	25	..	..	..	3	1	..	1	1	2
	Chirala	18,416	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	3	6	..	..	..	10	..	..	8	8	16
	Repalle	9,189	..	..	..	9	..	..	7	4	11	..	..	..	58	11	..	46	57	103
Nellore ..	Nellore	38,246	..	4	7	70	13	..	48	43	93	..	..	..	1,035	226	1	670	728	1,398
Madras ..	Madras	518,564	..	37	72	1,402	153	..	880	775	1,651	..	26	..	120	8	..	64	59	123
Chingleput ..	Conjeeveram	53,504	..	..	..	204	..	..	111	93	204	..	..	..	31	1	..	18	12	30
	Chingleput	31,624	..	..	..	48	4	..	28	22	50	..	..	..	65	4	..	21	18	39
	Cuddalore	66,574	..	..	..	184	8	..	92	83	175	..	..	..	42	1	..	28	13	41
South Arcot ..	Chidambaram ..	21,927	..	..	..	58	8	..	38	30	68	..	..	..	18	..	..	7	10	20
	Villupuram	10,187	..	..	..	94	6	..	54	45	99	..	..	..	107	2	..	97	87	184
Trichinopoly ..	Trichinopoly ..	120,618	..	..	38	167	20	11	139	124	263	..	..	..	97	..	..	20	17	37
	Srirangam	24,708	..	..	..	31	..	..	16	15	31	..	..	..	13	..	..	6	8	14
	Karur	17,874	..	..	1	30	5	..	17	17	34	..	..	..	108	1	..	67	57	124
	Pattukottai ..	20,341	..	..	18	191	9	..	76	76	152	..	..	1	97	2	..	61	48	109
Tanjore ..	Kumbakonam ..	44,647	..	..	1	45	8	..	42	42	84	..	..	..	48	2	..	24	24	48
	Mayavaram	27,221	..	..	5	58	2	..	28	28	56	..	..	..	43	2	..	18	18	36
	Negapatam	60,156	..	..	10	79	26	..	61	63	124	..	..	1	31	..	..	20	26	46
	Mannargudi	21,893	..	..	..	57	2	..	29	19	47	..	..	..	97	..	..	18	13	31
	Tiruvalur	21,856	..	..	..	39	3	..	16	24	40	..	..	..	328	17	..	183	203	386
Madura ..	Madura	134,130	..	..	14	382	13	..	203	208	411	..	..	..	32	1	..	28	14	42
	Periyakulam ..	19,711	..	..	..	58	..	..	40	22	62	..	..	..	82	..	..	31	26	57
	Dindigal	26,032	..	..	18	50	17	..	26	39	65	..	..	..	32	2	..	16	14	30
	Theni	10,211	..	..	..	47	1	..	16	32	48	..	..	..	8	..	..	6	8	14
	Vedasandur ..	9,954	..	..	..	5	1	..	3	3	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Kodaikanal ..	2,154	..	..	..	18	..	..	10	8	18	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	1	3
	Bodinayakanur ..	10,188	..	..	..	46	..	..	31	17	48	..	..	..	31	2	..	9	13	22

(Continued on next page.

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the month of September 1921—*cont.*

Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	DEATHS *cont.* CAUSES OF DEATH.																												BIRTHS and DEATHS.			
			Cholera.		Small-pox.		Plague.		Fevers.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Respiratory diseases.		Injuries										From child-birth.		All other causes.		Still-births or born dead.		Deaths under one year.	
															Suicides		Wounds or Accidents		Snake-bite.		Killed by wild beasts.		Malice									
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
			23	28	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44		45	46	47	48	49	50
Ganjam ..	Chicacole	17,853	..	..	..	1	..	..	16	17	4	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1		2	6	1	..	5	6
	Berhampur	31,486	1	1	..	..	..	..	12	14	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1		12	10	1	1	8	12
	Parlakimedi	13,870	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		8	6	..	..	2	2
Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam	43,413	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	18	18	25	3	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		30	12	1	1	13	12
	Bimlipatam	8,854	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		2	..	..	..	2	1
	Vizianagram	37,680	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	23	25	21	2	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		16	10	..	..	6	6
	Srikakulla	20,825	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	6	2	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		11	6	..	..	3	3
Godavari ..	Cocanada	44,110	8	11	..	..	..	..	42	70	26	27	4	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		17	12	1	1	6	6
	Rajahmundry	48,417	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	6	7	4	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		4	4	..	..	4	4
	Peddapuram	13,488	2	1	3	4	..	..	7	8	6	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		8	6	..	..	1	1
Kistna ..	Ellore	41,531	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	16	4	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		26	16	..	..	5	5
	Masulipatam	42,138	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	15	2	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		48	24	..	..	4	4
	Bezwada	29,667	2	1	..	..	..	..	8	10	17	3	12	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		31	26	..	..	3	3
	Palakole	17,903	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	6	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		1	1	..	..	1	1
	Guntur	46,612	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	40	16	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		69	43	3	1	7	7
	Ongole	13,498	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	16	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		12	12	..	..	1	1
Kurnool ..	Kurnool	18,188	16	12	..	..	..	..	6	7	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		1	1	..	..	..	..
	Nandi	6,716	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	8	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		6	6	..	..	1	1
	Nandyal	18,016	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		11	11	..	..	..	..
	Cumbum	3,999	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Koilkuntla	3,999	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		1	1	..	..	..	..
Nellore ..	Nellore	60,248	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		1	1	..	..	..	..
Madras ..	Madras	518,660	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	88	191	165	187	201	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		34	27	..	..	..	..
	Conjeeveram	53,464	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		870	390	65	55	28	16
Chingleput ..	Chingleput	11,938	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		49	24	..	..	4	4
	Coddalore	56,574	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	3	4	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		24	12	..	..	2	2
South Arcot	Chidambaram	21,337	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		12	8	..	..	1	1
	Villupuram	18,197	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	..	..	16	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		43	44	6	6	10	10
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	123,513	1	..	..	..	..	..	11	6	20	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		33	19	..	..	4	4
	Srirangam	24,700	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		4	4	..	..	2	2
	Karur	17,574	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		8	6	..	..	1	1
Tanjore ..	Tanjore	60,841	..	..	1	..	..	..	14	14	12	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		8	6	..	..	1	1
	Kumbakonam	66,337	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	13	2	2	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		14	14	..	..	1	1
	Mayaveram	27,121	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		12	12	..	..	1	1
	Negapatam	69,186	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	11	3	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		37	27	..	..	3	3
	Mannargudi	21,896	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		1	1	..	..	..	..
	Tiruvarur	21,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		10	7	..	..	1	1
Madura ..	Madura	134,130	32	16	1	..	..	..	29	32	18	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		103	87	..	..	6	6
	Periyakulam	18,718	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	6	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		17	9	..	..	1	1
	Dindigul	20,053	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	4	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		9	5	..	..	1	1
	Palni	13,211	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		1	1	..	..	..	..
Malabar ..	Badakara	6,908	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		16	11	..	..	1	1
	Kottayakotta	60,188	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		2	2	..	..	..	..

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Municipalities of the Madras Presidency during the month of September 1921—*contd.*

Districts.	Municipal towns.	Population according to the Census of 1921.	BIRTHS. Class. Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Other Classes.	BIRTHS. Total. M.	F.	Total.	DEATHS. Class. Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Other Classes.	DEATHS. Total. M.	F.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Ramnad ..	Srivilliputtur ..	29,288	..	..	2	59	1	..	35	46	81	..	..	1	35	1	..	21	25	47
	Virudupatti ..	21,986	..	..	3	61	3	..	34	31	65	..	..	..	63	2	..	37	30	67
	Sivakasi ..	14,022	..	..	..	59	1	..	34	31	65	..	..	..	34	..	..	20	18	38
Tinnevelly ..	Tinnevelly ..	54,600	..	..	6	151	10	..	84	78	162	..	..	4	73	10	..	84	65	89
	Palamcottah ..	44,899	..	..	3	63	10	..	57	65	122	..	..	..	40	37	..	41	37	78
	Tuticorin ..	46,185	..	..	27	93	4	..	61	50	111	..	..	16	57	2	1	41	34	75
Kurnool ..	Kurnool ..	29,040	..	..	2	40	11	..	41	42	83	..	..	1	25	30	..	31	34	65
	Nandyal ..	35,280	..	..	2	21	21	..	24	21	45	..	..	3	27	7	..	30	19	37
Cuddapah ..	Gudiyapah ..	17,807	..	..	..	18	20	..	18	20	38	..	..	..	17	2	..	16	19	35
	Proddatur ..	18,765	..	..	..	33	17	..	28	22	50	..	..	1	23	12	..	27	14	41
	Jammalamadugu ..	24,948	1	..	..	52	28	..	51	30	81	..	..	..	30	10	1	38	32	70
Bellary ..	Adoni ..	31,648	..	..	1	82	29	..	67	47	98	..	..	1	31	13	1	37	45	82
	Hospet ..	17,671	..	..	..	62	8	..	40	30	70	..	..	..	21	6	..	22	17	39
	Ammiapur ..	8,417	..	..	..	18	6	..	10	11	21	..	..	..	17	7	..	13	11	24
Anantapur ..	Tadpatri ..	11,726	..	..	..	13	8	..	8	13	21	..	..	..	7	11	..	12	6	18
	Dandupur ..	11,056	..	..	..	12	..	..	5	8	13	..	..	..	18	1	..	6	13	19
	Vellore ..	82,748	..	..	..	164	43	..	69	118	213	..	..	..	61	24	..	58	54	112
	Gudiyattam ..	28,190	..	..	..	48	..	..	28	20	48	..	..	..	40	6	..	28	27	55
North Arcot.	Walajapet ..	8,042	..	..	..	14	6	..	9	16	25	..	..	..	11	..	..	6	8	14
	Tiruvannamalai ..	31,244	..	..	6	69	8	..	44	39	83	..	..	..	37	6	..	31	30	61
	Tirupattur ..	14,470	..	..	2	34	10	..	25	17	42	..	..	..	16	10	..	17	21	38
	Vaniyambadi ..	20,405	..	..	..	16	20	..	18	18	36	..	..	..	8	10	..	13	5	18
Chittoor ..	Tirupati ..	18,781	..	..	..	37	3	..	20	16	40	..	..	..	26	1	..	12	18	30
	Chittoor ..	18,709	..	..	1	67	3	..	39	32	71	..	..	3	21	8	..	18	21	37
Salem ..	Salem ..	59,153	..	..	2	116	10	..	75	53	128	..	..	3	119	7	..	66	61	127
	Conjeeveram ..	27,637	..	..	..	132	3	..	85	50	135	..	..	3	139	7	..	74	75	149
	Chengalpat ..	17,929	..	..	..	68	7	..	30	25	55	..	..	..	81	6	..	14	15	29
Coimbatore ..	Erode ..	23,761	..	..	..	61	8	..	30	25	55	..	..	..	30	10	..	22	15	43
	Udumalpet ..	14,445	..	..	..	24	3	..	18	9	27	..	..	..	16	3	..	10	7	17
	Tiruppur ..	9,429	..	..	..	8	..	..	1	4	5	..	..	..	29	21	..	30	20	50
	Pollachi ..	7,540	..	..	..	10	8	..	9	9	18	..	..	..	24	8	..	6	17	23
Nilgiris, The	Ootacamund ..	30,926	..	1	16	16	7	30	28	42	70	..	..	4	11	8	33	15	18	33
South Canara	Coonoor ..	9,893	3	..	11	14	..	..	10	18	28	..	..	1	9	..	..	8	3	10
	Mangalore ..	63,415	1	..	31	58	9	..	65	46	111	..	1	36	58	6	..	62	58	120
	Jullundhur ..	29,955	..	..	7	10	22	..	40	34	79	..	..	3	32	33	..	61	24	85
Malabar ..	Calicut ..	78,415	..	1	6	110	67	6	118	263	313	..	..	7	22	100	1	80	105	185
	Palghat ..	44,818	..	..	..	110	18	..	99	64	163	..	..	3	73	12	..	53	42	95
	Cochin ..	20,022	..	1	23	14	21	..	46	33	65	..	..	13	8	16	..	34	17	51
	Cannanore ..	29,90[illegible]	..	..	11	46	29	..	87	53	99	..	..	13	29	25	..	19	24	43
	Total ..	1,178,111	6	53	402	2,358	1,020	44	2,290	2,223	5,183	7	3	219	1,884	1,009	43	1,045	1,449	2,994

[*Continued on next page.*

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Municipalities of the Madras Presidency during the month of September 1921—*cont.*

Districts.	Municipal towns.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	Deaths—cont. Cholera. M.	Cholera. F.	Small-pox. M.	Small-pox. F.	Plague. M.	Plague. F.	Fevers. M.	Fevers. F.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. M.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. F.	Respiratory diseases. M.	Respiratory diseases. F.	Injuries. Accidents. M.	Accidents. F.	Wounds and other injuries. M.	Wounds and other injuries. F.	Snake-bite. M.	Snake-bite. F.	Killed by wild beasts. M.	Killed by wild beasts. F.	Suicides. M.	Suicides. F.	Deaths from child birth. F.	All other causes. M.	All other causes. F.	Still-births or born dead. M.	Still-births or born dead. F.	Deaths under one year. M.	Deaths under one year. F.
			23	18	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Nannad	Srivilliputtur		29,894																												
	Virudupatti		21,854		10																										
	Sivakasi		14,027	4					1																						
Tinnevelly	Tinnevelly		44,806						4																						
	Palamcottah		44,908						4																						
	Tuticorin		40,186						5																						
Karnool	Karnool		25,840						3																						
	Nandyal		16,281						3																						
Cuddapah	Cuddapah		17,847						3																						
	Proddatur		10,788						3																						
Bellary	Bellary		34,956						3																						
	Adoni		31,648						3																						
	Hospet		17,471						3																						
Anantapur	Anantapur		8,447						1																						
	Tadpatri		11,723	1	1	1			1																						
	Hindupur		11,035						1																						
North Arcot	Vellore		49,745					12	3	25																					
	Gudiyattam		23,393						2																						
	Walajapet		8,982						1																						
	Tiruvannamalai		21,344						1																						
	Tirappattur		18,470						1																						
	Vaniyambadi		30,405						2																						
	Tirupati		18,701						2																						
Chittoor	Chittoor		14,709						2																						
Salem	Salem		53,183			2	2	3	2	10																					
	Coimbatore		47,097						2																						
	Dharapuram		17,940					1	2																						
	Erode		18,701						2																						
Coimbatore	Udumalpet		13,465					20	2	16																					
	Tiruppur		8,429						2																						
	Pollachi		7,239						2																						
Nilgiris, The	Ootacamund		18,229						2																						
South Kanara	Coonoor		9,938						2																						
	Mangalore		48,412					1	2																						
	Tellicherry		28,268	1					2																						
Malabar	Calicut		78,417						2																						
	Palghat		24,319						2																						
	Cochin		23,628						2																						
	Cannanore		28,261						2																						
		Total	2,879,111	60	61	18	25	36	40	614	624	546	545	299	331	6	6	49	38	19	8	9	10	1	1	71	1,203	1,166	197	145	316	326

Madras, 14th November 1921.

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Rural Towns of the Madras Presidency containing 10,000 inhabitants and upwards during the month of September 1911.

No.	District.	Rural Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	BIRTHS. Class.						BIRTHS. Total.			DEATHS. Class.						DEATHS. Total.		
				Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mahommedans.	Other Classes.	M.	F.	Total.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mahommedans.	Other Classes.	M.	F.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
		Bobbili	10,321	..	..	..	51	..	..	27	24	51	..	..	..	40	1	..	27	22	49
		Salur	17,036	..	..	..	21	1	1	23	13	36	..	..	..	35	1	..	13	21	34
	Vizagapatam	Parvatipuram ..	13,772	..	..	..	14	..	..	7	7	14	..	..	..	18	1	..	16	3	19
		Narsapatam ..	11,249	..	..	..	2	..	..	3	3	6	..	..	..	4	..	..	3	1	4
		Palkonda	12,893	..	..	..	18	..	..	7	11	18	..	..	..	16	..	..	11	5	16
		Samalkot ..	11,453	..	..	..	21	..	..	13	8	21	..	..	..	24	..	..	13	11	24
	Godavari ...	Pithapuram ..	15,113	..	..	..	19	1	..	12	8	20	..	..	..	6	1	..	7	1	8
		Amalapuram ..	13,616	..	..	..	28	2	..	17	13	30	..	..	..	17	1	..	3	15	18
		Dowlaishweram	10,547	..	..	..	16	..	..	11	5	16	..	..	..	28	..	..	14	14	28
		Tanuku	13,335	..	..	..	13	1	..	6	8	14	..	..	..	13	..	..	11	2	13
		Attili	12,264	..	..	..	23	1	..	14	10	24	..	..	..	33	..	..	11	22	33
	Kistna ...	Narasapur ..	11,260	..	..	..	19	..	2	8	8	16	..	..	..	13	..	..	8	5	13
		Pamidimudu ..	11,039	..	..	..	16	..	..	9	7	16	..	..	..	30	3	..	19	14	33
		Nuzvid	10,027	..	..	..	18	..	..	10	4	14	..	..	..	13	1	..	6	8	14
		Bapatla	10,972	..	..	..	21	3	..	11	10	21	..	..	..	26	2	..	15	12	27
	Guntur ..	Vetapalem ..	10,062	..	..	..	31	3	..	18	8	26	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	4	4
	Nellore ..	Venkatagiri ..	14,375	..	..	..	30	..	..	15	3	18	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	6	6
		Kandukur ..	10,276	..	..	..	31	4	..	13	22	35	..	..	..	36	..	..	12	7	19
		Bowdam	21,625	..	..	..	20	..	..	12	13	25	..	..	..	22	..	..	7	2	9
		Perumallas (C) ..	12,412	..	..	..	11	..	6	13	3	16	..	..	..	13	..	..	9	4	13
	Chingleput...	Saidapet	12,823	..	..	..	13	..	..	10	3	13	..	..	..	16	..	..	12	4	16
		St. Thomas' Mount (C).	16,804	..	..	..	7	..	..	6	6	12	..	..	..	13	..	..	11	2	13
		Otteri-ment	12,472	..	..	..	23	..	..	8	12	20	..	..	..	24	..	..	11	13	24
		Perani	15,864	..	..	..	27	1	..	15	13	28	..	..	..	28	..	..	15	13	28
		Porto Nove ..	16,864	..	..	..	24	..	..	13	12	25	..	..	..	36	..	..	15	21	36
	South Arcot.	Tiruvaram	13,864	..	..	..	42	1	..	24	19	43	..	..	..	44	1	..	11	17	28
		Nellikuppam ..	13 864	..	..	..	23	1	..	11	14	25	..	..	..	35	..	..	17	18	35
		Vriddhachalam	11,778	..	..	..	10	..	..	4	6	10	..	..	..	10	..	..	3	7	10
	Trichinopoly	Turaiyur	10,651	..	..	..	17	1	..	10	7	17	..	..	..	20	..	..	4	16	20
		Lalgudi	13,242	..	..	..	16	1	..	6	7	13	..	..	..	13	..	..	9	4	13
		Vedaranniyam ..	13,094	..	..	..	26	3	..	16	13	29	..	..	..	43	1	..	11	32	43
		Tiruvadamarudur	14,305	..	..	..	28	..	..	11	17	28	..	..	..	34	1	..	13	21	34
	Tanjore ...	Tirupanur	13,288	..	..	..	21	1	1	12	10	27	..	..	..	27	1	..	11	16	27
		Mutupet	12,026	..	..	..	3	7	..	7	3	32	..	..	..	31	1	..	6	13	24
		Shiyali	12,118	..	..	..	26	6	..	14	17	31	..	..	..	32	2	..	3	10	13
		Adirampatnam ..	13,022	..	..	..	3	13	..	3	13	16	..	..	..	18	..	..	3	7	10
	Madura ..	Sholavandan ..	12,412	..	..	..	12	..	..	4	6	10	..	..	..	11	..	..	4	7	11
		Kottapalayam ..	26,618	..	..	..	34	3	..	18	20	38	..	..	..	46	1	..	20	27	47
		Aruppukottai ..	13,681	..	..	..	51	3	..	30	24	54	..	..	..	40	4	..	32	13	45
		Paramagudi ..	12,744	..	..	..	42	3	..	24	21	45	..	..	..	37	1	..	15	23	38
	Ramnad ..	Ramnad	12,513	..	..	..	28	10	..	16	16	32	..	..	..	27	3	..	16	14	30
		Kilakkarai ..	13,165	..	..	..	25	3	..	10	11	21	..	..	..	7	1	..	11	3	14
		Arantangi ..	10,648	..	..	..	13	3	..	11	15	26	..	..	..	20	..	..	10	8	18
		Sattur	14,202	..	..	..	12	..	..	5	7	12	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..

(Continued on next page.

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Rural Town of the Madras Presidency containing 10,000 inhabitants and upwards during the month of September 1921—cont.

District.	Rural Town.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	DEATHS—cont. Causes of Death. Cholera		Small-pox.		Plague		Fevers.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Respiratory diseases.		Injuries. Snake-bite.		Wounds or Accidents.		Snake-bite.		Killed by wild beasts.		Rabies.		Deaths from child birth.		All other diseases.		Stillbirth or born dead.		Deaths under one year.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
			32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
Vizagapatam	Bobbili	14,241							37	33																						
	Salura	17,694							28	31																						
	Parvatipuram	13,774							10	9																						
	Narsapatam	11,263							3	6																						
	Palkonda	20,189							8	4																						
Godavari	Samalkot	10,483							12	7																						
	Pithapuram	15,810							1	3																						
	Amalapuram	10,814							1	5																						
	Dowlaishweram	10,347							2	4																						
Kistna	Tenali	13,886								1		3																				
	Ajjiki	17,354							7	3		4																				
	Nandigam	11,360	1						7	2																						
	Penukonda	11,030																														
	Nuzvid	10,023																														
Guntur	Zapalla	10,973			1	2			2	1		2																				
Nellore	Vetapalem	10,593							6	7																						
	Venkatagiri	14,274										1																				
	Kandukur	10,279							8	4																						
	Sembium	61,326							1	1																						
Chingleput	Poonamallee (C)	18,312							2	1																						
	Saidapet	16,326							2	2		1																				
	St. Thomas' Mount (C)	18,804																														
	Ullikuppam	12,072							2	1																						
	Pallavaram	23,864																														
South Arcot	Porto Novo	13,864																														
	Tiruvannamalai	23,804																														
	Nellikuppam	13,104																														
	Vriddhachalam	13,170																														
Trichinopoly	Tiruchirapalli	10,954																														
	Turaiyur	10,349																														
	Vedaranniyam	10,091																														
Tanjore	Tiruvadamarudur	11,886																														
	Tirangalpur	13,209																														
	Mallapal	12,226																														
	Shiyali	11,119																														
Madura	Aduneperiam	10,685																														
	Sholavandan	12,419																														
	Sujjalpuliyam	25,812																														
	Aruppukottai	26,951																														
	Paramagudi	18,724																														
Ramnad	Ramnad	10,913																														
	Kilakkarai	16,148																														
	Karaikudi	14,649																														
	Sattur	16,288																														

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Rural Towns of the Madras Presidency containing 10,000 inhabitants and upwards during the month of September 1931—*contd.*

District.	Rural Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1931.	BIRTHS.									DEATHS.								
			Class.						Total.			Class.						Total.		
			Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Other Classes.	M.	F.	Total.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Other Classes.	M.	F.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Tinnevelly—*contd.*	Devakottai	18,370	..	..	1	4	2	..	2	5	7	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	2
	Ilaiyangudi	10,613	..	..	..	16	14	..	15	10	25	..	..	..	8	8	..	8	8	16
	Kamudhi	10,812	..	..	1	21	1	..	15	18	33	..	..	..	18	8	..	7	7	14
	Tiruchuli	25,611	..	..	13	28	..	..	15	16	31	..	..	..	7	4	..	6	5	11
	Kilakarangaiyam	21,813	..	..	2	4	..	..	7	7	14	..	..	1	6	..	..	6	5	11
	Tenkasi	18,540	..	..	..	36	18	..	30	24	54	..	..	..	20	6	..	18	17	35
	Kalakkadaikurichi	17,263	..	..	..	23	4	..	14	13	27	..	..	..	13	4	..	10	7	17
	Kadayanallur	17,077	..	..	..	24	12	..	14	22	36	..	..	..	13	4	..	11	6	17
	Vilathanallur	15,968	..	..	..	20	1	..	12	9	21	..	..	..	8	..	..	8	5	13
	Palayangadi	15,483	..	..	..	20	14	..	22	12	34	..	..	1	24	1	..	15	20	35
	Sankaranayinarkoyil	14,182	..	..	..	26	1	..	8	19	27	..	..	..	4	1	..	3	3	6
	Ambasamudram	14,297	..	..	..	20	..	..	10	10	20	..	..	..	10	..	..	6	7	13
	Radhapuram	13,736	..	..	..	9	..	..	2	6	8	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	3
	Surandai	10,149	..	..	..	30	8	..	16	15	31	..	..	..	10	1	..	7	7	14
	Sayalpattanam	12,801	..	..	..	18	18	..	16	20	36	..	..	2	8	15	..	10	13	23
	Sivagiri	12,257	..	..	..	18	..	..	8	10	18	..	..	..	6	..	..	3	3	6
	Sermadevi	12,160	..	..	..	19	..	..	6	11	17	..	..	..	5	1	..	4	3	7
	Srivaikuntam	11,803	..	..	..	25	1	..	14	12	26	..	..	1	10	..	..	7	7	14
	Melaseval	10,071	..	..	..	21	1	..	11	11	22	..	..	2	9	1	..	6	6	12
	Jammalamadugu	10,889	..	..	..	26	4	..	14	16	30	..	..	..	10	..	..	6	6	12
Cuddapah	Hanumpet	14,249	..	..	..	27	8	..	18	17	35	..	..	..	8	1	..	5	6	11
	Badvel	11,990	..	..	..	26	1	..	14	16	30	..	..	..	8	..	..	6	6	12
Bellary	Yemiganuru	10,227	..	..	6	28	3	..	19	18	37	..	..	..	8	..	..	6	6	12
Anantapur	Dharmavaram	11,226	..	..	..	16	8	..	8	16	24	..	..	..	9	3	..	5	7	12
	Kadiri	10,454	..	..	..	28	8	..	16	20	36	..	..	..	6	2	..	4	4	8
North Arcot	Ambur	16,284	..	..	..	11	..	..	5	6	11	..	..	..	5	2	..	3	4	7
	Arcot	11,475	..	..	..	33	25	..	30	28	58	..	..	..	11	1	..	7	7	14
Chittoor	Madanapalle	14,499	..	..	..	26	6	..	15	17	32	..	..	..	7	3	..	5	6	11
	Kalahasti	12,939	..	..	..	6	6	..	8	7	15	..	..	2	4	1	..	3	3	6
	Kanipakam	10,221	..	..	..	32	..	..	13	18	31	..	..	..	8	1	..	5	4	9
Salem	Attur	10,992	..	..	..	19	..	..	7	12	19	..	..	..	8	..	..	5	3	8
	Hosakotagiri	10,151	..	..	..	24	8	..	18	14	32	..	..	..	10	3	..	6	7	13
	Kottur	10,801	..	..	..	6	1	..	3	4	7	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	2
Coimbatore	Kollegal	17,048	..	..	..	34	1	..	16	19	35	..	..	..	21	..	..	11	10	21
	Odanchattirampalayam	10,163	..	..	..	13	..	..	6	7	13	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	2
South Kanara	Udipi	10,871	..	..	..	24	2	..	13	13	26	..	..	..	5	..	..	3	3	6
Malabar	Ponnani	10,084	..	..	10	15	1	..	18	18	36	..	..	..	16	3	..	10	9	19
	Badagara	11,141	..	..	..	3	83	..	18	11	29	..	..	..	4	13	..	13	16	29
			..	..	..	35	22	..	19	18	37	..	..	..	8	8	..	7	11	18
	Total ..	1,176,670	..	8	70	1,749	599	12	2,058	2,038	3,138	..	..	31	1,311	136	18	737	712	1,449

[*Continued on next page.*

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the RURAL TOWNS of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY containing 10,000 inhabitants and upwards during the month of September 1921—*cont.*

Districts.	Rural Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1911	DEATHS—*cont.* Causes of Death: Cholera		Small-pox		Plague.		Fevers.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Respiratory diseases.		Injuries: Snake-bite		Wounds of Animals.		Snake-bite		Killed by wild beasts.		Others.		Deaths from child birth.		All other causes.		Still-births or born dead.		Deaths under one year.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
			22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	45		47	48	49	50
Ramnad—	Devakottai	23,529																														
cont.	Ilaiyangudi	10,653																														
	Rameswaram	10,819																														
	Tiruchendur	24,551																														
	Kilakkarapatnam	11,813																														
	Tenkasi	13,940																														
	Kalidakurichi	17,253																														
	Kadayanallur	17,317																														
	Tiruvattallur	10,966																														
	Palayangadi	13,468																														
Tinnevelly	Sankarankoyil	15,192																														
	Ambasamudram	14,787																														
	Kadayam	13,798																														
	Surandai	13,149																														
	Kayalpatnam	13,164																														
	Sivagiri	13,257																														
	Surandai	13,183																														
	Srivaikuntam	15,008																														
	Melaseval	10,971																														
	Jammalamadugu	18,099																														
Cuddapah	Rayachoti	14,510																														
	Badvel	11,589																														
Bellary	Yemmiganur	10,237																														
Anantapur	Uravakonda	11,625																														
	Kadiri	10,466																														
North Arcot	Ambur	16,244																														
	Arcot	11,179																														
Chittoor	Madanapalle	14,139																														
	Kalahasti	12,429																														
	Kuppam	10,236																														
Salem	Attur	10,082																														
	Krishnagiri	10,837																														
	Kattur	10,561																														
Coimbatore	Kollegal	13,544																														
	Gobichettipalaiyam	10,163																														
South Kanara	Udipi	10,671																														
Malabar	Ponnani	10,084																														
	Badagara	13,149																														
	Total	1,175,870	11	7	13	8	1	1	243	231	48	50	68	60	1	0	4	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	0	34	36	22	8	167	141

A. J. H. RUSSELL, Major, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

Madras, 14th November 1921.

Returns showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Municipalities of the Madras Presidency for the week ending 12th November 1921.

| District. | Municipal towns. | Population according to the Census of 1911. | BIRTHS. | | | | | | | | | DEATHS. | | | | | | | | |

RETURN shewing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY for the week ending 13th November 1921—*cont.*

Districts.	Municipal towns.	Population according to the Census of 1921.	BIRTHS. Class. Europeans.	Eurasians.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others classed.	BIRTHS. Total. M.	F.	Total.	DEATHS. Class. Europeans.	Eurasians.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others classed.	DEATHS. Total. M.	F.	Total.	DEATHS. Causes. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Injuries (accidental plus violence).	Respiratory diseases.	Conjunctivitis.	All other causes.
Ramnad ..	Sivilipattur*	23,068	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Virudupatti ..	21,356	..	..	..	11	1	2	7	7	14	..	..	..	24	2	..	8	10	18	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	11
	Sivakasi ..	14,022	..	..	..	4	..	..	3	2	5	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinnevelly ..	Tinnevelly ..	44,808	..	..	..	45	3	..	27	28	55	..	..	..	27	3	..	14	17	31	..	..	..	4	2	..	1	21
	Palamcottah ..	44,009	..	..	4	12	3	..	11	13	24	..	..	2	13	2	..	9	12	21	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	7
	Tuticorin ..	40,185	..	..	4	23	1	..	9	22	31	..	..	2	17	4	..	14	16	30	..	..	..	5	2	..	1	18
Kurnool ..	Kurnool ..	25,040	..	..	..	7	3	..	5	5	12	..	..	..	5	10	..	7	9	16	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	6
	Nandyal ..	16,230	..	..	..	3	3	..	3	3	6	..	..	1	3	1	..	2	3	5	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	2
Cuddapah ..	Cuddapah ..	17,807	..	..	..	4	2	..	2	4	6	..	..	..	3	3	..	3	3	6	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	4
	Proddatur ..	16,760	..	..	1	5	..	..	4	5	9	..	..	..	6	2	..	5	5	10	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	7
Bellary ..	Bellary ..	34,988	..	..	1	18	13	..	17	15	32	..	..	..	8	10	..	9	10	19	..	..	..	6	2	..	1	10
	Adoni ..	31,645	..	..	..	9	3	..	8	6	14	..	..	..	3	6	..	3	4	9	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	6
	Hospet* ..	17,671	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anantapur ..	Anantapur* ..	8,407	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tadpatri* ..	11,725	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bindapur ..	11,035	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
	Vellore* ..	49,758	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Gudiyattam* ..	23,320	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Arcot.	Walajapet ..	9,282	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	6	8	..	..	..	6	..	..	2	4	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	2
	Tiruvannamalai	21,246	..	..	..	18	3	..	11	10	21	..	..	..	14	2	..	9	7	16	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	6	3
	Tirupattur ..	10,470	..	..	1	3	3	..	1	6	8	..	..	..	8	1	..	7	3	9	..	..	..	4	1	..	2	1	..
	Vaniyambadi* ..	20,406	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chittoor ..	Tirupati* ..	16,761	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chittoor ..	15,709	..	..	..	12	2	..	7	7	14	..	..	..	5	1	..	3	3	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	2
Salem ..	Salem ..	48,153	..	..	..	37	8	..	13	25	38	..	..	..	28	2	..	10	18	31	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	17	4
	Coimbatore ..	47,007	..	..	6	38	5	..	21	17	38	..	..	..	24	3	..	10	11	37	1	..	..	4	2	..	..	17	4
	Dharapuram ..	17,826	..	..	..	7	..	..	4	3	7	..	..	..	6	..	..	0	2	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	2
Coimbatore..	Erode ..	16,701	..	..	..	4	3	..	2	4	6	..	..	..	3	4	..	6	6	12	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	6	3
	Udumalpet ..	10,445	..	..	..	4	3	..	2	5	7	..	..	..	4	2	..	3	5	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	1
	Tiruppur ..	8,429	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Pollachi ..	7,238	..	..	..	15	..	..	4	11	15	..	..	..	5	..	..	2	3	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	1
Nilgiris, The.	Ootacamund* ..	18,822	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Coonoor ..	9,833	..	..	6	5	..	..	8	2	10	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
South Kanara.	Mangalore ..	48,412	..	..	11	18	3	..	10	14	24	..	..	7	8	..	..	5	8	13	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	6	5
	Tellicherry ..	29,258	..	..	1	5	3	..	3	4	9	..	..	..	5	4	..	6	3	9	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	5	..
Malabar ..	Calicut ..	78,417	..	..	8	33	22	..	38	22	60	..	..	3	24	16	..	23	18	41	..	..	..	7	2	..	..	30	2
	Palghat ..	44,318	..	..	..	26	3	..	15	14	29	..	..	..	18	5	..	14	9	23	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	8	6
	Cochin ..	20,023	..	..	4	3	7	..	6	8	14	..	..	6	4	2	..	8	7	15	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	4	4
	Cannanore ..	28,947	..	..	1	5	5	..	5	8	13	..	..	2	7	4	..	6	8	13	..	..	..	3	3	4	..	4	4
	Total ..	2,876,122	..	..	108	1,330	197	4	827	807	1,634	..	..	68	1,062	173	4	851	475	1,327	2	7	9	225	135	166	17	809

* Returns not received.

† Indian.

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY for the week ending 19th November 1921.

Districts.	Municipal towns.	Population according to the Census of 1921	BIRTHS.								DEATHS.																				
			Castes.					Total.			Castes.					Total.			Causes.												
			Europeans.	Eurasians.	Christians †	Hindus.	Mahammadans.	Other classes.	M.	F.	Total.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Christians †	Hindus.	Mahammadans.	Other classes.	M.	F.	Total. *	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	—	Fevers.	Dysentery and bloody flux.	Respiratory diseases.	Injury, viol.	All other causes.
Ganjam ..	Chicacole	17,852	..	..	..	12	..	..	5	6	11	..	..	..	10	..	..	5	5	10	..	..	..	..	6	1	1	..	5
	Berhampur	31,466	..	..	..	10	6	..	6	6	12	..	..	..	16	..	..	7	8	15	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	5
	Parlakimedi	16,870	..	..	..	6	..	..	4	4	8	..	..	..	10	..	..	7	3	10	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	4
Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam.*	43,413	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bimlipatam	9,314	..	..	..	7	..	..	2	5	7	..	..	..	5	..	..	3	3	6	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
	Vizianagram	57,550	..	..	..	26	..	..	10	15	25	..	..	1	24	1	..	10	16	26	..	..	..	..	14	7	..	..	5
	Anakapalle	20,625	..	..	..	17	..	..	7	10	17	..	..	..	13	..	..	6	7	13	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	1	7
Godavari ..	Cocanada	54,110	..	..	4	30	2	..	17	19	36	..	..	..	24	2	..	15	11	26	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	16
	Rajahmundry	48,417	..	..	5	25	4	..	16	17	32	..	..	..	19	1	..	12	8	20	..	..	..	..	6	2	2	..	15
	Peddapuram*	18,436	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kistna	Ellore	42,531	..	..	..	33	1	..	16	18	34	..	..	..	8	3	..	5	6	11	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	3
	Masulipatam	42,123	..	..	..	21	2	..	8	14	23	..	..	..	17	..	..	14	5	19	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	23
	Bezwada	32,867	..	..	6	26	2	..	17	18	36	..	..	3	22	4	..	17	12	29	..	..	..	..	5	..	7	6	17
	Palakole	12,853	..	..	1	7	..	..	6	6	8	..	..	..	6	..	..	2	4	6	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	3
Guntur ..	Guntur	43,612	..	..	10	21	2	..	15	21	39	..	..	3	25	6	..	13	21	32	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	25
	Ongole	13,286	..	..	2	16	1	..	9	10	19	..	..	3	9	..	..	7	5	12	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	7
	Tenali	18,196	..	..	..	14	2	..	6	8	18	..	..	..	7	..	..	1	6	7	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	3
	Narasaraopet *	6,743	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore ..	Chirala	16,518	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	3	1	..	4	3	7	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Nellore	53,248	..	..	2	12	4	..	7	11	26	..	..	..	19	9	..	11	17	28	..	1	..	..	14	1	..	..	13
Madras ..	Madras	526,660	..	..	26	850	31	..	195	213	408	..	..	20	331	48	..	202	200	402	..	2	..	..	48	56	12	4	176
Chingleput ..	Conjeeveram	65,864	..	..	..	31	..	..	22	9	31	..	..	..	24	..	..	22	12	34	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	25
	Chingleput	11,626	..	..	..	7	..	..	5	2	7	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
South Arcot.	Cuddalore	56,574	..	..	1	29	..	..	11	16	30	..	..	..	25	..	..	14	11	25	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	21
	Chidambaram.*	21,327	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Villupuram	16,187	..	..	..	9	1	..	4	3	7	..	..	1	5	..	..	3	3	6	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	3
Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly	123,813	..	..	18	93	11	4	44	49	93	..	..	7	50	5	2	37	27	64	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	41
	Srirangam	24,760	..	..	..	7	..	..	2	5	7	..	..	..	6	..	..	2	3	5	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	6
	Karur	17,874	..	..	..	6	..	..	3	4	8	..	..	..	7	..	..	5	2	7	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
Tanjore .	Tanjore	60,341	..	..	6	30	..	..	14	9	23	..	..	1	28	..	..	17	12	29	..	..	..	..	7	4	1	..	17
	Kumbakonam.	46,847	..	..	2	17	..	..	8	12	19	..	..	1	21	1	..	19	14	33	..	..	..	..	6	1	2	..	23
	Mayavaram	27,121	..	..	1	12	..	..	7	5	13	..	..	..	16	..	..	7	8	15	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	12
	Negapatam	60,186	..	..	6	12	9	..	13	16	28	..	..	2	18	9	..	21	9	30	..	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	36
	Mannargudi	21,388	..	..	..	10	..	..	3	6	10	..	..	..	13	..	..	7	6	13	..	..	..	..	1	6	..	..	1
	Tiruvalur	31,000	..	..	1	7	..	2	6	4	10	..	..	..	6	..	1	4	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	2
Madura ..	Madura	134,130	..	..	5	65	1	..	46	45	91	..	..	1	80	..	..	46	39	87	..	..	..	..	13	5	3	..	54
	Periyakulam	18,715	..	..	..	14	1	..	6	9	15	..	..	1	11	..	..	7	5	12	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	6
	Dindigul	26,052	..	..	6	16	3	..	17	8	25	..	..	2	14	3	..	11	6	16	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	13
	Palni	13,211	..	..	..	9	1	..	3	7	10	..	..	..	4	..	..	3	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
	Bodinayakkanur	2,806	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3
	Bodinayakkanur	20,163	..	..	..	17	1	..	13	5	18	..	..	..	6	..	..	2	4	6	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4

* Returns not received.

† Indian.

Return shewing the Births and Deaths registered in the Municipalities of the Madras Presidency for the week ending 19th November 1921—cont.

Districts.	Municipal towns.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	BIRTHS. Class. Europeans.	Eurasians.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Others.	Total. M.	F.	Total.	DEATHS. Class. Europeans.	Eurasians.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Others.	Total. M.	F.	Total.	Causes. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Diarrhœa and Dysentery.	Bowel complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.
Ramnad	Sivilliputtur *	29,095	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Virudupatti	27,359	..	..	..	13	1	..	7	7	14	..	..	..	17	..	2	19	5	24	..	..	..	5	3	..	..	11
	Sivakasi	14,622	..	..	..	10	..	..	6	4	10	..	..	1	7	..	..	8	3	11	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	6
Tinnevelly	Tinnevelly	44,809	..	..	..	31	9	..	24	16	40	..	..	..	12	4	..	16	2	18	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	11
	Palamcottah	44,908	..	..	..	14	10	..	10	15	25	..	..	1	13	8	..	22	13	35	..	..	..	10	3	..	..	17
	Tuticorin	40,195	..	..	1	23	3	..	17	22	39	..	..	6	27	1	..	34	2	36	..	..	..	5	6	..	..	15
Kurnool	Kurnool	28,040	..	..	13	6	5	..	9	5	14	..	..	..	10	51	..	61	20	81	..	..	..	10	2	2	..	1
	Nandyal	16,230	..	..	1	3	1	6	6	4	9	..	..	..	7	1	..	8	12	20	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	1
Cuddapah	Cuddapah	17,807	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	3	3	..	6	8	14	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	8
	Proddatur	15,756	..	..	..	8	1	..	4	5	9	..	..	..	3	3	..	6	5	11	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	5
Bellary	Bellary	34,656	..	..	..	17	11	..	9	19	28	..	..	..	10	7	..	17	11	28	..	..	..	5	2	2	..	10
	Adoni *	31,846	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hospet *	17,671	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anantapur	Anantapur *	8,457	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tadpatri *	11,725	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hindupur	11,035	..	..	1	2	1	..	1	3	4	..	..	..	3	1	..	4	1	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
North Arcot	Vellore	49,748	..	..	..	35	18	..	26	38	64	..	..	..	14	5	..	19	3	22	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	16
	Gudiyattam *	23,420	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Walajapet	9,882	..	..	..	3	1	..	2	2	4	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Tiruvannamalai	21,241	..	..	1	26	6	..	14	17	31	..	..	..	8	4	..	12	7	19	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	8
	Tirappattur	10,470	..	..	..	7	4	..	7	4	11	..	..	..	6	2	..	8	3	11	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	5
	Vaniyambadi	20,406	..	..	..	7	3	..	10	6	16	..	..	..	4	2	..	6	4	10	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	5
Chittoor	Tirupati *	16,701	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chittoor	16,709	..	..	..	15	2	..	7	10	17	..	..	..	10	1	..	11	5	16	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	12
Salem	Salem	59,153	..	..	..	29	..	..	8	21	29	..	..	..	27	..	..	27	10	37	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	23
			..	..	2	47	..	..	20	29	49	..	..	..	44	..	..	44	25	69	..	..	2	5	3	2	..	27
Coimbatore	Coimbatore	47,067	..	..	..	5	2	..	5	6	11	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	1	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Dharapuram	17,326	..	..	*	18	..	..	11	7	18	..	..	..	11	6	..	17	6	23	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	9
	Erode	16,761	..	..	..	9	..	..	3	6	9	..	..	..	7	1	..	8	4	12	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	3
	Udumalpet	10,446	..	..	..	6	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	11	..	..	11	7	18	..	..	..	4	1	1	..	2
	Tiruppur	9,428	..	..	..	8	..	..	3	1	4	..	..	..	4	1	..	5	2	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
	Pollachi	7,359	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nilgiris, The	Ootacamund *	18,829	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Coonoor	9,523	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	6	..	..	6	7	13	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	9
South Kanara	Mangalore	43,412	..	..	6	5	2	..	6	7	13	..	..	..	8	..	..	8	8	16	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	13
	Tellicherry	29,259	..	..	2	9	10	..	6	13	19	..	..	..	6	..	..	6	6	12	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	8
Malabar	Calicut	78,417	..	..	..	18	16	..	16	18	34	..	..	1	22	11	..	34	21	55	..	..	..	15	4	2	..	34
	Palghat	24,816	..	..	1	15	6	..	13	8	21	..	..	1	16	1	..	18	10	28	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	19
	Cochin	20,923	..	..	1	6	3	..	4	10	14	..	..	4	1	2	..	7	8	15	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	9
	Cannanore	28,857	..	..	4	4	3	..	7	10	17	..	..	6	3	2	..	11	6	17	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	9
	Total	2,575,122	..	..	33	433	213	11	383	520	1,757	..	..	76	1,232	177	6	1,489	780	1,519	6	6	9	204	105	197	34	876

* Returns not received. † Indian.

N. ANNAJI RAO,
for Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

Madras, 2nd December 1921.

Statement showing PLAGUE SEIZURES AND DEATHS in each district of the Madras Presidency from August 1898 to 5th December 1921.

[D = Deaths : S = Seizures]

—		Anantapur.	Bellary.	Chingleput.	Cuddapah.	Coimbatore.	Cuddapah.	Godavari.	Gantur.	Kistna.	Kurnool.	Madras City	Malabar.	Nellore.	Nilgiris, The	North Arcot.	Ramnad.	Salem.	South Arcot.	South Canara.	Tanjore.	Tinnevelly.	Trichinopoly.	Vizagapatam.	Godavari.	Kistna.	Nellore.	Total.
First period (August 1898 to June 1899).	S	739	338	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,708
	D	403	177	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,000
Second period (July 1899 to June 1900).	S	—	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,118
	D	—	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	654
Third period (July 1900 to June 1901).	S	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,360
	D	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,378
Fourth period (July 1901 to June 1902).	S	10	3,373	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,384
	D	10	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,116
Fifth period (July 1902 to June 1903).	S	141	9,583	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,811
	D	100	8,852	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,000
Sixth period (July 1903 to June 1904).	S	1,852	9,650	—	—	4,667	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,019
	D	1,258	7,004	—	—	2,776	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,038
Seventh period (July 1904 to June 1905).	S	1,731	10,271	—	—	3,618	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,620
	D	1,244	1,250	—	—	1,111	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,605
Eighth period (July 1905 to June 1906).	S	7	2,230	—	—	617	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,854
	D	7	1,230	—	—	164	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,401
Ninth period (July 1906 to June 1907).	S	16	941	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	957
	D	16	811	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	827
Tenth period (July 1907 to June 1908).	S	1,146	5,796	—	—	999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,941
	D	1,146	1,201	—	—	148	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,495
Eleventh period (July 1908 to June 1909).	S	24	819	—	—	4,154	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,997
	D	24	512	—	—	1,289	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,825
Twelfth period (July 1909 to June 1910).	S	1	2	—	—	6,131	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,134
	D	1	2	—	—	2,079	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,082
Thirteenth period (July 1910 to June 1911).	S	11	1,309	—	—	7,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,520
	D	11	511	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,722
Fourteenth period (July 1911 to June 1912).	S	952	15,861	—	—	11,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28,813
	D	107	10,140	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,247
Fifteenth period (July 1912 to June 1913).	S	305	806	—	—	1,701	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,812
	D	305	806	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,111
Sixteenth period (July 1913 to June 1914).	S	1,000	2,000	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,000
	D	1,000	2,000	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,000
Seventeenth period (July 1914 to June 1915).	S	1,000	2,000	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,000
	D	1,000	2,000	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,000
Eighteenth period (July 1915 to June 1916).	S	1,000	2,000	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,000
	D	1,000	2,000	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,000
Nineteenth period (July 1916 to June 1917).	S	1,000	2,000	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,000
	D	1,000	2,000	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,000
Twentieth period (July 1917 to June 1918).	S	1,000	2,000	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,000
	D	1,000	2,000	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,000
Twenty-first period (July 1918 to June 1919).	S	1,000	2,000	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,000
	D	1,000	2,000	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,000
Twenty-second period (July 1919 to June 1920).	S	1,000	2,000	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,000
	D	1,000	2,000	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,000
Twenty-third period (1st July 1920 to 5th December 1921).	S	1,000	2,000	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,000
	D	1,000	2,000	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,000
Grand Total ...	S	9,961	82,825	100	200	53,647	1,100	—	—	—	—	—	18,200	1,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	180,558
	D	10,150	14,7—	—	—	23,677	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,200	1,342	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90,000

XLV

Statement showing PLAGUE SEIZURES AND DEATHS in each infected place in the Madras Presidency for week ending 6th December 1921 as compared with two previous weeks

District, town and port.	Reported during the week ending 18th November 1921.						Reported during the week ending 25th November 1921.						Reported during the week ending 2nd December 1921.					
	Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Anantapur district																		
North Arcot district																		
Chittoor town																		
Tiruvannamalai town																		
Bellary district			60	52	60	52			23	23	23	23	1		20	19	21	19
Bellary town																		
Chingleput district																		
Conjeeveram town													1	1			1	1
Chittoor district																		
Chittoor town							1	1			1	1						
Cuddalore district			152	74	152	74	1	1	122	85	123	86			146	116	146	116
Coimbatore town							1	1			1	1			1	1	1	1
Dharapuram town																		
Erode town			10	10	10	10												
Tiruppur town							1	1	1	1	2	2						
Gudalur town																		
Coimbatore district																		
Guntur district																		
Nellore district																		
Godavari district																		
Cocanada town																		
Guntur district																		
Kistna district																		
Bezwada town																		
Madras City																		
Madura district									56	42	56	42	1	1			1	1
Madura town																		
Mudumalai village																		
Dindigul town																		
Palni town																		
Periakulam town									1		1				1	1	1	1
Malabar district																		
Calicut town			1	1	1	1												
Palghat town															1	1	1	1
Cannanore port																		
Cochin port																		
Tellicherry port																		
Nilgiris district																		
The Nilgiris																		
Trappalur town																		
Walajapet town																		
Vizagapatam port																		
Bimlipatam town																		
Rajahmundry district			13	6	13	6												
Rajahmundry town																		
Tiruvalur town																		
Salem district			80	56	80	56			74	67	74	67	1	1	66	67	67	68
Salem town																		
South Arcot district																		
South Canara district																		
Mangalore port																		
Tanjore district																		
Kumbakonam town																		
Nagapatam town																		
Tanjore town																		
Tinnevelly district																		
Tinnevelly town																		
Tuticorin port																		
Trichinopoly district																		
Trichinopoly town																		
Srirangam town																		
Beddiphalaiyam port																		
Vizagapatam port																		
Tirupur, Kistna district																		
Sundar State																		
Total	6	5	303	193	309	198	6	5	301	191	307	196	3	3	322	304	325	307

* Includes two suspicious attacks and two suspicious deaths.

† Suspicious.

Madras, 6th December 1921.

K. T. MATTHEW, DBY, D.P.H., (CANTAB.),
Acting Sanitary Commissioner.

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Under section 192 of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908 (I of 1908), and section 138 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), as amended by the Decentralisation Act, 1914 (IV of 1914), the High Court is pleased to direct that the undermentioned officers shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed under the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908 (I of 1908), take down the evidence with their own hand in the English language:—

M. R. Ry. Erode Seeha Ayyar Srinivasa Ayyar Avargal, Revenue Divisional Officer, Kumbakonam.

Paul Nagur Mohammad Mican Sahib Bahadur, Divisional Officer, Madura.

High Court, Madras,
25th November 1921.

Mr. Guy Yarburgh Loveband, I.C.S., Sub-Collector, Pollachi.

Under section 138 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), as amended by the Decentralization Act, 1914 (IV of 1914), the High Court is pleased to direct that the undermentioned officer shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed, take down the evidence with their own hand in the English language:—

M.R.Ry. Rajacharya Gopala Rao Avargal, Subordinate Judge, Chingleput.

High Court, Madras,
29th November 1921.

Mr. James Carlyle Stodart, I.C.S., Acting District Judge, South Arcot.

High Court, Madras,
1st December 1921.

C. S. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR,
Assistant Registrar, Appellate Side.

UNCLAIMED DEPOSITS.

Notice is hereby given that parties having any claims to the undermentioned amounts lying in deposit for more than three years in the City Civil Court, Madras, are hereby required to appear before the said court and establish their claims thereto on or before 31st January 1922 or that the sanction of the High Court will be obtained for crediting such deposits to Government on the 15th February ensuing:—

Number of suit or petition.	Names of parties.		Nature of the amount deposited.	By whom deposited.	When deposited.	Amount in deposit.
	Plaintiff or petitioner.	Defendant or respondent.				Rs. a. p.
O.S. 264-11, Ex. 62-14.	Ponnuppa Chetti and another	Vadivammal ..	Sale balance ..	Ambaji Rao, purchaser.	9th Aug. 1914.	49 5 0
O.S. 202-14 ..	Papathi Ammal	Narayanaswami Nayakar.	Decree amount.	Papathi Ammal, plaintiff.	24th Sep. 1914.	0 9 1
E.C.S. 17600-14; Ex. 95-15.	Ramaswami Reddi.	M. Appavu Chetti,	Sale deposit ..	K. K. Natesa Chetti, purchaser	17th Aug. 1916.	27 13 0
O.S. 33-13; Ex. 276-14.	Madai Muruga Chetti and another.	Kuppuswami Gramani and others.	Sale balance ..	Sira Meera Naina Sahib, purchaser.	31st Nov 1916.	55 14 10
O.S. 736-15; Ex. 210-17.	K. Kanna Rao and others.	T. G. Natesa Pillai and others.	Do. ..	V. Muhammad Abdul Shakur Sahib, purchaser	20th Sep. 1917.	595 0 0
S.C.S. 12587-16, Ex. 625-17.	S. Ramanujam Chetti.	H. Kundan Lal.	Do. ..	M. Krishnaswami Chetti, purchaser.	31st Dec. 1917.	45 14 3
O.S. 460-16; Ex. 448-17.	Muhammad Vali Vallah Rabeka.	Ahmad Kubi-uddin Sahib and others.	Do ..	M. Hamim Mian Sahib, purchaser.	21st Feb. 1918.	1,556 15 4
O.S. 418-16 ..	N. Sambasiva Pillai.	V. Govindaswami Mudaliyar.	Costs ..	N. Sambasiva Pillai, plaintiff.	25th Feb 1918	3 0 0
O.S. 440-17 ..	Muhammad Ibrahim Sahib.	T. Manikwasi Pillai and others.	Do ..	Muhammad Ibrahim Sahib, plaintiff	6th Mar. 1918.	0 4 0
O.S. 160-16; Ex. 411-17.	Amirthavalli Thayarammal.	T. S. Sundaram Pillai and another.	Sale balance ..	Hira Mall, purchaser.	16th Mar. 1918.	634 5 3
O.S. 105-18 ..	Dhana Rajammal.	Duraiswami Gramani.	Maintenance ..	Duraiswami Gramani, defendant.	20th Apr. 1918	4 0 0
O.S. 618-16 ..	Ghulam Ahmad Sahib.	Rahim Bi ..	Decree amount.	Hafiza Bi, defendant.	15th Apr. 1918.	470 15 0
O.S. 101-13, Ex. 310-16.	Thayarammal ..	B. Nadamuni Chetti.	Maintenance ..	D. Srinivasulu Chetti, second defendant.	18th Apr 1918.	21 0 0
O.S. 70-17 ..	Muruvammal ..	Raja Achari ..	Do. ..	Raja Achari, defendant.	9th July 1918	20 0 0
O.S. 71-17 ..	Pattammal	Raja Achari ..	Do. ..	Raja Achari, defendant.	Do.	6 0 0
O.S. 613-16; Ex. 179-18.	P. Murugesa Chetti.	K. Mariyal Chetti and others.	Costs ..	P. Murugesa Chetti, plaintiff.	29th July 1918.	10 11 3
O.S. 246-13 ..	I. Y. Muthukrishna Mudali.	V. Manikka Mudali.	Security ..	I. Y. Muthukrishna Mudali, plaintiff	30th July 1918.	3 0 0
O.S. 508-16, Ex. 349-17.	Venku Bai ..	Abdul Rahman.	Sale balance ..	Dr. M. K. Md. Mirza and others, purchasers.	29th Aug. 1918	32 10 0
O.S. 284-17 ..	Alamu Prabhu ..	Panchi Naran ..	Do. ..	Sheo Chand Sowcar, third defendant, purchaser.	21st Sep. 1918.	855 9 0
O.S. 203-17 ..	Tiruvengadaswami Nayakar and others.	Singaravelu Nayakar and others	Do. ..	Kanthammal, purchaser.	12th Oct. 1918.	45 12 0
S.C.S. 8750-15, Ex. 105-16	Mathna Bi ..	Qadir Bi and others	Purchase money etc.	Kadir Bi, first defendant and guardian *ad litem* of second defendant.	31st Oct. 1918.	3 6 0
O.S. 234-16, Ex. 1-18.	Narasimha Ammal.	Kundan Mull Lala alias Kundan Mull Damani.	Costs ..	Kundan Mull Lala alias Kundan Mull Damani, defendant.	24th Nov 1918.	9 0 0
O.S. 61-16 ..	Murugesa Mudaliyar.	Thangammal ..	Decree amount.	Murugesa Mudali, plaintiff.	10th Dec 1918.	1,091 0 2

City Civil Court, Madras,
1st December 1921.

PAUL APPASWAMI,
City Civil Judge.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Under the provisions of section 122 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, the following amendments of the Civil Rules of Practice, 1905, are published for the information of all persons interested; and it is hereby notified that the said amendments as well as any objections to or suggestions relating to them which may be received from any person interested in the matter will be taken into consideration by the High Court on or after the 4th January 1922:—

AMENDMENTS OF THE CIVIL RULES OF PRACTICE.

(i) In rule 48, sub-rule 3, paragraph 2 (newly substituted in High Court notification appearing at page 1224 of Part II of *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 16th August 1921) *for* the second sentence beginning with words "The applicant" *substitute* the following:—

"The applicant shall be charged at the rate specified in sub-rule (2) *supra* for printing the 18 copies above referred to and he shall be supplied with six copies of the original as well as of the appellate judgments, one copy in each set bearing the endorsements prescribed by sub-rule (4) above."

(ii) In sub-rule (7) *for* the words "one anna" *substitute* "an anna and a half."

High Court Madras,
15th November 1921.

Under the provisions of section 122 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, and with the previous sanction of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the High Court has made the following addition to Appendix B to the First Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, viz:—

Insert the following as a new form in Appendix B to the First Schedule to the Code after form No. 12:—

No. 12-A.

Notice to the proposed guardian of a minor $\frac{\text{defendant.}}{\text{respondent.}}$

(O. XXXII, rr. 3 and 4.)

(Title)

To

(Name, description and place of residence of proposed guardian).

Take notice that X $\frac{\text{plaintiff}}{\text{appellant}}$ in has presented a petition to the court praying that you be appointed guardian *ad litem* to the minor $\frac{\text{defendant (s)}}{\text{respondent (s)}}$, and that the same will be heard on the day of 192 .

2. The affidavit of X has been filed in support of this application.

3. If you are willing to act as guardian for the said $\frac{\text{defendant (s)}}{\text{respondents (s)}}$ you are required to sign (or affix your mark to) the declaration on the back of this notice.

4. In the event of your failure to signify your express consent in manner indicated above, take further notice that the Court may proceed under O. XXXII, r. 4, Code of Civil Procedure, to appoint some other suitable person or one of its officers as guardian *ad litem* of the minor $\frac{\text{defendant (s)}}{\text{respondents (s)}}$ aforesaid.

Dated the day of 192 .

(Signed)

(To be printed on the reverse)

I hereby acknowledge receipt of a duplicate of this notice and consent to act as guardian of the minor $\frac{\text{defendant (s)}}{\text{respondent (s)}}$ therein mentioned.

(Signed) Y. Z.

Witnesses:
1.
2.

(Signed) W. B. AYLING, *Officiating Chief Justice.*
" F. D. P. OLDFIELD.
" C. G. SPENCER.
" V. M. COUTTS TROTTER.
" W. W. PHILIPS.
" O. V. KUMARASWAMI SASTRI
" C. KRISHNAN.
" V. RAMESAM.
" O. E. ODGERS.
} *Judges.*

High Court, Madras,
16th November 1921.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice has been pleased to make the following appointment to the Rule Committee under the provisions of section 123 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908:—

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice to be a member of the Committee, *vice* the Hon'ble Sir William Ayling resigned.

High Court, Madras,

Under section 30 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, the High Court hereby directs that on account of the prevalence of plague, the Court of the District Munsif of Tiruvannamalai shall be closed for a period of three weeks from the 4th December 1921.

High Court, Madras,
1st December 1921.

F. G. BUTLER,
Registrar.

NOTICE PURSUANT TO SECTION 247 (3) OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913

Whereas in reply to an inquiry made under section 247 (1) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, the Managing Agents of the Bharata Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd., in their letter dated the 24th November 1921 state that the company has not been working and that owing to various difficulties it is not likely to commence business, notice is hereby given pursuant to section 247 (3) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, that at the expiration of three months from the date of this notice the name of the said company will unless cause is shown to the contrary be struck off the register and the said company will be dissolved.

Madras, 3rd December 1921.

GHULAM MUHI-UD-DIN,
Asst. Regr. of Joint Stock Companies, Madras City.

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

No. 34 of 1929 in the Court of the District Judge, Anantapur.

Thullam Subbamyudu, son of Appayya of Bukkapatnam, Penukonda taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Mahendrakar Subba Rao and Venkata Subba Rao & Co., represented by the managing partner Mahendrakar Subba Rao and others .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovementioned petitioner was adjudged an insolvent by an order of this Court dated 13th November 1921; and that this Court has ordered that the petitioner (debtor) should apply for discharge within three months.

Anantapur, 30th November 1921.

A. J. CURGENVEN,
District Judge.

No. 8 of 1921 in the Court of the District Judge, Godavari.

Mamillapalli Krishnamurti .. .. *Creditor (Petitioner).*
Vobilisetti Chinna Nukaraju and Vijjaya Srirasulu .. .. *Debtors (Respondents).*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 10 of Act V of 1920, that the abovenamed creditor has applied to this Court by a petition, dated 5th January 1921, for adjudicating the respondents insolvents and that the petition is posted to 6th January 1922 for hearing. Any person wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by a duly authorized pleader on the said 6th day of January 1922.

No. 24 of 1921 in the Court of the District Judge, Godavari.

Kanagala Venkappa .. .. *Creditor (Petitioner).*
Maayam Krishnaya .. .. *Debtor (Respondent).*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 10 of Act V of 1920, the abovenamed creditor has applied to this Court by a petition, dated 4th July 1921, for adjudicating the respondent—insolvent and that the petition is posted to 6th January 1922 for hearing. Any person wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by a duly authorized pleader on the said 6th day of January 1922.

No. 26 of 1921 in the Court of the District Judge, Godavari.

Addam Subrahmanyam .. .. *Debtor (Petitioner).*
Sait Sivakamu Harikarau and Parasuram, etc .. .. *Creditors (Respondents).*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 10 of Act V of 1920, that the abovenamed debtor has applied to this Court by a petition, dated 25th July 1921, for adjudicating him insolvent and that the petition is posted to 6th January 1922 for hearing. Any person wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by a duly authorized pleader on the said 6th day of January 1922.

No. 31 of 1919 I. A. No. 955 of 1921, in the Court of the District Judge, Godavari.

Poduri Jagannadha Rao .. .. *Petitioner (Insolvent).*
Koki Achaya and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed insolvent has filed a petition in this Court praying for extension of time by six months more from 4th July 1921 to apply for final discharge under section 27 (2) of the Provincial Insolvency Act. All the creditors of the abovenamed insolvent are hereby informed that the extension of time prayed for by the insolvent is granted by this court.

No. 8 of 1923 I.A No. 516 of 1921, in the Court of the District Judge, Godavari.

Devarapalli Venkata Narasimham .. .. *Petitioner (Insolvent).*
N. Rama Doss and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed insolvent has filed a petition in this court praying that he may be discharged under section 41 of the Provincial Insolvency Act. All the creditors of the abovenamed insolvent should appear in person or by pleader before this court on 6th January 1922 and state their objections if they want to oppose the petition.

T. S. TYAGARAJA AYYAR,
District Judge.

Rajahmundry, 28th November 1921.

No. 3 of 1921 in the Court of the District Judge, Kurnool.

Gujjeri Narasimha Reddi of Kocheruvu .. .. *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 30 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920, that the petitioner named above was adjudged an insolvent by this court by order dated the 24th day of November 1921, that all creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered cover to this court an affidavit in form No 3 of the Insolvency Rules. The insolvent should apply for discharge by 24th April 1922.

J. C. K. FOWLER,
District Judge.

Kurnool, 28th November 1921.

No. 4 of 1921 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, The Nilgiris.

Summary Case.

G. Abdul Qadir Sahib, son of Gudumiyan Sahib, aged about 37 years,
Mohammadan, residing at Victoria Hall, Cotacamund .. .. *Petitioner (Insolvent).*
A. Gurunatha Pillai and fifteen others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under section 30, Act V of 1920, is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner G. Abdul Qadir Sahib was adjudged insolvent by this court on 23rd November 1921 and the petitioner is directed to apply for discharge before 26th January 1922.

No. 7 of 1921 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, The Nilgiris.

T. K Shanmugam Pillai, son of Kunnu Pillai, aged about 42 years,
Vellala, Hindu, residing at Coonoor .. .. *Petitioner (Insolvent).*
S. M. R. Shanmugam Chettiyar and five others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under section 30, Act V of 1920, is hereby given that T. K. Shanmugam Pillai, the petitioner abovenamed was adjudged insolvent by this court on 23rd November 1921 and that the insolvent is directed to apply for discharge before 7th February 1922. The creditors are required to prove their debts before 6th January 1922 by delivering or sending by registered post to this court an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Insolvency Rules.

C. D J. PINTO,
Subordinate Judge.

Cotacamund, 28th November 1921.

No. 3 of 1921 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Palghat.

Abdulkadir Rowthan's son Muhammad Rowthan of Pollicherova,
Koppam amsam, Palghat taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
A. S. Ratnagiri Puttar and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given under section 41 of Act V of 1920, that the petitioner (the insolvent Judgment debtor in I.P. 3 of 1921) has applied to this court by O.P. No. 102 of 1921 to grant him an absolute order of discharge and that the creditors wishing to oppose the same should do the needful either in person or by a duly authorized pleader on the 19th day of December 1921 to which date the petition stands adjourned

K. R. KRISHNASWAMI AYYANGAR,
Principal District Munsif.

Palghat, 1st December 1921.

No. 4 of 1921 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Tellicherry.

Etcetaneth Chathu Nayar of Pinarayi amsom and desom of Kottayam
taluk by vakil Mr. P. Acutio Vas .. .. *Insolvent-petitioner.*
Manikkoth Nafayanan Nambyar, Kotanboth Ambadi Nayar,
O. Samuel, Mukkattil Chirotha, Anchukandi Ahmacker and
Meethalakath Kunhi Muhi-ud-din .. .. *Creditor (Respondents).*

Notice is hereby given that the aforesaid petitioner has applied to this Court for an order of discharge under section 41 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920, and that his application stands posted to 20th December 1921.

P. SANKUNNI MENON,
Principal District Munsif.

Tellicherry, 1st December 1921.

No. 2 of 1921 in the Court of the District Munsif, Yellamanchili.

Motoori Sanyasi .. .. *Petitioner.*
Lakam Narasimhulu and four others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 30 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920, that Motoori Sanyasi, son of Chinayya, residing at Kummarapalli in Sarvasidhi taluk, the petitioner abovenamed was adjudged insolvent by this court on 25th November 1921 and the creditors are called upon to prove their debts on or before 19th January 1922. The abovenamed insolvent should apply for discharge before 1st April 1922.

N. NARASIMHAM PANTULU,
Yellamanchili, 29th November 1921. *District Munsif.*

No. 5 of 1921 in the Court of the District Judge, Guntur.

Chimakurti Basavayya and Chimakurti Kumaraswami .. .. *Creditors (Petitioners),*
Parala Ankamma, Mutharacha and cultivator of Panidevam, Guntur taluk .. .. *Debtor.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed debtor was adjudicated insolvent by an order of this court, dated 26th November 1921, and that his creditors should prove their claims as early as possible before the Official Receiver, Guntur, by filing an affidavit before him, either in person or by registered post in form No. 5 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1922. The insolvent is allowed one year for his discharge.

K. S. MENON,
Guntur, 3rd December 1921. *District Judge.*

FINANCIAL NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION QUALIFYING FOR ADMISSION TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF DIVISIONAL ACCOUNTANTS.

This examination will be held at the office of the Accountant-General, Madras, from the 9th to 11th January 1922.

Date.	Hour.	Subjects.
Monday 9th January ..	.. 11 a.m. ..	Writing and Dictation.
Do ..	.. 12 noon to 4 p.m. ..	Book-keeping.
Tuesday 10th January ..	.. 11 a.m. to 12 noon ..	Essay Writing.
Do. ..	.. 1 to 5 p.m. ..	Arithmetic.
Wednesday 11th January ..	.. 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. ..	Geometry.
Do.	.. 2 to 4 p.m. ..	Mensuration.

W. D. WOOLLAM,
Madras, 19th November 1921. *Accountant-General.*

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

In virtue of the power vested in him by Government notification No. 485, dated 13th July 1899, the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue, hereby cancels notification No. 10, dated 20th September 1916, published on page 1821 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 26th September 1916.

Board (Separate Revenue), Madras,
23rd November 1921.

In exercise of the powers delegated to it under section 21 and clauses (*c*) and (*d*) of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, as amended by Acts IV and XII of 1914, the Board of Revenue as the Chief Customs Authority hereby appoints the place described in column 4 of the schedule hereunto annexed, as an experimental measure for one year, a wharf for the landing and shipment of goods particularised in column 5 of the Schedule at the Port of Mangalore.

Name of port.	Number of wharf.	Name of owner.	Limits of the wharf.	Particulars of the classes of goods to be dealt with.	Manner of dealing with them.
Mangalore	18 (a)	Messrs. C. Abdur Rahiman and Kenagappa.	The foreshore for a length of 30 yards in front of Messrs Abdur Rahiman and Kenagappa's godown in S. No. 3 of Mangalore Theku village.	Free goods such as fish, fish manure, fish oil, mats and coir for packing the same.	Landing and shipping after special permission has been obtained in each case, provided that offensive goods are removed immediately after landing and not stored near occupied houses and that proper care is exercised to keep the place clean.

Board (Servants Revenue), Madras,
30th November 1921.

D. N. STRATHIE,
Secretary.

In exercise of the powers delegated under section 17 (2) of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, IV of 1897, as amended by the Madras Decentralization Act, VIII of 1914, the Board of Revenue hereby directs the survey, under the provisions of the said Act IV of 1897, of the shuttayam village of Ayikkuppam in the Cuddalore taluk of the South Arcot district

Board (Revenue Settlement), Madras,
28th November 1921.

In exercise of the powers delegated to it under section 17 (2) of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, IV of 1897, as amended by the Madras Decentralization Act, VIII of 1914, the Board of Revenue hereby directs, under section 17 (1) (b) of Act IV of 1897, the survey, under the provisions of the said Act IV of 1897, of the unsurveyed district board roads passing through inam and zamindari villages of the Sivakasi division in the Ramnad district.

Board (Revenue Settlement), Madras,
28th November 1921.

K. E. CHIDAMBARA AYYAR,
Acting Secretary.

UNCLAIMED SUMS.

It is hereby notified that the arrears of salary (Rs. 1-8-0) due to M. Venkatramayya, late acting Forest Guard of Anantasamudram from 8th to 10th April 1921, is lying unclaimed from a long time. The claimants should appear before the Range Officer, Rajampet, within three months from the date of publication of this notice and establish their claims. If not, the amount will be confiscated to the Government.

Cuddapah, 20th October 1921.

It is hereby notified that the salary of the undermentioned persons are lying unclaimed. The claimants of the following sums should establish their claims before the Range Officer, Rajampet, within three months from the date of issue of this notice. If not, the amount will be confiscated to the Government :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
(1) Peer Sahib, forest guard, for April to June 1920	4	8	0
(2) Akbar Khan, forest guard, for April to May 1920	1	0	9

Cuddapah, 22nd November 1921.

J. A. MASTER,
District Forest Officer, South Cuddapah.

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATIONS.

UNCLAIMED SUMS.

A sum of As. 6-8 is outstanding in the books of this office in favour of M.R.Ry. N. Srinivasa Rao, late overseer, Public Works Department, of this division since December 1919 and the same, if not claimed within three months from the date of this notification, will be credited to Government.

Coddalore, N. T. 16th November 1921.

N. SWAMINATHA AYYAR,
Executive Engineer, South Arcot Division.

The following sums are outstanding in the accounts of this division towards compensatory local allowances due to the temporary Upper Subordinates who worked in the late Ganjam Famine division and they are informed that the sums will be credited to Government if not claimed within the official year 1921–22:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
(1) M.E.Ry V Narasinga Rao, Temporary Upper Subordinate, 21st June 1919 to 20th November 1919	150	0	0
(2) M.E.Ry. T. R. Subbayya, Temporary Upper Subordinate, 3rd August 1919 to 30th September 1919	59	1	0

D. W. GOLLAN,
Executive Engineer, Ganjam Division.

Berhampur, 24th November 1921.

A sum of Rs. 3–13–11 being arrears of salary due to Shaik Musa, acting mate cooke, for 1st to 10th May 1921 who worked in Central subdivision, is outstanding payment. If he does not turn up before 31st December 1921 to receive payment, the amount will be credited to Government.

26th November 1921.

An amount of Rs. 53–4–0 is outstanding in the deposit registers of the Executive Engineer Kistna Western Division, since July 19 in favour of piece-worker K. Narasigadu for the work done by him "Lowering the floor of Godavalli Bridge over Repalli Main drain", and he has not come to receive the payment till now. If he does not come to receive the amount within three months from the date of publication in the gazette the same will be forfeited to Government. The piece-worker may come and take the amount from Eastern Subdivision Office at Repalli in the prescribed time.

L. H. GREG,
Executive Engineer, Kistna Western Division.

27th November 1921.

UNCLAIMED DOCUMENTS.

The service registers of the following persons are lying unclaimed in this office for a long time. The owners, their heirs or other claimants are hereby informed that in case the service books are not claimed within three months from the date of this notification, they will be destroyed:—

Name.	Designation.	Remarks.
1. M. Narasimha Rao.	Temporary Upper Subordinate.	Forfeited the appointment.
2. C. V. Jagannadha Mudaliyar.	Do.	Resigned
3. M. Suryaprahasam Avl.	Late accountant ..	Died.
4. V. Srinivasa Ayyar.	Do. ..	Do.
5. Eshan Venkatasubbaiah.	Late sub-overseer.	Do.
6. K. Subbarama Ayyar.	Late sub-overseer.	Died.
7. C. Vira Varayya	Late clerk ..	Do.
8. A. Subba Rao ..	Do ..	Resigned.
9. Ch. Somayya ..	Late lock superintendent.	Dismissed.
10. J. Venkata Reddi.	Do.	Do.
11. Rendrakintada Somayya.	Do	Do.
12. Yusuf Sahib ..	Late peon ..	Do.
13. Masala Bhagayya.	Do. ..	Do.

K. V. SANKARA AYYAR,
Executive Engineer, Godavari Conservancy Division.

Dowlaishweram, 21st November 1921.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that the Public Works Department Travellers' Bungalow at Tirupattur is closed to the public until further orders, as the bungalow has been reserved for the use of the Sub-Collector of Tirupattur as per orders of the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Madras, contained in his No. 3795 Accts./21-3, dated 14th November 1921.

A. W. NIGHTINGALE,
Executive Engineer, Salem Division.

25th November 1921.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of an absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, Hampshire Regiment, dated at Bangalore, this 26th day of November 1921.

Number, rank and name, 5719179, *L/c*, Alfred Joseph Seamon; age, 31 years 1 month; height 5 feet 7 inches; colour of complexion, fair; hair, brown; eyes, dark blue; trade, carman; date of enlistment, 9th March 1919; place of enlistment, Damascus, Syria; parish and county in which born,

Stoke Newington, London; date of desertion or absence, 23rd November 1921; place of desertion or absence, Bangalore, India; marks, birth mark on right hip; absent from Barracks; under three years service.

O. SAUNDERS, Lieut.-Col.,
Commanding 2nd Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment.

Report of a deserter from No. 28 Squadron, Royal Air Force, Kohat, dated at Kohat, this 28th day of November 1921.

Number, rank and name, 540215, Ac/2 Fox, H. O. (Robert Cyril); age, 18 years 2 months; height 5 feet 10 inches; colour of complexion, fresh; hair, fair (ginger. Short ginger moustache); eyes, blue; trade, wireless operator mechanic; date of enlistment, 13th March 1920; place of enlistment, Hatton Camp Wendover; parish and county in which born, Walthamstow, London; date of desertion or absence, 21st October 1921; place of desertion or absence, Ambala, Punjab, India; sturdy build; occupation in civil life, messenger; on transfer from hospital to unit; under two years' service.

[Illegible],
Commanding No. 28, Squadron, R.A.F.

Number 1845289, Gunner Ratlam, 13th Battery R.F.A., absented himself from train proceeding from Bombay to Deolali, 3rd December. Description: height, 5 feet 7 inches; complexion, medium; eyes, blue; hair, dark brown.

[Illegible],
Officer Commanding British Concentration Camp.

MARINE NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

No. 57 of 1921.

The following is republished for information with reference to this office Notice to Mariners No. 15 of 1921.

F. G. SMITH,
for Offg. Presidency Port Officer.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA—BASSEIN RIVER ENTRANCE.

[Reference—Notice to Mariners, dated the 19th April 1921.]

Notice is hereby given that the lighted Gas Buoy marking the Barren Rock has been replaced by an unlighted Spherical Buoy painted black with a white horizontal band.

Charts affected—No. 934, Bassein River and Approaches.
Publication.—Bay of Bengal Pilot, 1910, page 447.
Authority—Port Officer, Bassein, Burma.
Dated—17th November 1921.

Bassein, 18th November 1921.

E. V. WELSH, Comdr., R.I.M.,
Port Officer, Bassein, Burma.

No. 59 of 1921.

The following is republished for information.

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
24th November 1921.

F. G. SMITH,
for Offg. Presidency Port Officer.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

BAY OF BENGAL.—BURMA—BASSEIN RIVER ENTRANCE.

Notice is hereby given that a Blak Can Buoy has been laid in 4 fathoms L.W.O.S. with Diamond Island Flagstaff 260° distant 4 cables.

Position.—Lat. 16° 21' 50" N.
Long. 94° 17' 26" E.
Chart affected—No. 934, Bassein River and Approaches.
Publication.—Bay of Bengal Pilot, 1910, page 447.
Authority.—Port Officer, Bassein.
Dated.—17th November 1921.

Bassein, 18th November 1921

E. V. WELSH, Comdr., R.I.M.,
Port Officer, Bassein, Burma.

REPORT OF VESSELS.

ARRIVED AT AND DEPARTED FROM THE PORT OF MADRAS FROM THE 27TH NOVEMBER TO THE 3RD DECEMBER 1921.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Arrived.	Vessel's name.	Tons.	Nationality.	Master.	Where from.	Berth occupied.
1921.							
Nov. 27	Arrived	S.S. "Margha"	6,091	B	R. A. Milne	London	No. 1.
" 27	Do.	S.S. "Maharaja"	1,415	B	J. F. Smith	Rangoon	No. 3 and south quay.
" 28	Do.	S.S. "Bengala"	1,945	B	C. C. McNair	Negapatam	No. 4 and south quay.
" 28	Do.	S.S. "Antilochus"	3,726	B	N. McEtcheon	Kobe	West quay No. 3.
" 28	Do.	S.S. "Bharata"	1,957	B	F. B. Bignold	Rangoon	South quay No. 3 and south quay.
" 29	Do.	S.S. "City of Calcutta".	4,899	B	J. Dick	Calcutta	West quay No. 1.
" 29	Do.	S.S. "Clan Urquhart".	3,757	B	F. J. Hanson	Bombay	West quay No. 2.
" 30	Do.	S.S. "Upola"	3,382	B	C. Brown	Calcutta	No 3.
" 30	Do.	S.S. "Drachenfels".	3,878	G	V. Freeden	Antwerp	No. 6.
Dec. 1	Do.	S.S. "Thongwa"	3,429	B	E. G. Carre	Singapore	West quay No. 3.
" 2	Do.	S.S. "Umia"	3,461	B	H. Partridge	Samarang	West quay No. 4.
" 2	Do.	S.S. "Yeldijk"	4,971	D	D. Hewitt	Rotterdam	No. 2.
" 2	Do.	S.S. "Khedaung"	887	BI	A. E. Wright	Rangoon	No. 9.
" 3	Do.	S.S. "Clan Kennedy"	4,081	B	J. Tasker	New York	West quay No. 4.
" 3	Do.	S.S. "Stadijk"	4,988	D	R. Brada	Calcutta	West quay No. 2.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Sailed.	Vessel's name.	Tons.	Nationality.	Master.	Bound to.	Berth occupied.
1921.							
Nov. 27	Sailed	S.S. "Malakand"	4,636	B	T. A. Tyson	Calcutta	No. 2
" 27	Do.	S.S. "Alcrusta"	6,128	B	T. L. Mills	London	West quay No. 2.
" 27	Do.	S.S. "Margha"	6,091	B	R. A. Milne	Calcutta	No. 1.
" 28	Do.	S.S. "Gondia"	3,282	B	O. N. Wilkinson	Do.	South quay and east quay.
" 30	Do.	S.S. "Maharaja"	1,415	B	J. F. Smith	Do.	No. 3 and south quay.
Dec. 1	Do.	S.S. "Clan Kennedy"	3,188	B	W. Calderwood	Chittagong	No. 2.
" 1	Do.	S.S. "Bharata"	1,957	B	F. B. Bignold	Rangoon	South quay No. 3 and South quay.
" 1	Do.	S.S. "Drachenfels"	3,878	G	V. Freeden	Calcutta	No. 6.
" 1	Do.	S.S. "City of Calcutta".	4,899	B	J. Dick	London	West quay No 1
" 2	Do.	S.S. "Bengala"	1,945	B	C. C. McNair	Rangoon	No 4 and south quay.
" 2	Do.	S.S. "Upola"	3,382	B	C. Brown	Bombay	No 3.
" 2	Do.	S.S. "Thongwa"	3,429	B	E. G. Carre	Singapore	West quay No. 3.
" 2	Do.	S.S. "Yeldijk"	4,971	D	D. Hewitt	Calcutta	No 2.
" 2	Do.	S.S. "Antilochus"	3,726	B	F. McEtcheon	Liverpool	West quay Nos. 3 and 4.

B = British, D = Dutch, G = German.
BI = British Indian.

Harbour Office, Madras,
5th December 1921.

A. MACKENZIE,
Acting Deputy Conservator of the Port.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE BY AUCTION ON 16TH JANUARY 1922 AT GOPALPORE, GANJAM DISTRICT.

Premises known as Port Officer's quarters with a spacious compound of 2·96 acres, containing (i) main building, (ii) kitchen and godown, (iii) stable, (iv) poultry godown, (v) well with a lifting arrangement, (vi) wire fencing all round and (vii) a tennis court.

The building is a substantial structure of stone in mortar about 20 years old and about half a mile distance from the sea. The plan of it is open to inspection on working days at the Executive Engineer's Office, Ganjam division, Behampur, or a ground plan sketch showing sizes and situation of rooms can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

D. W. GOLLAN,
Executive Engineer, Ganjam Division.

Berhampur, 26th October 1921.

SALE OF THE RIGHT OF ENJOYMENT OF USUFRUCT OF TREES, ETC.

NOTICE is hereby given that the sale of the right of enjoyment of the usufruct of trees, collection of shells, as noted below will be conducted at the respective stations and on the dates specified between 3 and 5 p.m. All intending bidders are requested to bid for them.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1. All bidders should deposit Rs. 5 at the commencement of the sale. The successful bidder should pay the whole amount of bid in advance as soon as the bid is knocked down. The deposited money will be repaid on the spot in the case of unsuccessful bidders.

2. The highest bidder shall be the purchaser, but in the case of disputes the right will be re-auctioned.

3. The sale shall be subject to the approval of the Executive Engineer, and the enjoyment commences from the date of approval of the Executive Engineer and after the lease agreements are signed by the lessees.

4. No damage should be done to the trees or banks or burms of canals. If anything should happen unexpectedly, it should at once be brought to the notice of Executive Engineer, Chingleput division, otherwise the lessee will have to hold himself responsible for any loss to Government.

5. The lessee will have the right only to enjoy the usufructs but not to infringe any other rules in existence and after the approval of the Executive Engineer.

List of miscellaneous properties to be auctioned.

Number and list of produce to be sold.	Period of lease.	Place of auction.	Date of auction.
MOUNT SUBDIVISION.			
1. Fishing in old Ratgara channel	One year ..	Lankar's shed at Kanavarum.	1922. 16th January.
2. Fishing in Vridhachalam river	Do. ..	Do.	16th do.
TINDIVANAM SUBDIVISION.			
1. Tamarind produce at the compound of the Vallar anicut bungalow.	1st January 1922 to 31st July 1922.	Vallar anicut bungalow.	25th January.
2. Tamarind produce at Vallar channel	Do.	Do.	25th do.
3. Tamarind produce in the left bank of the Kortialyar above Vallar anicut in Somavaram limits.	Do.	Do.	25th do.
4. Tamarind produce in the right bank of the Kortialyar above Vallar anicut in Somavaram limits.	Do.	Do.	25th do.
5. Tamarind produce below Vallar anicut	Do.	Do.	25th do.
6. Tamarind produce in the left bank of the Kortialyar above Vallar anicut in Kanjeri limits.	Do.	Do.	25th do.
7. Tamarind produce in the right bank of Kortialyar in Kollar limits.	Do.	Do.	25th do.
8. Tamarind produce in the right bank of the Kortialyar in Kayar limits.	Do.	Do.	25th do.
9. Tamarind produce in the right bank of the Kortialyar in Mudiyar limits.	Do.	Do.	25th do.
10. Tamarind produce in the left bank of the Kortialyar above Vallar anicut in Vanipakkam limits.	Do.	Do.	25th do.
11. Tamarind produce in the Kortialyar left-upper flood bank in the Seeravaboda limits.	Do.	Tamarapak anicut ..	27th do.
12. Tamarind produce in the old and new Hospital ..	Do.	Tamarapak's bungalow compound.	27th do.
13. Tamarind produce on the Red Hills tank-bund ..	Do.	S.O's quarters at Red Hills.	28th do.
14. Do. on Cholavaram tank bund ..	Do.	Do.	28th do.
15. Do. on the lower supply channel ..	Do.	Do.	28th do.
B. CANAL SURVEY SUBDIVISION.			
North Canal			
1. Palmyra produce, miles 33-00	1st January 1922 to 31st Dec. 1922.	Siddavaram ..	17th January.
2. Do. 76-33	Do	Do. ..	17th do.
3. Do. 69-75	Do.	Swarnamukhi lock ..	18th do.
4. Do. 54-00	Do	Pambly lock ..	20th do.
5. Do. 38-58	Do.	Kaska	22nd do.
6. Do. 27-35	Do.	Coromandal lock ..	24th do.
7. Coconut produce, miles 76-33	Do.	Siddavaram ..	17th do.
8. Do 69-75	Do.	Pambly lock ..	20th do.
9. Cannira produce, miles 27-35	Do.	Coromandal lock ..	24th do.
10. Date tree produce, miles 33-00	Do.	Siddavaram ..	17th do.
11. Do. 76-33	Do.	Do. ..	17th do.
12. Cassia produce, miles 76-33	Do.	Do. ..	17th do.
13. Do. 69-75	Do.	Swarnamukhi lock ..	18th do.
14. Tamarind produce, miles 33-00	1st January 1922 to 30th June 1922.	Siddavaram ..	17th do.
15. Do. 76 33	Do.	Do ..	17th do.
16 Do. 69-75	Do.	Swarnamukhi lock ..	18th do.
17. Do. 54-00	Do.	Pambly lock ..	20th do.
18. Do. 38-58	Do.	Kaska	22nd do.
19. Do. 27-35	Do	Coromandal lock ..	24th do.
20. Mangoe produce, miles 6 to 10/2	Do.	Kanara south lock ..	4th do.
21. Do. 11/3 to 18	Do.	Pulidivakkam ..	6th do.
22. Do. 18-28	Do.	Chintamony ..	7th do.
23. Date produce, miles 6-0 to 10-0	1st January 1922 to 31st Dec. 1922.	Kanara south lock ..	4th do.
24. Do. 11/3 to 18	Do.	Pulidivakkam ..	6th do.
25. Do. 18-28	Do.	Chintamony lock ..	7th do.
26. Tamarind produce, miles 6/0 to 10/2	1st January 1922 to 30th June 1922.	Kanara south lock ..	4th do.
27. Do. 11/3 to 18	Do.	Pulidivakkam ..	6th do.
28. Do. 18 to 28	Do.	Chintamony lock ..	7th do.

Number and list of produce to be sold.	Period of lease.	Place of auction.	Date of auction.
30. Coconut and date produce in Jaunction canal ..	1st January 1922 to 31st December 1922.	Adyar work lock ..	20th January, 1922
30. Tamarind, date, wood apple and mangoe produce in Jaunction canal	Do.	Do. ..	20th do.
31. Mangoe produce in Adyar South Lock ..	1st January 1922 to 30th June 1922.	Adyar South lock ..	23rd do.
32. Produce of tamarind miles 5/0 to 6/0	Do.	Do. ..	23rd do.
33. Do. 6/0 to 15/0.. ..	Do.	Papanchavadi wharf	24th do.
34. Produce of coconut and palmyra in canal land at Papanchavadi wharf	1st January 1922 to 31st December 1922	Do ..	24th do.
35. Tamarind produce miles 37-42	1st January 1922 to 30th June 1922.	Sadras	26th do.
36. Palmyrah produce miles 37-42	Do.	Do. ..	27th do.
37. Mangoe and tamarind produce f.b at Sadras ..	Do.	Do. ..	27th do.
38 Tamarind and palmyrah produce miles 46/4 to 53	Do.	Palar South lock ..	31st do.

C. PEDDIE,
Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division.

Madras, 2nd December 1921.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS for the right of manufacture of salt in section IV, block I, Adirampatnam factory, comprising an extent of 20 acres 14 cents are invited.

2. The pans were laid out by Government as a model factory and are now in full working order. The successful petitioner will have to work out the plot from the date of assignment. The plot is fit for production of salt from the beginning of the next season.

3. Petitions for the working of the said section should be addressed to the Assistant Commissioner of Salt and Abkari Revenue, Negapatam subdivision, Negapatam, so as to reach him not later than 8th December 1921.

4. (1) The Chief conditions under which the said section will be assigned are as follows:—

Licence for manufacture of salt under M.E. system will be granted to the successful individual after he has accepted a lease. The prescribed form of the lease and the licence can be seen at the office of the Assistant Commissioner, Negapatam subdivision or of the Inspector, Adirampatnam circle. The lease shall run for a period from the date of assignment to 30th November 1944; provided always that the lessor or the lessee shall be at liberty to determine the lease on giving to the other of them notice in writing at the close of the manufacturing season. On the expiry of the lease or its sooner termination as provided above, or when the pans are resumed or the factory or the demised land is converted into one for the manufacture of salt for general sale or for sale to Government, the lessee shall leave the demised premises in such order as is consistent with the due performance of the terms and conditions of the lease but shall not be entitled to any compensation for any expenditure that he may have incurred. The licence granted will be in force during the continuance of the lease and the lessee shall duly observe the terms of such licence or any statutory modification thereof, which the Government of Madras may in their discretion make.

(2) The licence and the lease shall contain the following special conditions:—

(a) The lessee shall adopt such methods of manufacture and shall lay out the reservoir, sandeners and pans on such lines as the Commissioner may from time to time direct and shall comply with such rules in respect of storage and sale of salt as may be enacted from time to time.

(b) No salt below the standard of purity fixed by the Commissioner should be manufactured and stored. The lessee shall, if so required, sell to Government the whole or any part of the salt so manufactured in the demised land in each year on receiving Rs. 3 per kuruvam at the rate prescribed for the Adirampatnam factory or such rates as the Commissioner may prescribe.

(c) The lessee shall bear the cost of all works inside steel for laying out the reservoirs, sandeners, pans, etc., already completed; shall pay to each on a lump sum on the 1st day of June in each year as much of the charges incurred by the Commissioner in paying the Government establishment of the factory as may be in excess of 8 per cent on the duty collected or any statutory modification thereof on salt manufactured in the leased premises and removed therefrom in the previous official year provided that manufacture in such previous year was for general sale. Further, he shall maintain and repair at his own cost all the works that have been so prescribed as relating to the demised land and if the lessee fails to do the necessary maintenance and repairs these may be done by the lessor and the cost recovered from the lessee. If notice of termination of the lease be given by the lessee, he shall pay all sums due or falling due to the lessor up to the close of the official year in which such notice is given.

(d) Lessor may determine the lease in case of breach of lease conditions by the lessee, delay in payment of dues by the lessee and cancellation and forfeiture of the licence.

Subject to this condition and those set forth in the licence and the lease deed which will be read over to the successful applicant before the assignment of the said factory, he shall as lessee continue to enjoy the leased land undisturbed up to 30th November 1944.

For any further information on the subject, the applicant can get it from the Inspector's office at Adirampatnam and the Assistant Commissioner's office, Negapatam, during the working hours on office days.

B. M. MARRIOTT,
Acting Assistant Commissioner.

Negapatam, 18th November 1921.

TENDERS FOR SPECIAL REPAIRS TO THE COURT-HOUSE OF THE PRINCIPAL DISTRICT MUNSIF OF GUILANDI.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned at his office up to 5 p.m. on Wednesday, the 14th December 1921 for the work of carrying out special repairs described below to the court building of the Principal District Munsif of Quilandi.

2 Tenders should be addressed to the Principal District Munsif of Quilandi and should be superscribed "Tender for the work of carrying out special repairs to the court of the Principal District Munsif of Quilandi".

3. The undersigned will reserve to himself the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

4. As soon as the acceptance of tender is notified the successful tenderer will be required to sign an agreement for the due fulfilment of the contract before 15th January 1922.

		Description of work.
711 sq. ft.	..	Scraping the rust and painting with chocolate paint, two coats, record room windows with iron bars and expanded metal and 4 venetians and 4 glazed shutters.
65 ,,	..	Renewing the damaged valley sheets on the south side of the court room with new plain galvanized iron sheets 22 B.W.G.
75 ,,	..	Dismantling Mangalore tiled retaining and relaying after fixing the valley sheets and down pipe.
No. 20 ..	..	Renewing broken roofing, Mangalore tiles
300 sq. ft.	..	Providing $\frac{1}{2}$" wire netting between the wall plate and rafters on the court room, head clerk's room, clerks' room, Munsif's private room and Bar library room.

NOTE.—Details of measurements can be had on application to the undersigned.

L. V. SIVARAMAKRISHNA AYYAR,
Principal District Munsif.

Quilandi, 27th November 1921.

RECOVERY OF WRECKS.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 76 of Act VII of 1880, that a double conical buoy was washed ashore within the limits of the Port of Madras during the month of May 1921 and is now in charge of the Engineering Department of the Madras Port Trust.

Claimants should submit their claims and take delivery of it within six months from the date of this notification; failing which, the buoy will be sold to public auction by the Chief Engineer, Madras Port Trust.

இதனால் 1880-ம் வருஷம் 7-வது சட்டம் 76 வது செக்ஷனுக்கு அடையபடுத்தப்படுகிறது யாதெனில், 1921-ம் வருஷம் மே மாதத்தில் மதராஸ் போர்ட் ஸாமக்குட்பட்ட கடலரையில் ஒதுங்கி பட்ட போயாரை ஒரு கூம்பு போர்டு ஒரு இரும்பு போர்டுக்கொண்டு பாதுகாப்பாக வைத்து இருக்கிறதாயும் அதை ஒருவர்களுடைய சரி என்று நிரூபணம் செய்து இந்த நோட்டீஸ் தேதி முதல் ஆறு மாதத்துக்குள் மதராஸ் போர்ட் ஸாமக்குட்பட்ட சீப் என்ஜினீயரவர்களிடம் அதை ஒப்புவிக்கும்படி கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறது. அந்தப்படி ஒப்புவிக்காவிட்டால் அந்த போயாரை பகிரங்க ஏலத்தில் விற்றுவிடப்படும்.

R. W. COOPER,
Acting Deputy Conservator of the Port.

Madras, 24th November 1921.

FOR SALE IN THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF EXPLOSIVES WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES RULES, 1914, which include the rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives issued by the Government of India. Re. 1 per copy.

RULES FOR THE TRANSPORT AND IMPORTATION OF EXPLOSIVES AT THE PORT OF MADRAS. As. 4 per copy.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

AT THE GOVERNMENT BRANCH PRESS, 186 MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS, S.C., AND BY AGENTS.

[*A Catalogue of all Madras Government Publications available for sale may be obtained gratis from the Government Press, Mint Buildings, or at Mount Road Branch, Madras.*]

[*The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.*]

LIST OF GAZETTED OFFICERS IN THE MADRAS POLICE DEPARTMENT, corrected up to 1st November 1921. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 4 (1 a.).

CLASSIFIED LIST OF FOREST OFFICERS IN MADRAS PRESIDENCY (with Coorg), corrected up to 1st November 1921. Imperial 8vo. Paper cover. ANNA 1 (1 a.).

PRANT'S STANDING ORDERS. 1920 Edn. Correction slip No. 47 to Volume I, Nos. 31 and 53 to Volume II. Each Pies 6 (6 p.).

MADRAS REGISTRATION MANUAL, Part I, Reprint, 1921. Second and third lists of corrections. Each Pies 6 (6 p.). Part II. Twelfth list of corrections. ANNA 1 (6 p.).

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS, Second Session, Volume III, No. 1, 12th October 1921, As. 6 (5 oz.); No. 2, 13th October 1921, As. 6 (5 oz.); No. 3, 14th October 1921, As. 6 (2 oz.); and No. 4, 15th October 1921, As. 6 (2 oz.); First Session, Volume I-B, No. 1, 28th March 1921, As. 8 (2 oz.); No. 2, 29th March 1921, As. 8 (1 a. 6 p.), No. 3, 30th March 1921, As. 8 (1 a. 6 p.); No. 4, 31st March 1921, As. 8 (1 a. 6 p.); No. 5, 1st April 1921, As. 8 (1 a. 6 p.); and No. 6, 2nd April 1921, As. 8 (2 oz.).

LIST SHOWING THE NAMES OF THE TOWNS AND VILLAGES CONSTITUTING THE SEVERAL REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS IN THE REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT. Correction slip Nos. 14 and 15 to North Arcot, 27 and 28 to Nellore, 51 and 52 to Salem, 54 to Godavari and 74 to Negapatam and Tanjore, 87 and 88 to Ganjam. Each, Pies 6 (6 p.).

Treasury Manual, Volumes I and II, 3rd Edition, 1921. Correction slip (Nos. 21 to 67). (Nos. 58 to 62, 64, 84 and 146 to 156). Each Pies 3 (4 p.).
Jail Manual, 1919 Edition. Eighteenth and nineteenth lists of corrections. Each Pies 3 (6 p.).
Famine Code, 1914 Edition. Fifteenth to Eighteenth List of Corrections. Each Pies 3 (3 p.).
Annual Report on the Archæological Survey Department, Southern Circle, for 1920-21. Foolscap folio. Paper cover. As. 12 (2 sh.).
Revised Manual of Taluk Accounts (General), with 1 to 10 corrections. Reprinted 1921. Rs. 3 (7 sh.). Seventeenth list of corrections. Pies 6 (2 p.).
Madras Union Manual. Parts I and II, 1920. Third list of corrections. Pies 3 (3 p.).
Madras Quarterly Civil List, corrected up to 1st October 1921. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 1 (7 as. 6 p.).
Report on the Administration of the Police of the Madras Presidency for 1920. Foolscap folio. Paper cover. As. 12 (2 as.).
Soap Making by the Cold Process by the Department of Industries, Madras. 8vo. 1921. As. 3 (1 a.).
Madras Forest Manual, 1912 Edition. Twelfth list of corrections. As. 4-9 (1 a.). Thirteenth list of corrections. Pies 3 (6 p.)
Monthly List of Civil Servants in the Madras Presidency, corrected up to 1st November 1921. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 3 (3 as.).
General List of Names of the Forest Department in the Madras Presidency, corrected up to 1st October 1921. Royal 8vo. As. 3 (1 a.).
Manual of Taluk Accounts (Special). Eleventh list of corrections. Anna 1 (6 p.).
Annual Report on the working of the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries for 1920 in the Madras Presidency. Foolscap folio. Paper cover. Rs. 2-8 (5 as.).
Season and Crop Report of the Madras Presidency, 1920-21. Foolscap folio, wrapper. Rs. 1 (3 as. 6 p.)
Ordinance I of 1921. Treaty of Peace (Hungary), 1921. Hindustani, Tamil and Malayalam. Each Pies 3 (3 p.).
India Act XXXVIII of 1920. Devolution. Tamil. Anna 1 (3 p.) and Kanarese. Pies (69 p.).
Madras Act II of 1921. Folio. English. (An Act to amend the District Municipalities Act, 1920.) Pies 3 (3 p.) Tamil, Kanarese and Malayalam. Each Pies 3 (6 p.).
India Act XLVIII of 1920. (An Act to constitute an Indian Territorial Force, and to provide for the enrolment therein of persons other than European British subjects.) Oriya. Pies 6 (3 p.).
Madras Act XII of 1920. (Amendment to District Municipalities Act, 1920.) Tamil. Pies 3 (3 p.).
India Act XLVII of 1920. (Imperial Bank of India.) Kanarese. As. 3 (1 a. 3 p.). Malayalam. As. 2-3 (1 a.).
India Act XIV of 1921. (An Act to provide for the levy of customs duty on tea exported from British India.) Foolscap folio. English. Pies 3 (3 p.).
India Act XI of 1921. Indian Works of Defence (Amendment). Foolscap folio. English. Pies 3 (3 p.).
India Act XII of 1921. Negotiable Instrument (Amendment). Foolscap folio. English. Pies 3 (3 p.). Kanarese. Pies 3 (3 p.)
India Act XIII of 1921. Carriers (Amendment). Foolscap folio. English. Pies 3 (6 p.).
India Act XVIII of 1921. Maintenance Orders Enforcement. Foolscap folio. English. Pies 3 (6 p.).
India Act XIX of 1921. Land Acquisition (Amendment). Foolscap folio. English and Kanarese. Each Pies 3 (6 p.).
Madras Act V of 1920. District Municipalities. Foolscap folio. Telugu. As. 11-3 (3 as. 6 p.). Kanarese. As. 10-9 (1 a.).
India Act X of 1921. Indian Marine (Amendment). Foolscap folio. English and Kanarese. Each Pies 3 (6 p.).
India Act XV of 1921. Indian Post Offices (Amendment). Foolscap folio. English. Pies 3 (6 p.).
India Act XVI of 1921. Indian Penal Code (Amendment). Foolscap folio. English. Pies 3 (3 p.).
India Act XVII of 1921. Cattle Trespass (Amendment). Foolscap folio. English and Kanarese. Each Pies 3 (3 p.).
Madras Act III of 1921. Cattle Diseases (Amendment). 8vo. English. Anna 1 (3 p.). Foolscap folio. Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese, Oriya, Malayalam and Hindustani. Each Pies 3 (3 p.).
India Act V of 1921. Indian Coss (Amendment). Foolscap folio. Hindustani. Pies 3 (6 p.).
Madras Fisheries Bulletin No. 13. (Fishery Investigations). 1920. Rs. 2 (3 as. 6 p.).
Agricultural Bulletin No. 82. (A note on cassavica plantations in the Vizagapatam district by G. Jogiraju, 1921.) As. 2 (1 a.).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

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Table showing effect of Legislation in the Governor-General's Council during 1918. Royal 8vo. As. 6-3 (1 a.).
Appendix to Corrigenda to List of General Rules and Orders (Edition 1917), List No. 1 dated 30th June 1919. As. 2-9 (1 a.).
Unrepealed General Acts of the Governor-General in Council. Super-royal 8vo. Cloth boards. Rs. 5 (3 sh.).

VACANCIES.

WANTED a fully qualified Typist-Stenographer for the Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Madras.

Pay Rs. 40—10—1½—50—1—65 with a shorthand allowance of Rs. 25 or Rs. 15 for Advanced or Intermediate Pass.

Apply to the Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Madras.

Government General Hospital, Madras, 14th November 1921.

T. H. SYMONS, *Superintendent.*

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates who are duly qualified under the examination rules and who have passed the Shorthand test in the Intermediate grade for a clerk's post which is now temporarily vacant for four months but which is likely to become permanently vacant.

2. The pay of the appointment will be Rs. 35, 35—1½—50—1—80.

3. A candidate possessing Type-writing qualifications in addition will have preference.

4. Candidates should state in their applications their caste, age, relations to the public service and the marks obtained in the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate public examination (if they are holders of Secondary School Leaving Certificates).

5. Preference will be given to non-Brahmans.

Chidambaram, 17th November 1921.

L. NARAYANA AYYAR, *District Munsif.*

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates duly qualified under the examination rules and who have passed the Shorthand test at least in the Intermediate grade for a clerk's post in this Court. The pay of the appointment is Rs. 30 plus a shorthand allowance of Rs. 15 per mensem. If the candidate is a Secondary School-Leaving Certificate holder he shall state in his application the marks obtained at the Public Examination with the Presidency average. The application shall be in the applicant's own handwriting. The appointment will at present last till 25th April 1922 and is likely to continue.

Temporary Sub-Court, Kurnool, 21st November 1921.

S. VENKATASUBBA RAO, *Subordinate Judge.*

APPLICATIONS from duly qualified candidates of the undermentioned communities are invited for the post of a permanent clerk and shorthand writer of this Court. The pay with the shorthand allowances will vary, according to qualifications, from Rs. 50 up to Rs. 70½. A knowledge of Telugu is essential. Applications should reach this Court before the Christmas holidays.

(1) Non-Brahman Hindus; (2) Indian Christians; (3) Muhammadans; (4) Europeans and Anglo-Indians and (5) Others (item 6 of G.O. No. 613, dated 16th September 1921).

Chittoor, 21st November 1921.

G. R. SUBBARAYA AYYAR, *Acting Subordinate Judge.*

APPLICATIONS are invited from duly qualified candidates for a post of shorthand typist in this office. The post is at present temporary and carries pay at Rs 35 with a duty allowance of Rs 15 for "Intermediate" and Rs. 25 for "Advanced" qualifications in shorthand. A good knowledge of English is essential.

Madras, 21st November 1921.

H. C. SAMPSON, *Acting Director of Agriculture.*

WANTED a Typist for three months. For particulars apply to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Chepauk, Madras.

Madras, 23rd November 1921.

W. HUTTON, *Chief Engineer, P. W. D. (General, Buildings and Roads).*

WANTED at once qualified maistris for service in the Labour department in Chingleput district. The sanctioned pay of the appointments is Rs. 35, 35—1½—50—1—60.

Madras, 28th November 1921.

R. SUBBAYYA NAYUDU, *Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Chingleput District.*

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates duly qualified under the examination rules and who have passed the Shorthand test at least in the Intermediate grade for a clerk's post in this court.

A candidate possessing Type writing qualifications in addition will have preference. Applications should reach this court before the 15th instant.

Vizagapatam, 2nd December 1921.

M. VENKATARAMAYYA, *District Munsif.*

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

On or after 9th January 1922, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 7th November 1921. K. M. KARUNAKARAN NAIR

On or after 10th December 1921, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 9th November 1921. N. NARAYANA MENON.

On or after 19th December 1921, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 11th November 1921. Sri VENKATESA IYENGAR.

On or after 15th December 1921, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 14th November 1921. A. KRISHNA PUDUVAL.

On or after 19th December 1921, I intend moving High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 21st November 1921. B. LAKSHMINARAYANA RAI.

On or after 21st December 1921, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Triplicane, 21st November 1921. S. E. NARAYANAN.

On or after 4th January 1922, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 22nd November 1921. T. APPAJI RAO.

On or after 22nd December 1921, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 26th November 1921. A. S. GOVINDARAJULU.

On or after 6th January 1922, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 30th November 1921. T. DURAISWAMI.

On or after 19th January 1922, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Triplicane, 30th November 1921. T. S. VINAYAKA RAO.

I, A. Srinivasa Aiyar, shall henceforth be known as A. Srinivasa Aiyangar.

Salem, 29th November 1921. A. SRINIVASAN.

I, S. Chidambaram, shall henceforth be known as K. Chidambaram.

Madura, 30th November 1921. K. CHIDAMBARAM.

I do hereby give notice that from the 1st January 1922 my name will be changed from Swamimalai Krishnamurti to Murari S. Krishnamurti Ayyar, and my signature from S. Krishnamurti Ayyar to M. S. Krishnamurti Ayyar.

Trivandrum, 1st December 1921. S. KRISHNAMURTI AYYAR,
Sanitary Commissioner, Travancore, now on Casual duty.

ESTATE OF MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM PITT MACDONALD (DECEASED).

The administrator of the estate of William Pitt Macdonald, late of Bella Vue, Ootacamund, on the Nilgiri Hills in the Presidency of Madras, a Major-General in the Madras Staff Corps, Her late Majesty Queen Victoria's Indian Army, who died on or about the 12th day of March 1907 at Ootacamund aforesaid hereby gives notice to all creditors and other persons having claims against the said Estate to send particulars in writing of their claims to the undersigned on or before the 15th day of December 1921 at High Court House, Madras, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice and the said Administrator will not be liable for the assets of the said William Pitt Macdonald, deceased, or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims he shall not then have had notice.

H. BRIGHTWELL,
Madras, 9th November 1921. *Administrator.*

LOSS OF A GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTE.

The upper-half of Government Promissory Note No. 117342 of the 4½ per cent loan of 1920 for Rs 100 originally standing in the name of Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to K. Venkata Raju the proprietor by whom it was never endorsed to any other person having been destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta and that application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—K. VENKATA RAJU,
Residence—Uppilagudi, Kolattur P. Post, Pudukkottai State.

NOTICE.

TAKE notice that Mrs. Ball Clothier on the 4th November 1921 has appointed Messrs. Julius and Creasy, Proctors and Notaries of Colombo to be her Attorneys in British India and Ceylon and has on the same date cancelled and revoked all Powers of Attorney formerly executed by her.

All communications should be addressed to Messrs. Julius and Creasy, Colombo, Ceylon.

KING & PARTRIDGE,
Solicitors and Notaries.

Madras, 21st November 1921.

NOTICE.

MADRAS EQUITABLE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

UNDER the provisions of sections 31, 32 and 33 of the Society's Regulations (clause 7 of Act VI of 1869, as amended by Act III of 1911), the Directors hereby convene a special general meeting of members of the society to be held at the offices of Messrs. Ramsay & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers, Ramsay's Buildings, Madras, on Wednesday the 21st December 1921 at 5 p.m. to consider the question of winding up the society.

(By order of the Board)

RAMSAY & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Madras, 30th November 1921.

NOTICE.

A deed of authority to adopt dated 3rd September 1921 purporting to have been executed by one Ampartby Venkataramanayya, son of Ampartby Chalamayya Garu, who lived in No. 25, Bells Road, Triplicane, in favour of his wife Ampartby Venkataratnamma to take effect after his death was presented for registration in this office on 23rd November 1921 by Kadambari Ramadasu son of Lingarayu, father and guardian of minor claimant Ampartby Venkataratnamma, on the allegation that the executant died on 9th September 1921 before getting the deed registered. Whereas it has been decided to hold an inquiry into the genuineness of the said deed of authority to adopt in this office on the 20th December 1921, persons who have any objection may appear in this office at 11 a.m. on the said date and state their objection if any. No notice will be taken of any objection preferred after that date.

Sub-Registrar's Office, Triplicane, 28th November 1921.

MR. NAJMUDDIN HUSSAIN SAHIB,
Sub-Registrar.

WEBBING MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED

(IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to section 209 (i) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, that a Meeting of the Creditors of the abovenamed Company will be held at 9 and 10, Moor Street, Madras, on Saturday the 17th day of December 1921, at 12 noon.

H. H. CHETTLE,
Liquidator.

Madras, 28th November 1921.

IN THE MATTER OF THE WEBBING MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

At an Extraordinary General Meeting of the members of the above named Company duly convened and held at 9 and 10, Moor Street, Madras, on the 16th day of November 1921, the following resolution was duly passed, and at a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of the said Company also duly convened and held at the same place on the 25th day of November such Resolution was confirmed as a Special Resolution, viz.,

"That the Webbing Manufacturing Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily."

H. H. CHETTLE,
Chairman.

Madras, 28th November 1921.

INSOLVENCY PETITION.

No. 127 of 1921 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Kistna.

Rapidina Suranna .. .. *Insolvent (Petitioner).*
Chittoori Venkanna and others .. .. *Creditors.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 20 of Act V of 1920, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 15th December 1921. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this court either in person or by pleader at 2 p.m. on the said date.

M. RANGACHARI,
Pleader for Petitioner.

Masulipatam, 24th November 1921.

No. 17 of 1921 in the Court of the District Judge, South Kanara.

Marali Venkata Rao .. *Petitioner.* | Shamanna Bhatta .. *Respondent.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the above petitioner has applied to the said Court under section 13 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920, to adjudge the abovenamed respondent an insolvent, and for setting aside the alienations made by the said respondent and the said petition has been fixed for hearing on 20th December 1921, on which day any persons interested in the hearing of the same may appear in that Court and state their contentions therein.

Mangalore, 28th November 1921. M. RANGAPPA BHANDARY, *Vakil for Petitioner.*

MADRAS PORT TRUST.

MINUTES OF A BOARD MEETING

No. 17 of 1921-22, HELD ON FRIDAY THE 18th NOVEMBER 1921.

PRESENT:

Mr. H. H. G. MITCHELL, O.B.E., M.INST.C.E., M.I.E. (IND.), *Chairman*.

Mr. A. M. Green, I.C.S.
Captain G. H. Finnis, O.B.E., R.I.M.
M.R.Ry Rai Bahadur A. V. Ramalinga Ayyar Avargal, B.A., B.C.E., M.I.E. (IND.).
Mr. A. A. Biggs, M.INST.C.E., M.I.E. (IND.).
Mr. B. C. Scott.
Mr. Abdul Hussain Khaleeli.
Mr. J. F. Simpson, M.C.S.
Mr. W. Alexander, M.L.C.
Mr. W. A. Turner.
M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur Geriadoss Chatboorbhoojadoss Guru, M.L.C.
M.R.Ry. M. Venugopala Nayudu Garu.
Mr. S. J. Green.
Mr. R. J. C. Robertson.

401. Read, approved and recorded the minutes of the proceedings of the previous meeting held on Friday the 4th November 1921.

402. Recorded G.O. No. 471, Mis., Finance (Marine), dated the 4th November 1921, sanctioning privilege leave for eight days from or after the 5th November 1921 to Mr. H. H. G. Mitchell, O.B.E., M.INST.C.E., Chairman, Madras Port Trust, and approving the leave arrangements proposed—vide Resolution No. 377, dated the 4th November 1921.

403. Recorded that Mr. H. H. G. Mitchell, O.B.E., M.INST.C.E., Chairman, resumed charge of his office on the forenoon of the 14th November 1921 (13th being a Sunday) after availing himself, with effect from the forenoon of the 5th November 1921, of the eight days privilege leave sanctioned to him in G.O. No. 471, Mis., Finance (Marine), dated the 4th November 1921.

404. Recorded G.O. No. 472, Mis., Finance (Marine), dated 4th November 1921, directing that the salary of Mr. H. H. G. Mitchell, O.B.E., M.INST.C.E., Chairman, Madras Port Trust, during the period of furlough on full average salary sanctioned in G.O. No. 313, Finance (Marine), dated 17th August 1921, should be fixed at Rs. 2,464 per mensem.

405. Read a note by the Chairman suggesting certain amendments to sections 51 and 99 of the Madras Port Trust Act with a view to empower the Board to sell goods stored on rented spaces for recovery of rent due thereon.

Resolved that the suggested amendments be submitted to Government for consideration.

406. Read again Resolution No. 132, dated the 23rd July 1920, approving of an estimate amounting to Rs. 25,000 for a new cradle for the Trust's slipway and of the debit to Revenue head, (v) Plant and Piping, of Rs. 16,000 of the above expenditure as well as G.O. No. 825, Revenue (Special) (Marine), dated the 16th August 1920 sanctioning the debit to Capital of Rs. 9,000 being the remaining portion of the amount of the above estimate.

Read a note by the Trust's Deputy Chief Engineer, submitting, for reasons given, a revised estimate amounting to Rs. 30,500 for approval and sanction.

Resolved that, in supersession of the estimate for Rs. 25,000, the revised estimate now submitted be approved under section 76 of the Madras Port Trust Act and that sanction of Government be obtained, under section 75 of the same Act to the debit to Capital of Rs. 5,500 being the additional share of the expenditure debitable thereto.

407. Read a note by the Chairman submitting for approval regulations and charges for the use by the public of the Trust's slipway and lighter repair ramp.

Resolved to approve of the regulations and charges under sections 42 and 43 of the Madras Port Trust Act, and to submit them to Government for sanction and for publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, if sanctioned, as required by section 44 of the same Act.

408. Read a note by the Chairman submitting for approval a schedule of the rates to be charged for hire to the public, within the limits of the port whenever they can be spared from their legitimate duties, of the floating craft and certain other appliances belonging to the Trust's Engineering Department.

Resolved that the rates be approved under sections 42 and 43 of the Madras Port Trust Act, and that they be submitted to Government for sanction and for publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, if sanctioned, as required by section 44 of the same Act.

409. Resolved on the recommendation of the Chairman to approve of the resolutions passed at the Indian Railway Conference held in October 1921.

410. Read again Resolution No. 85, dated the 20th May 1921, granting to Mr. R. W. Cooper, Senior Harbour Master, seven months and eleven days combined privilege and general leave with effect from 1st October 1921 or other later date of availing and permitting him to retire at the expiry of the leave. Read also G.O. No. 246, Finance (Marine), dated the 24th June 1921, as well as Resolutions Nos. 299 and 329 dated respectively the 23rd September and the 7th October 1921, on the subject of the appointment of Mr. Cooper as acting Deputy Port Conservator with effect from 1st August 1921.

Read applications from Mr. Cooper, supported by a medical certificate, requesting that, in lieu of the above mentioned leave, he be granted twelve months and twenty-one days sick leave with permission to avail himself of the leave with effect from the afternoon of the 24th November 1921, and that his next increment which will fall due on the 16th December 1921 be given to him though he be on leave. Read also notes by the Chairman.

Resolved that, subject to sanction of Government to the grant of the extra 21 days sick leave, not allowable under the existing leave rules for Harbour Masters, Mr. Cooper be granted, preparatory to retirement, 12 months and 21 days, sick leave, with permission to avail himself of it with effect from the afternoon of the 24th November 1921, in substitution of the leave already sanctioned to him, and that his request with regard to his next increment be also granted.

Resolved further that during Mr. Cooper's absence on leave Messrs Mackenzie and Barrington be appointed respectively as acting Senior Harbour Master and acting Harbour Master and that Government be asked to appoint Mr. Mackenzie to act as Deputy Port Conservator *sub. pro tem.* with the usual allowances with effect from the 25th November 1921, in addition to his duties as Acting Senior Harbour Master.

411. Read a note by the Acting Traffic Manager submitting proposals for an increase in the strength of his staff, as noted below, and recommending that, until quarters are provided for them, a house-rent allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem be granted to Assistant Section Masters and Assistant Yard Foremen :—

Designation.	Proposed increase in number.	Scale of pay.
		Rs.
1. Section Master	1	175—5—200 *
2. Yard Foreman	1	125—5—200 *
3. Assistant Section Master	3	80—5—125
4. Assistant Yard Foremen	1	80—5—125

Read also note by the Chairman supporting the above proposals.

Resolved to approve of the proposed increase in strength as well as of the grant of house rent allowances recommended—the posts now created to be filled up as necessity arises and the existing Assistant Section Masters and Assistant Yard Foremen to be allowed to draw the allowance with effect from 1st November 1921.

412. Resolved on the recommendation of the Deputy Chief Engineer, supported by the Chairman, that a house rent allowance of Rs. 30 each per mensem be granted to the master of the S.S. "Woolech" and to the Marine Surveyor with effect from the 1st November 1921 until such time as quarters are available for them.

413. Read a note by the Traffic Manager, supported by the Chairman, submitting for sanction the following rule for the grant of allowances to labourers on daily wages employed by the Trust, when they are hurt in the execution of their duties :—

"Labourers employed on daily wages when temporarily absent from work in consequence of injuries sustained while on duty will be granted

(1) one month's pay, or

(2) in cases when the absence is less than a month, the pay which the absentee would have earned during the period of leave if he were present on duty."

Resolved to approve of the rule as recommended.

414. Read a note by the Chairman recommending the payment of a gratuity of Rs. 137, the equivalent of six months' wages, to Rama Mudaliyar, late a policeman in the Trust's service, who resigned his post on account of incapacity for work due to old age, after a service of nearly forty years.

Resolved to sanction the payment of the gratuity.

415. Read a letter, dated the 15th November 1921, from T. R. Purushotham, clerk, Accounts department, requesting that, as provided for in rules 7 and 8 of the Trust's Provident Fund Rules, the premia on a policy of insurance effected on his life with the Graham Life Insurance Company be paid from his Provident fund account.

Resolved that permission be given for his own contribution to the Provident fund being utilised to the extent required to meet the premia on the policy.

416. Read agreement, dated the 1st February 1921, between the Trust and Messrs. C. K. Narayana Ayyar & Sons for the latter's lease of a portion of the ground floor of the southern compartment of the Trust's warehouse 'X' for a period of one year from the abovementioned date as well as a letter, dated the 7th November 1921, from the firm applying for permission to sublet the portion to Messrs. The Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

Resolved that the permission asked for be granted.

417. Read a note by the Chief Engineer requesting the sanction of the Board to the breaking up of an unserviceable 100 ton flush decked steel barge and to the sale of the dismantled materials by public auction or otherwise as he discretion.

Resolved that the sanction asked for be accorded.

418. Read a note by the Trust's Deputy Chief Engineer submitting tenders received for the supply of 275 tons of rails with the necessary fastenings and suggesting that the tender amounting to £3,071, for delivery in two weeks, obtained by the Board's Purchasing Agents in England, be accepted.

Resolved to approve of the suggestion.

419. Read a letter No. 31, dated the 26th October 1921, from Messrs. Rendel, Palmer & Tritton, the Board's Purchasing Agents in England, stating that in respect of the supply of tanned hides they had passed for payment the amount invoiced by the contractors, which is in excess of the contract sum by £13-12-0, the excess being due to the fact that, owing to the impossibility of obtaining the hides exactly to the given weight, the contractors had to supply the nearest size available.

Resolved to confirm the action of the Purchasing Agents.

* In addition to be granted a house-rent allowance of Rs 30 per mensem, until quarters are provided, as is now allowed to existing similar class of employees.

420. Read and recorded a note by the Trust's Chief Engineer, dated the 15th November 1921, submitting a statement showing contracts made by the Board's Purchasing Agents in England, of which information was received in October 1921.

421. Resolved, subject to sanction of Government which is necessary under section 44 (2) of the Madras Port Trust Act, to approve of the Trust's Traffic Manager's recommendation for remissions of dues in five cases amounting to Rs. 115-4-0.

422. The following statement comparing dues collected up and up to the end of October 1921, with those for the corresponding period of the previous two years as well as of the year 1913-14, was ordered to be recorded.

Statement showing the amount of dues collected during the month of October 1921.

	1913.	1919.	1920.	1921.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
I. Harbour receipts—				
(i) Dues on imports ..	80,759 11 6	1,44,841 4 0	88,504 1 0	91,642 10 0
(ii) Dues on exports ..	14,634 3 8	46,167 13 0	12,496 13 6	27,331 0 0
(iii) Transit dues, imports.	8,261 8 1	10,259 13 0	44,903 3 8	7,101 12 0
(iv) Storage exports .	132 7 0	1,098 4 0	636 8 0	77 12 8
(v) Rent for storage space.	872 7 0	1,919 8 0	4,236 14 0	1,882 10 0
(vi) Harbour terminal charges.	8,528 7 1	12,838 13 2	737 8 0	10,156 5 2
(vii) Cranage	13,981 1 10	16,622 8 0	6,530 0 0	3,156 4 0
(viii) Porterage, special ..	463 15 0	2,760 3 4	1,452 3 4	3,036 10 8
(ix) Demurrage ..	150 12 0	196 2 0	2,264 14 0	90 2 0
(x) Hire of harbour wagons	....	388 0 0	4,337 0 0	2,350 0 0
(xi) Quay dues ..	....	....	7,979 15 0	13,733 14 8
II. Rents, fees and penalties—				
(i) Rents of properties ..	2,837 3 1	10,376 10 6	13,454 0 0	13,818 0 8
(ii) Overtime fees ..	8,548 0 0	3,305 0 0	4,343 0 0	4,698 0 0
(iii) Passengers tolls ..	—3,873 8 2	....	3,648 8 10	3,320 7 3
(iv) Fines and penalties ..	1 8 0	156 8 0	253 12 0	248 12 0
III. Sales—				
(i) Water sold to boats ..	1,124 4 2	3,092 1 0	3,185 7 0	4,847 9 0
(ii) Do. works ..	356 14 8	....	147 8 10	....
(iii) Sale of unclaimed goods	....	808 15 0	....	....
(iv) Other sales ..	....	....	....	....
IV. Contributions to revenue—				
(i) From Port funds .	....	....	....	....
(ii) From Government ..	....	....	....	....
V. Interest—				
Interest on investments ..	....	....	10,688 0 7	4,812 6 3
VI. Miscellaneous—				
(i) Profit on investments ..	....	....	....	....
(ii) Commission on Corporation timber licence fees.	355 1 1	156 7 0	807 0 6	849 3 6
VII. Items awaiting adjustment ..	— 967 3 3	....	— 134 9 0	852 12 0
Total ..	1,03,674 2 1	2,50,111 13 6	2,36,361 11 1	1,97,311 10 3

Month.	Actuals of 1913-14.	Actuals of 1919-20.	Actuals of 1920-21.	Actuals of 1921-22.	Increase or decrease in the last two years.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
April ..	1,09,158 8 8	2,18,410 9 9	2,34,781 10 1	2,45,647 2 2	+ 10,876 6 1
May ..	1,34,313 4 11	1,86,974 4 7	2,10,820 5 8	2,23,328 0 4	+ 6,508 10 11
June ..	1,20,787 8 1	2,09,356 0 4	2,52,288 13 3	2,30,536 8 11	— 1,732 5 4
July ..	1,24,878 14 8	2,11,287 3 8	2,22,108 11 8	1,97,871 10 4	— 24,520 13 0
August ..	85,405 0 10	1,09,379 15 7	1,06,719 15 4	2,04,921 9 81	+ 8,201 15 7
September.	1,22,082 18 2	3,65,044 7 4	2,58,587 0 8	2,08,218 14 8	— 50,368 10 11
October ..	1,03,574 2 1	2,50,111 15 6	2,36,361 13 1	1,97,311 10 3	— 39,050 0 7
November	....	....	....	....	....
December.	....	....	....	....	....
January ..	....	....	....	....	....
February ..	....	....	....	....	....
March ..	....	....	....	....	....
Total ..	9,14,311 2 2	15,45,575 14 8	15,87,632 12 6	16,07,736 15 3	—39,945 13 3

423. The following statement showing pilotage work done was ordered to be recorded :—

Particulars.	From 1st to 12th Nov. 1921.	Total from 1st April to 31st Oct. 1921.	Total from 1st April to 12th Nov. 1921.
Steamers piloted into the harbour	10	312	322
,, piloted out of the harbour	21	314	335
,, transported from one berth to another ..	5	113	118
,, attended	..	13	13
Sailing vessels piloted into the harbour	..	63	63
,, piloted out of the harbour	..	60	60

424. The following statement of vessels which used the quays was ordered to be recorded :—

Particulars.	From 1st to 12th Nov. 1921.	Total from 1st April to 31st Oct. 1921.	Total from 1st April to 12th Nov. 1921.
I.—Steamers.			
West quay, No. I berth	2	26	31
Do. II do	3	23	26
Do. III do.	4	36	40
Do. IV do.	2	25	30
South quay	1	27	28
East quay	1	31	32
Outer quay	..	3	3
	13	251	336
II.—Sailing vessels.			
West quay	..	33	33

425. The following statement showing work done by vessels was ordered to be recorded :—

Period.	Steamers.					Sailing vessels.		Total quantity of cargo shipped.	Total quantity of cargo landed.	Remarks.	
	Quays.		Moorings.		Oil berths.						
	Quantity of cargo shipped.	Quantity of cargo landed.	Quantity of cargo shipped.	Quantity of cargo landed.	Quantity of bulk oil and petrol landed.	Quantity of cargo shipped.	Quantity of cargo landed.			* Coal landings at quays.	* Coal landings at moorings.
1921. From 1st to 12th November	tons. 1,652	tons. 29,384	tons. 1,780	tons. 8,941	tons. 2,200	tons. ..	tons. ..	tons 6,441	tons.* 30,525	tons 28,809	tons. 2,000

426. The following statement of estimates sanctioned since the 4th November 1921 was ordered to be recorded :—

Serial number.	Authority.		Name of work.	Amount sanctioned.	Balance of budget allotment still available.	Chargeable to
	No.	Date.		Rs.		
			Capital Works.			
7	G.O. No. 478, Mis. Fin. (Mar.)	1921, 9th Nov. ..	Permanent way extensions and remodelling in the South Harbour yard.	1,00,000	....	Capital.
8	G.O. No. 488, Mis. Fin. (Mar.)	12th ,, ..	Providing the harbour yard with 8 dipping trolleys.	8,000	....	Do.
			Revenue Works.			
			Nil.			
			Madras Port Fund.			
6	G.O. No. 487, Mis. Fin. (Mar.)	12th ,, ..	Improvements to the Port Health Office.	1,800	....	Madras Port Fund, Detailed Account C, Works to be done by Port Trust, and Central Revenues, 35. "Public Health", "Port Quarantine", in equal shares.

427. Recorded G.O. Mis. No. 486, Finance (Marine), dated the 3rd November 1921, sanctioning the grant of travelling allowance to Commander (now Captain) G. H. Finne, O.B.E., R.I.M., for the journey made by him from Ratnagiri to Madras, on his compulsory recall to duty.

428. Recorded G.O. Mis. No. 478, Finance (Marine), dated the 9th November 1921, sanctioning estimates aggregating Rs. 1,00,000 for certain permanent way extensions and remodelling in the Harbour yard as well as the debit of the above expenditure to capital—vide Resolution No. 249 dated 21st October 1921.

429. Recorded G.O. No. 490, Mis., Finance (Marine), dated the 9th November 1921, sanctioning the debit to capital of the excess expenditure amounting to Rs. 1,088 incurred on the work "paved road between the West Quay and the line of shedding" *vide* Resolution No. 395, dated 21st October 1921.

430. Recorded G.O. No. 38, Routine, Finance (Marine), dated the 10th November 1921, sanctioning the remission of quay dues amounting to Rs. 74-5-0 on goods transhipped from vessel to vessel direct without coming ashore—*vide* Resolution No. 397, dated the 4th November 1921.

431. Recorded G.O. No. 39, Routine, Finance (Marine), dated the 10th November 1921, sanctioning the remission of dues amounting to Rs. 80-8-0 proposed in Resolution No. 383, dated the 4th November 1921.

432. Recorded G.O. No. 487, Mis., Finance (Marine), dated the 12th November 1921, sanctioning the proposal to carry out certain improvements to the Port Health office, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,800, debitable in equal shares to the Madras Port Fund and the Central Revenues *vide* Resolution No. 268, dated the 23rd September 1921.

433. Recorded G.O. No. 488, Mis., Finance (Marine), dated the 12th November 1921, sanctioning the debit to capital of Rs 5,500 being the estimated cost of providing the bar room yard with eight tipping trollies—*vide* Resolution No. 382, dated 4th November 1921.

434. Securities and cash held by the Imperial Bank of India, Madras, for the Madras Port Trust on the 17th November 1921 were ordered to be recorded as follows:—

	Government securities.	Cash balances.
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Revenue Account	20,000	5,83,497 8 10
Provident Fund Account	4,54,900	3,929 2 2
Deposit Account	19,100	2,387 13 1
Eldon Sailors' Home Charity Account	57,600	1,636 4 4
Disabled Boatmen's Fund Account	38,500	890 1 10
Pilotage Fund Account	1,51,600	13,373 5 4
Harbour Dues Advance Account		1,01,036 11 11
Railway Freight Advance Account		49,698 13 2
Capital Account		75,194 1 7

Port Trust Office, Madras,
29th November 1921.

H. H. G. MITCHELL,
Chairman, Madras Port Trust.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

From the Madras Observatory Register.

1921.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Thermometer. Corrected daily means. Dry.	Wet.	Observed extremes. Max.	Min.	Maximum solar heat in vacuo.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Daily velocity.	Depth of rain.	Cloudy sky.	Bright sunshine.	General weather.
November.	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Ct.		Miles.		Ots.	Hrs.	
28th Mon. ..	29.039	77·1	70 3	88 0	69 0	151·6	70	NNE.	139	..	23	9·0	Fine.
29th Tues. ..	·052	76 2	68 8	88 8	67·7	149 0	67	NNE.	148	..	23	7·8	Do.
30th Wed. ..	.043	76 0	69 2	84 8	65 0	147 8	70	NNE.	114	..	18	8·6	Do.
December.													
1st Thurs. ..	·017	76 4	68 5	86·1	65·9	147 8	70	NNE.	130	..	23	9·7	Do.
2nd Fri. ..	·002	76·6	69·0	86 8	67 3	147·8	68	NNE.	110	..	23	7·2	Do.
3rd Sat. ..	·013	77·2	73 3	88 2	68 8	151 6	62	NNE	121	..	13	9 0	Passing clouds.
4th Sun. ..	·122	76 2	72 2	83·2	73 6	145·6	81	NNE	218	0·25	20	1·9	Passing showers.

The Standard Barometer and Thermometers are read at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 4 p.m. and 8 p.m. and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The cistern of the barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the receiver of the rain-gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the current civil day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is 57·64 inches, the average due for the same period being 46·21 inches.

Madras Observatory,
5th December 1921.

S. R. U. SAVOOR,
Deputy Director.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

No. 49.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 6, 1921. [PRICE 6 *pice*

SEASON REPORT FOR OCTOBER 1921.

SECTION I.—Statement showing the average fall of rain in each district during the month of October 1921, and also the total fall from 1st April 1921 up to the month, compared with the corresponding figures of the preceding year and with the averages for a series years ending 1515.

Districts.	Averages for years.			1920–1921			1921–1922.		
	In the month.		From 1st April to the month.	In the month.		From 1st April to the month.	In the month.		From 1st April to the month.
	Rainy days.	Rainfall.		Rainy days.	Rainfall.		Rainy days.	Rainfall.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	No.	INCHES.	INCHES.	No.	INCHES.	INCHES.	No.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Circars—									
1. Ganjam	6·5	7·31	39·71	6·7	4·76	32·14	6·6	7·21	39·36
2. Vizagapatam	6·9	9·72	36·93	3·6	0·67	25·31	7·0	8·41	60·52
3. Godavari	7·4	7·70	34·27	5·9	11·68	31·74	9·1	9·63	60·70
4. Agency	6·1	4·64	49·11	4·1	2·13	37·09	6·0	3·73	51·30
5. Kistna	6·6	6·01	32·83	6·6	6·33	29·62	7·8	7·10	42·05
6. Guntur	6·5	5·64	35·44	7·6	5·06	32·07	8·8	5·63	39·63
Deccan—									
7. Kurnool	3·6	2·53	12·46	4·8	1·85	13·37	6·8	3·31	19·21
8. Bellary	3·7	3·37	13·91	4·3	0·62	6·59	6·1	11·07	23·00
9. Anantapur	4·6	3·57	20·71	3·8	1·64	10·68	3·8	2·53	21·76
10. Cuddapah	6·6	5·19	12·83	6·5	6·05	20·25	9·8	9·78	67·65
Carnatic—									
11. Nellore	7·1	6·53	21·37	12·6	18·41	27·10	10·6	12·61	27·98
12. Madras	6·1	32·07	26·39	11·0	21·08	27·76	17·0	21·73	48·80
13. Chingleput	9·2	8·56	24·67	12·7	23·63	26·12	16·4	11·35	41·45
14. South Arcot	9·1	9·49	28·72	9·5	8·49	26·34	13·6	16·03	61·63
Central—									
15. Chittoor	7·6	6·16	34·02	10·6	6·51	30·30	9·4	5·89	67·50
16. North Arcot	8·4	6·47	25·04	10·4	6·26	32·45	9·1	9·20	55·25
17. Salem	5·8	6·20	25·41	6·4	6·41	25·90	11·1	7·02	51·15*
18. Coimbatore	9·3	6·63	19·97	7·7	5·13	17·32	11·3	8·86	23·96
19. Trichinopoly	9·8	7·09	23·26	9·1	6·87	24·27	13·4	7·71	34·68
South—									
20. Tanjore	9·6	5·48	23·87	10·4	3·17	21·26	11·0	11·66	28·63
21. Madura	15·6	7·76	21·18	7·9	6·14	24·14	13·3	6·63	28·07†
22. Ramnad	8·0	7·08	17·54	7·3	4·24	16·50	10·0	8·45	19·24
23. Tinnevelly	9·9	7·16	18·70	9·0	4·36	21·64	11·4	10·63	30·46
West Coast—									
24. Malabar	22·5	13·96	111·86	13·6	12·50	129·39	16·6	8·05	100·34
25. South Kanara	16·9	8·69	112·29	9·8	8·13	166·60	8·0	6·69	148·80
Ceded—									
26. The Nilgiris	14·3	10·72	61·46	13·6	8·11	109·33	16·5	9·81	71·63

* Excluding Yercaud. † Excluding Kodaikanal.

Meteorological Office, Madras,
15th November 1921.

S. R. V. SAVOOR,
Meteorologist.

H-Sup.-1

SECTION II.—Statement showing the extent of cultivation (Government and minor inam) for the month of October 1921.

District.	In the month.				Up to the month.				Up to the month in the previous year.				Average of the five previous years including last year for the corresponding period			
	First crop on land registered as		Second crop on land registered as		First crop on land registered as		Second crop on land registered as		First crop on land registered as		Second crop on land registered as		First crop on land registered as		Second crop on land registered as	
	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.
1	6	5	4	6	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
CIRCARS—	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.
Agency Division ..	13,726	879	3,323	673	1,162,474	81,021	30,957	7,909	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ganjam ..	17,678	10,733	2,126	1,218	180,784	221,435	6,110	19,866	185,944	222,705	6,707	14,281	217,200	217,207	6,176	13,978
Vizagapatam ..	117,139	76,448	43,870	21,783	472,197	332,819	62,840	53,879	48,063	73,218	72,200	21,040	78,243	84,927	72,896	79,696
Godavari ..	97,876	4,887	18,702	1,870	676,838	294,440	98,281	8,959	232,528	281,270	20,871	1,118	670,319	985,105	28,853	6,221
Kistna	137,580	97,672	18,728	192	412,910	338,847	20,964	8,656	296,884	324,291	30,166	6,846	396,648	406,178	24,188	9,577
Guntur	187,854	8,726	6,542	203	1,101,210	237,679	7,771	1,331	1,080,975	267,184	6,186	930	1,087,134	210,618	11,644	979
Total ..	624,853	199,628	90,291	26,109	3,960,163	1,746,234	117,936	82,201	1,983,956	1,841,873	58,846	83,821	2,008,858	1,826,040	113,410	261,673
DECCAN—																
Kurnool	481,234	7,876	1,442	387	1,672,788	45,320	6,770	616	1,264,016	25,348	6,484	165	1,388,048	40,952	3,342	641
Bellary	1,162,280	2,837	6,422	162	2,213,968	84,033	10,296	1,810	1,744,342	24,469	5,143	1,739	1,938,884	34,436	5,018	2,425
Anantapur ..	308,737	5,806	1,295	1,128	1,563,864	74,808	5,723	2,063	1,216,083	76,711	1,926	2,116	1,183,729	88,241	2,946	1,584
Cuddapah ..	216,696	5,475	3,343	3,024	849,997	69,920	5,308	7,134	698,494	65,076	4,748	5,467	617,376	62,717	5,217	6,118
Total ..	2,171,049	27,992	10,901	4,670	6,745,913	227,671	26,031	11,122	4,877,952	191,204	13,310	11,489	4,527,796	233,446	16,063	13,868
CARNATIC—																
Nellore ..	95,346	61,910	963	2,468	185,648	198,156	1,217	3,117	150,528	112,787	1,801	2,373	177,422	146,814	2,941	6,028
Chingleput ..	38,886	52,612	4,872	13,854	149,194	209,402	6,106	28,849	782,748	385,965	4,782	12,707	101,072	288,134	6,104	15,877
South Arcot ..	127,078	109,181	11,166	17,570	758,382	328,546	62,078	22,902	705,472	277,804	27,722	21,701	777,580	272,746	30,810	23,613
Total ..	220,905	213,703	17,041	33,192	1,104,224	736,254	29,369	44,135	1,078,748	776,556	34,285	36,781	1,146,224	703,444	39,854	54,918
CENTRAL—																
Chittoor ..	89,832	16,781	1,758	2,864	320,683	81,828	9,169	4,470	278,932	91,877	8,352	4,030	274,383	69,678	6,882	3,766
North Arcot ..	80,634	40,763	14,987	10,324	401,433	204,031	26,448	25,727	449,425	161,207	7,811	8,705	414,409	169,830	16,852	16,160
Salem	107,821	12,017	43,313	8,049	350,209	58,715	61,566	17,458	340,304	48,813	28,895	13,784	144,329	43,618	32,049	4,688
Coimbatore ..	792,219	11,218	87,869	8,547	2,084,781	69,812	113,057	6,214	1,334,935	77,084	60,747	6,929	1,771,376	62,258	93,874	7,498
Trichinopoly ..	230,852	62,675	8,934	14,828	668,016	191,184	10,784	18,843	671,719	125,130	17,277	21,222	691,348	122,823	10,978	20,436
Total ..	1,241,166	142,226	166,907	47,613	4,809,782	587,281	220,975	70,612	3,672,279	474,826	127,310	48,541	2,806,833	136,665	164,870	51,758
DELTA—																
Tanjore ..	43,954	276,622	1,171	21,453	218,788	869,965	2,493	22,315	220,864	713,145	1,724	28,250	218,096	650,218	1,974	28,588
Madura ..	165,601	60,913	9,128	10,498	404,927	140,863	15,552	16,688	468,280	134,148	18,310	16,811	478,041	141,803	18,368	18,254
Ramnad ..	73,328	9,412	1,566	646	108,888	14,104	2,918	408	103,277	16,554	2,822	866	126,450	16,185	2,665	829
Tinnevelly ..	81,863	9,485	8,919	6,992	169,176	117,048	4,643	7,035	148,419	121,193	4,814	12,998	178,087	127,831	8,230	16,621
Total ..	364,481	356,432	14,811	40,589	901,812	852,970	25,716	46,316	938,823	1,016,071	28,670	58,924	944,853	936,035	27,807	60,642
WEST COAST—																
Malabar ..	59,436	28,572	5,531	91,187	656,705	670,731	8,038	122,643	601,281	618,850	16,024	173,329	601,329	594,616	16,987	194,978
South Kanara ..	788	867	107	47,987	734,967	409,304	116	48,184	182,519	413,095	978	57,667	89,714	442,329	679	97,719
Total ..	61,231	29,443	9,947	139,174	991,662	880,035	8,053	170,746	883,800	933,726	16,984	231,026	891,047	946,941	17,660	292,698
ENCLAVE—																
The Nilgiris ..	7,846	181	6,886	..	24,021	2,461	5,856	..	12,363	2,813	2,826	..	29,807	9,268	7,863	..
Grand Total ..	4,676,569	994,625	360,143	340,888	18,997,381	6,514,772	424,827	426,184	16,888,174	4,581,183	300,668	628,640	12,456,529	4,594,329	376,217	511,618

Section III.—Statement showing the average prices of the principal food-grains and salt for the month of October 1921.

Group.	Districts.	Number of Imperial Seers to 80 Tolas per Rupee.					
		Rice, second sort.			Ragi.		
		In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.*	In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Ceded	1. Agency Division	3·0	3·1	..	..	..	..
	2. Ganjam	4·2	5·1	7·6	9·0	11·4	16·1
	3. Vizagapatam	(a)4·3	5·4	7·4	9·0	11·4	14·1
	4. Godavari	5·0	5·7	6·3	8·6	9·0	13·5
	5. Kistna	5·0	5·4	7·0	8·0	8·5	13·7
2. Deccan	6. Guntur	5·2	5·1	6·3	8·6	8·4	..
	7. Karnool	4·6	4·7	7·6	7·6	7·6	..
	8. Bellary	6·6	6·5	6·6	7·7	7·3	..
	9. Anantapur	4·0	4·0	7·7	8·0	8·2	14·7
3. Carnatic	10. Cuddapah	5·0	4·9	7·0	9·0	9·0	13·6
	11. Nellore	5·2	5·0	6·5	8·1	9·2	13·1
	12. Chingleput	7·0	6·5	7·4	7·0	8·1	10·8
	13. Madras	8·6	8·6	8·6	7·5	7·5	11·6
	14. South Arcot	6·0	6·7	7·1	8·3	8·4	13·1
	15. Chittoor	6·6	6·6	8·2	8·4	8·6	12·1
	16. North Arcot	5·0	5·0	7·6	8·2	8·2	10·0
4. Central	17. Salem	6·4	6·4	7·1	10·6	9·0	13·4
	18. Coimbatore	5·3	5·4	7·0	10·0	10·1	12·4
	19. Trichinopoly	6·4	6·6	6·9	9·2	9·6	13·7
	20. Tanjore	5·6	5·6	7·1	6·1	6·1	10·0
5. South	21. Madura	5·0	5·0	7·1	6·5	6·8	12·8
	22. Ramnad	5·0	5·0	7·6	7·4	8·0	12·9
	23. Tinnevelly	6·1	6·1	7·7	8·6	9·0	13·8
6. West Coast	24. Malabar	6·0	6·2	7·5	..	..	..
7. Hills	25. South Kanara	5·0	5·0	7·0	..	..	..
	26. The Nilgiris	(a)4·0	5·6	9·7	(a)5·6	7·0	..

Group—cont.	Districts—cont.	Number of Imperial Seers to 80 Tolas per Rupee—cont.								
		Cholam.			Cumbu.			Salt.		
		In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.*	In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.*	In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.†
		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	1. Agency Division	3·0	6·0	..	..	..	..	19·7	32·1	..
	2. Ganjam	..	..	..	..	..	..	27·1	17·0	18·1
	3. Vizagapatam	..	..	..	9·1	10·0	16·3	17·5	17·1	18·2
	4. Godavari	‡ 8·2	‡ 8·3	12·8	5·6	5·8	..	17·1	17·7	18·2
	5. Kistna	7·6	7·7	11·8	7·0	8·1	..	17·0	15·0	18·7
2	6. Guntur	7·1	7·9	11·7	5·5	5·8	10·3	18·5	18·0	18·4
	7. Karnool	‡ 6·5	‡ 6·4	9·6	6·0	6·1	11·7	18·6	13·0	13·8
	8. Bellary	‡ 8·1	‡ 8·7	13·0	..	..	..	13·0	13·6	20·5
	9. Anantapur	‡ 6·6	‡ 6·8	10·2	7·5	7·7	13·7	14·0	13·5	19·9
3	10. Cuddapah	‡ 7·0	‡ 7·6	13·1	6·5	6·5	10·2	14·8	13·4	19·4
	11. Nellore	8·5	7·0	12·0	7·0	7·3	13·0	13·4	13·7	19·6
	12. Chingleput	..	..	..	..	..	..	15·0	12·0	17·6
8	13. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	18·1	18·1	13·1
	14. South Arcot	..	..	..	8·4	8·6	11·0	16·8	17·0	18·9
	15. Chittoor	..	..	..	7·0	7·6	11·0	15·0	16·1	14·8
	16. North Arcot	..	..	..	8·6	6·8	12·0	16·2	16·7	18·0
4	17. Salem	‡ 8·4	8·7	11·7	6·2	6·0	10·8	15·0	14·2	18·5
	18. Coimbatore	‡ 8·6	8·8	11·8	5·0	6·2	10·7	13·0	14·0	13·0
	19. Trichinopoly	‡ 9·6	‡ 9·6	13·2	6·1	6·0	10·0	16·6	16·4	15·0
	20. Tanjore	..	..	..	6·9	6·8	..	17·0	17·2	17·0
5	21. Madura	‡ 8·4(a)	‡ 8·4	11·1	7·4	7·4	13·0	16·2	16·2	14·0
	22. Ramnad	8	8·1	12·1	6·8	6·8	9·7	17·0	17·1	14·0
	23. Tinnevelly	8 ‡	8·5	12·9	7·0	7·2	10·6	18·0	18·0	17·0
6	24. Malabar	..	..	..	..	..	..	13·2	13·0	13·6
	25. South Kanara	..	..	..	..	..	..	18·6	18·0	13·0
7	26. The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..	9·1	10·6	8·0

* Of the fifteen years ending 1919-20. † Of the three years ending 1920-21. ‡ Average of white and yellow cholam.
§ Includes black cholam. (a) Revised figure

Remarks.—As compared with the previous month, the price of rice was stationary in five districts, rose in thirteen and fell in eight; ragi was stationary in four districts, rose in six and fell in thirteen; cholam was stationary in five districts, rose in six and fell in four; cumbu was stationary in four districts, rose in five and fell in nine; salt was stationary in six districts, rose in five and fell in fifteen.

Board (Revenue Settlement), Madras,
22nd November 1921.

K. E. CHIDAMBARA AYYAR,
Acting Secretary.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 49.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 6, 1921. [Price, 5 *pies*.

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 3rd DECEMBER 1921.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, DELHI.

Week ending 3rd December 1921.—Rainfall fair Tanjore and Ramnad; light or nil elsewhere. Standing crops fair generally. Harvested paddy and dry crops; outturn generally fair to normal. Sowings of dry crops and paddy proceeding in parts of seventeen districts. Condition of cattle good. Water sufficient generally except in parts of Bellary, Central districts and the South. Pasture sufficient. Fodder sufficient except in parts of Bellary. Prices fairly steady. Prospects outside parts of Malabar affected by Mappilla outbreak generally good.

Special report for Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur.—Relief works three in Kurnool, seven in Bellary and nine in Anantapur in progress; also three test works in Kurnool. Distress not likely to increase. Coolie classes mostly affected. People are freely resorting to works, but numbers on relief temporarily decreasing owing to work being available in fields. No marked foreign influx. Condition of people on relief works and public health generally fair. No emaciation. Relief measures adequate. No special relief to weavers and artizans necessary now. Clothing and cooked food provided by private charity in Bellary. Private charity is unable to supply all the clothing required by the destitute. State loans being advanced. Prices cholam Kurnool 9·7, Bellary 7·6 and Anantapur 6·6 seers. Numbers on test works Kurnool 1,455, relief works 948, gratuitous incomplete 1,145; total 3,548. Bellary works 6,597, gratuitous 3,793; total 10,390. Anantapur works 6,295, gratuitous 4,181; total 10,476.

BOARD OF REVENUE
(R.S., SGS., L. RDS. & AGRL),
MADRAS, 6*th December* 1921.

K. E. CHIDAMBARA AYYAR,
Acting Secretary

DISTRICT REPORTS.

AGENCY DIVISION.

Water-supply sufficient. Transplantation of tobacco proceeding in parts. Standing crops thriving. Harvest nil. Pasture sufficient; Fodder sufficient except in three taluks. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects favourable.

GANJAM.

Water-supply sufficient except in one taluk. Rosellkonda 18·40 feet. Sorada 20·60 feet. Sowing of horsegram, castor and greengram and transplantation of tobacco proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested gingelly, paddy, ragi, blackgram and groundnut; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle normal. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Transplantation of tobacco and chillies proceeding. Standing crops thriving but paddy needs water in parts. Harvested paddy, sugarcane, ragi and groundnut; outturn fair to normal. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects favourable.

GODAVARI.

Water-supply sufficient. Godavari 2·0 feet above anicut. Sowing proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; outturn fair to bumper; ragi, fair to normal. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects good.

KISTNA.

Water-supply sufficient. Kistna 2·80 feet above anicut. Preparing of seedbeds for second crop and sowing of dry crops proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, groundnut, cholam and ragi; outturn fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects favourable.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Sowing of varigu, maize, castor, cotton, late cholam and horsegram, proceeding. Standing crops, condition not reported. Harvested paddy, cholam and groundnut; outturn fair. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair to good.

KURNOOL.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Sunkesula water report not received. Sowing, weeding and transplantation in progress in parts. Standing crops fair except in parts. Harvested dry crops; outturn bad to normal. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder generally available, but free removal of grass leaves from reserves permitted and some closed areas opened for grazing. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment generally available. Three relief works are in progress. Grain stocks generally sufficient. Prospects of late crops generally fair.

BELLARY.

Water-supply sufficient generally except in a few tanks in two taluks. Ploughing and weeding proceeding. Standing paddy, sugarcane and garden crops under wells and channels and late crops fair. Harvested early cholam, outturn bad to normal; paddy and ragi, fair and horse, bad to fair. Pasture available; fodder insufficient in parts. Condition of cattle generally good. Certain reserves thrown open for free grazing to the end of December 1921. Employment generally available except in parts of eastern taluks. Of seven relief works in progress, one was closed during the week. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects encouraging.

ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply sufficient except in one taluk. Ploughing; manuring; sowing of paddy, ragi and cholam in wet and well-aided lands and weeding proceeding. Standing crops fair except in one taluk where yellow cholam, cumbu and groundnut are affected by disease. Harvested ragi, cholam, cumbu, horse, little millet, and groundnut; outturn poor to fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Nine relief works are in progress. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

CUDDAPAH.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, ragi, horsegram and bengalgram, and weeding and transplanting of paddy proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, sorks, korra, indigo and groundnut; outturn fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but foot-and-mouth disease prevails in one village. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair

NELLORE.

Water-supply sufficient. Supply in the Nellore and Sangam deltas and in the Kanigiri reservoir adequate. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, indigo and dry grains such as horsegram ragi and cholam and transplanting of paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested indigo; outturn fair to normal; and cholam, normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

CHINGLEPUT.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing, and transplanting of paddy and ragi proceeding in parts. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy and groundnut; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but foot-and-mouth disease prevails in one village. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair, but rain urgently required.

MADRAS.

Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient.

SOUTH ARCOT.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of four taluks. Ploughing; sowing and transplanting of paddy and weeding proceeding normally. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, cumbu, gingelly, varagu, groundnut and indigo; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair. More rain needed generally.

CHITTOOR.

Water-supply insufficient except in the eastern taluks. Ploughing; sowing, transplantation and weeding of paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, ragi and cumbu; outturn nearly normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available, but scanty in parts. Condition of cattle generally good, but black-quarter prevails in four villages. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair, but more rain needed for extension of wet cultivation and for the standing paddy crop.

NORTH ARCOT.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of seven taluks and one division. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, ragi, transplantation and weeding of paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and groundnut, outturn poor to normal; ragi, poor to fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally fair. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair. More rain urgently required for standing crops.

SALEM.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of four taluks. Sowing of cholam, horsegram and other pulses, and transplantation of paddy proceeding. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy and groundnut; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good but rain required in parts.

COIMBATORE.

Water-supply sufficient. About 6 feet of water in the Cauvery at Erode. Ploughing; sowing of cholam, cotton, garlic, cotton and transplantation of tobacco, ragi, chillies, paddy, proceeding or concluding in parts. Condition of standing crops not reported. Harvested paddy, groundnut, samai, little millet, tinai, cumbu, ragi, saragu, cholam and sorgasum; outturn not reported. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good but rinderpest prevails in parts. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects good.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Water supply sufficient except in parts of four taluks. Discharge over the anicut 9·1 feet. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, chillies, potatoes, onions, cotton, tobacco, and horsegram, transplantation of paddy, chillies and tobacco proceeding in parts. Standing crops generally fair except in parts of three taluks where crops in urgent need of rains. Harvested paddy, ragi, sugarcane, groundnut, cholam, and samai (little millet); outturn generally fair, but the yield of dry crops are reported to be poor in parts of two taluks. Condition of cattle generally fair but infectious disease prevails in one taluk. Employment available except in parts of one taluk. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects not encouraging and rain required urgently.

TANJORE.

Water-supply indifferent. Discharge over the crest of the Lower Anicut in the Coleroon northern and southern branches was 4·1 feet in each. Transplantation of paddy concluding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cumbu, ragi and groundnut; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair but want of rain is keenly felt.

MADURA.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of non-Periyar area. Average discharge through Periyar main canal 1,134 cusecs. Ploughing; transplantation of paddy and weeding proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, cholam and cumbu; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good; but rain urgently required.

RAMNAD.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Sowing of cotton, cumbu, ragi and vali (sanwa millet) and transplantation of paddy proceeding normally. Standing crops generally fair. Harvest nil. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair generally but more rain urgently required in parts.

TINNEVELLY.

Water-supply sufficient but rain-fed tanks require water. Flow over Srivaikuntam anicut 0·82 feet. Ploughing; sowing, weeding and transplantation of paddy in progress. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy and samai (little millet); outturn fair and poor respectively. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MALABAR.

Water-supply sufficient except in three taluks. Agricultural operations nil. Standing crops fair. Harvest nil. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available but labour conditions unsatisfactory in parts affected by Mappilla outbreak. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SOUTH KANARA.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Agricultural operation for second rice crop nearing completion. Standing crops good but require more rain in parts. Harvest nil. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good but anthrax prevails in three villages. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply sufficient. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Agricultural operations fairly over. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Conditions of cattle good.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Pitting, weeding, pruning and manuring proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested tea; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle fair but rinderpest prevails in two divisions. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 3rd DECEMBER 1921.

	District.	Rainfall in inches: In the week, 1921.	Rainfall in inches: In the week, Average of 10 years ending with 1920.	Rainfall in inches: Up to the end of the week from 1st April 1921.	Rainfall in inches: Up to the end of the week from 1st April Average of 10 years ending with 1921.	Prices in Seers (of 80 tolas) per Rupee. Rice. Average for December.	Rice. Last week.	Rice. This week.	Ragi. Average for December.	Ragi. Last week.	Ragi. This week.	Cholam. Average for December.	Cholam. Last week.	Cholam. This week.	Cumbu. Average for December.	Cumbu. Last week.	Cumbu. This week.	District	
Circars.	Agency Division.	..	..	33·6	..	..	5·8	5·6	..	13·6	12·6	..	9·2	9·2	..	17·1	17·1	Agency Division.	Circars.
	Ganjam	..	0·2	42·1	39·0	7·4	6·2	6·3	14·6	12·6	12·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ganjam	
	Vizagapatam	..	0·2	39·3	36·0	7·4	6·0	6·0	14·4	11·0	11·0	..	7·6	7·7	14·4	11·4	11·6	Vizagapatam	
	Godavari	..	0·5	37·3	41·0	9·1	6·4	6·5	13·8	10·6	10·4	12·6	8·4	8·8	..	14·8	14·8	Godavari	
	Kistna	..	0·4	42·9	35·9	7·8	5·8	5·4	12·6	8·6	10·6	10·6	7·6	7·6	..	10·1	10·1	Kistna	
	Guntur	..	0·5	34·2	31·3	9·2	8·0	9·1	..	8·2	8·9	11·6	7·3	7·2	12·6	7·6	7·6	Guntur	
Deccan.	Kurnool	..	0·3	21·3	24·6	7·4	4·7	4·8	..	9·6	9·3	14·1	7·2	7·2	11·6	8·2	8·2	Kurnool	Deccan.
	Bellary	..	0·2	28·2	28·1	6·6	4·7	4·7	..	8·5	9·2	13·2	6·9	7·1	..	..	..	Bellary	
	Anantapur	..	0·3	22·7	21·7	7·5	4·6	4·8	14·3	9·5	9·3	13·4	7·2	7·6	14·1	8·6	8·7	Anantapur	
	Cuddapah	..	0·6	24·6	23·7	8·6	5·0	5·0	13·6	8·5	8·6	12·6	7·4	7·6	13·3	(a)8·2	9·1	Cuddapah	
Carnatic.	Nellore	..	1·7	31·5	30·4	8·3	5·2	5·8	13·6	8·6	8·3	10·8	8·6	8·6	12·4	8·4	8·6	Nellore	Carnatic.
	Chingleput	..	2·7	36·5	37·2	7·4	5·6	8·1	11·3	8·2	9·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	Chingleput	
	Madras	..	2·8	47·0	49·2	8·5	(a)4·2	4·6	11·6	7·4	7·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	Madras	
	South Arcot	0·01	2·1	38·1	36·6	7·0	6·7	6·6	11·3	8·3	8·2	..	..	..	11·1	8·6	8·5	South Arcot	
Central.	Chittoor	..	1·3	29·2	29·1	7·6	6·6	5·5	13·6	8·2	8·0	..	..	..	13·5	9·5	9·4	Chittoor	Central.
	North Arcot	..	1·4	36·2	37·5	7·8	8·8	5·6	12·5	8·1	8·2	..	..	..	13·4	8·3	8·9	North Arcot	
	Salem	..	0·9	33·5	33·6	6·6	5·6	6·5	12·4	10·1	10·0	10·7	8·6	8·7	12·7	9·2	9·3	Salem	
	Coimbatore	..	0·7	24·2	24·5	8·1	5·0	5·0	13·6	8·6	9·7	11·7	7·7	7·7	11·8	8·5	8·5	Coimbatore	
	Trichinopoly	..	1·1	29·5	29·5	6·7	5·1	5·1	13·2	8·6	8·3	12·6	8·4	8·4	10·6	8·4	8·6	Trichinopoly	
South.	Tanjore	0·6	2·4	32·0	30·0	6·6	5·4	5·3	12·3	8·3	8·5	..	..	..	..	7·7	7·7	Tanjore	South.
	Madura	..	1·0	22·1	27·7	7·2	5·0	4·8	12·6	9·1	9·1	10·6	(a)8·1	8·6	10·4	7·4	7·4	Madura	
	Ramnad	0·6	1·5	22·2	25·6	6·9	4·6	4·9	12·4	8·2	8·1	11·7	8·1	7·8	9·5	6·7	8·7	Ramnad	
	Tinnevelly	0·3	1·5	20·7	21·1	7·3	6·3	6·2	12·3	10·0	10·2	11·5	8·2	8·2	10·2	7·0	7·0	Tinnevelly	
West Coast.	Malabar	..	0·8	110·7	116·2	7·4	6·7	6·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Malabar	West Coast.
	South Kanara	..	0·4	152·3	150·6	5·1	5·5	5·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	South Kanara	
	Travancore	0·2	1·2	55·2	55·9	..	5·5	5·7	..	6·5	6·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	Travancore	
	Cochin	..	† 1·0	95·3	102·0	..	5·0	5·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cochin	
Hills.	The Nilgiris	..	1·1	78·4	72·3	9·6	4·6	4·6	11·5	8·0	7·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	The Nilgiris	Hills.

* Average of the 11 years ending 1920-21. † Average of 15 years. (a) Revised figures.

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